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(根据教师教学情况不同,课时作业部分可在书中作答,也可撕下使用。)

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Unit 1 Art

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *adj.* 抽象的;深奥的; *n.* 摘要
2. _____ *n.* 雕塑
3. _____ *n.* 信任;信心;信念
4. _____ *adj.* 常规的;传统的;因循守旧的
5. _____ *adj.* 典型的;有代表性的
6. _____ *adj.* 明显的;明白的
7. _____ *vt.* 采用;采纳;收养
8. _____ *vt.* 拥有;具有;支配
9. _____ *n.* 巧合(的事);相合
10. _____ *adj.* 争论的;争议的
11. _____ *adj.* 荒谬的;可笑的
12. _____ *n.* 阴影;影子
13. _____ *vt.* 预言;预告;预测
14. _____ *n.* 努力;尝试;企图; *vt.* 尝试;企图
15. _____ *n.* 技术;方法;技能

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 巧合地
2. _____ 大量
3. _____ (可是)另一方面
4. _____ 有个好名声
5. _____ 对……过敏
6. _____ 偏爱;特别喜欢
7. _____ 脱离;逃脱
8. _____ 渴望做……

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. 表语部分提前引起全部倒装结构。
_____ who broke away from the traditional style of painting _____(有印象派画家).

2. 序数词 **the first/the second/...**(+名词)+不定式
The Impressionists were the first painters _____ _____(在户外工作).

3. **It/This/That is because...** 这是因为……
_____(这是因为) the Impressionists encouraged artists to look at their environment in new ways.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

1. What does the text mainly tell us?
_____

2. How many styles of Western art are mentioned in the text? What are they?
_____

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. Which of the following statements in TRUE?
A. Paintings in Middle Ages were very realistic.
B. Western art has changed a lot since the 5th century.
C. Impressionist paintings were painted mainly indoors.
D. Modern art began in the Renaissance.

2. At first most people hated the Impressionists' style of painting, because they thought _____.
A. their paintings were very abstract
B. their paintings were very realistic
C. they broke away from the traditional style of painting
D. their paintings were very ridiculous

3. In the Renaissance, painters _____.
A. painted religious scenes in a more realistic style
B. focused more on religion than on humans
C. began to paint outdoors
D. returned to classical Roman and Greek ideas about art

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4. _____ discovered how to make paintings look more real by using perspective.

A. Giotto di Bondone　　B. Masaccio

C. Claude Monet　　D. Pablo Picasso

5. According to the text, art is influenced less likely by _____.

A. social changes　　B. the way of life

C. agriculture　　D. beliefs of people

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. But it was evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic way.

句式分析

本句为主从复合句。句中 it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句为真正的主语；而 when 引导的是一个定语从句，修饰先行词 the 13th century。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. On the one hand, some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes, but instead concentrates on certain qualities of the object, using colour, line and shape to represent them.

句式分析

该句为并列句，句中 that is 为插入语；as 引导方式状语从句；using colour, line and shape to represent them 为现在分词短语作方式状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. At the time they were created, the Impressionist paintings were controversial, but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we call "modern art".

句式分析

该句为复合并列句，but 连接并列句，they were created 为省略关系词的定语从句，what we call "modern art" 为宾语从句，作介词 of 的宾语，what 在从句中作宾语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

（2019 · 江苏金陵中学期末考试）

Pingviman Hotel

Offering an outdoor pool, Pingviman Hotel offers Thai-style rooms in Chiang Mai. Free WiFi is available and a free service takes guests to the Chiang Mai Night Bazaar. All rooms are equipped with a 48-inch flatscreen cable TV and DVD player.

Facilities at this hotel include a business center, a fitness center and laundry（洗衣物）services. There is also a tour desk and meeting facilities.

We speak your language!

Hotel Rooms: 35

Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel

Situated in Chiang Mai's trendiest area, Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel Chiang Mai by Compass Hospitality provides accommodation（住宿）in a boutique hotel well decorated with artworks from the famous local Thai artists. Free WiFi is offered.

At Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel, guests will find an outdoor pool, a fitness center and massage services. There is also a modern art collection for sale at the lobby area.

Hotel Rooms: 79

At Chiang Mai

At Chiang Mai is a 2-minute walk from the Sunday Walking Street. It offers rooms with a bathtub and free WiFi. Guests can relax by the pool or arrange sightseeing trips at the tour desk.

Staff at the 24-hour front desk can help guests arrange shuttle services and laundry. A selection of international newspapers and board games are available for guests to enjoy.

Home-style Thai and European dishes are served at the restaurant from 07 : 00 to 23 : 00.

We speak your language!

Hotel Rooms: 37

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De Chai The Colonial Hotel

Stylish colonial design is the trademark (商标) of De Chai Hotel, with its indoor pool and free WiFi. Located along Thapae Road, it is a 5-minute walk from the Sunday Walking Street.

Fully air-conditioned and extra spacious rooms at De Chai are equipped with 37-inch flat-screen TVs, DVD players and iPod docks. Beautiful city views can be enjoyed through the clear floor-to-ceiling windows. Free WiFi is available in all areas.

Chang Khlan is a great choice for travelers interested in shopping, night markers and markets.

We speak your language!

Hotel Rooms: 40

1. What's the similarity among the four hotels?

A. They all have an outdoor pool.

B. They all equip the hotel rooms with cable TVs.

C. They all have a center for fitness.

D. They all provide free WiFi.

2. In which hotels can guests book a trip more conveniently?

A. Pingviman Hotel and De Chai The Colonial Hotel.

B. Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel and At Chiang Mai.

C. Pingviman Hotel and At Chiang Mai.

D. Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel and De Chai The Colonial Hote.

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. The bus of Pingviman Hotel can take guests to the Chiang Mai Night Bazaar.

B. There are two hotels not far away from the Sunday Walking Street.

C. Guests living in De Chai The Colonial Hotel can enjoy the beautiful city views.

D. Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel sells artworks from local Thai artists.

4. What can't guests do in the hotels according to the passage?

A. Have meals at the restaurant of At Chiang Mai 24 hours.

B. Have their clothes washed in At Chiang Mai.

C. Have a meeting in Pingviman Hotel.

D. Do massage in Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel.

B

(**2018 · 全国卷Ⅲ**)

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Prizker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves (曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements (元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

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"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

5. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are _____.

A. following the latest world trend

B. getting international recognition

C. working harder than ever before

D. relying on foreign architects

6. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

A. Its hilly environment.

B. Its large size.

C. Its unique style.

D. Its diverse functions.

7. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

A. The mixture of different shapes.

B. The balance of East and West.

C. The use of popular techniques.

D. The harmony of old and new.

8. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

A. Spread them to the world.

B. Preserve them at museums.

C. Teach them in universities.

D. Recreate them in practice.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

The customs and faith of a people have influenced art. Styles in Western art 1. _____ (change) for many years. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was 2. _____ (represent) religious themes. During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those 3. _____ (hold) in the Middle Ages. People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude 4. _____ life. One of the most important 5. _____ (discover) during this period was how to draw things in perspective. If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, no one would have been able to paint such realistic pictures. In 6. _____ late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, form a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. 7. _____ (nature), these changes also led to new painting styles. Among the painters were the Impressionists, 8. _____ were the first painters to work outdoors. In a sense, without the Impressionists, many of modern art styles might not exist. On the one hand, some modern art is abstract; on the other hand, some paintings of modern art 9. _____ (be) so realistic that they look like photographs. These styles are so 10. _____ (difference) that no one can predict what painting styles will come into being in the future.

词汇积累

1. be equipped with	用……装备
2. available	可获得的;有空的;能找到的
3. effort	努力
4. refer to	提到;涉及
5. abandon	抛弃;放弃
6. be combined with	与……结合

难句解读

Situated in Chiang Mai's trendiest area, Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel Chiang Mai by Compass Hospitality provides accommodation (住宿) in a boutique hotel well decorated with artworks from the famous local Thai artists.

[分析] 句子主语为 Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel Chiang Mai by Compass Hospitality, 谓语动词为 provides 宾语为 accommodation; Situated... 为过去分词短语作状语 well decorated with... 为过去分词短语作定语修饰 hotel.

[翻译] Art Mai Gallery Nimman Hotel Chiang Mai by Compass Hospitality 位于清迈最时尚的区域,为客人提供精品酒店住宿,店里精美地装饰着来自泰国当地著名艺术家的作品。

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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

根据语境及首字母写出正确的单词

1. This tells you that there is a s _____ distinction between the right and the wrong.
2. The open e _____ on pictures will allow local artists to show their talents.
3. The central f _____ in the painting is the artist's daughter.
4. The peace in Syria is very d _____ at present.
5. Some patients are a _____ to penicillin, so there is a test before injection.
6. Animals can become unusually a _____ when they are upset by a sudden environment change.
7. Your name exactly appears on your p _____ resident card.
8. When he was a child, he usually had a p _____ for car toys.
9. The judge has a good r _____ for his justice and kindness.
10. He had devoted his whole life to the study of c _____ art.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. (**2019·安徽合肥六中高二上学期月考**) In conclusion, we would like to thank all those _____ have worked so hard to bring about this result.
2. The boy prefers staying at home playing computer games to _____ (go) shopping with his mother.
3. There is an established company with _____ good reputation.
4. Lying on the table are some apples and two _____ (bunch) of bananas.
5. (**2019·云南师大附中期末考试**) The film director tries his best to use different techniques to bring a great _____ (vision) impact to the audience.
6. (**2019·山西太原五中高二上学期月考**) I would rather _____ (work) than go to the seaside for holiday.
7. His work _____ (exhibit) in the best galleries in America, Europe and Asia last year.
8. This advertisement is designed to appeal _____ children.
9. (**2019·湖北黄冈中学高二上学期期中考试**) Present at the evening party _____ (be) our favorable professor.
10. If it _____ (not rain) so hard yesterday, we could have played tennis.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. In coincidence, he met one of his friends when he was on business in Shanghai. _____
2. The exhibition appealed to those who have a preference to the beauty of nature. _____
3. We appealed the villagers to build the bridge. _____
4. The old couple have good reputation for their kindness. _____
5. An ancient painting was in exhibition last month in this museum. _____

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语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

1. What's the main idea of this passage?

_____

2. What kind of book is it perhaps from?

It's perhaps from _____.

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. Which of the following about the Frick Collection is Not true?

A. The Frick Collection is the best small art gallery in New York.

B. It was Henry Clay Frick who left his house, furniture and art collection to the American people.

C. You can see an excellent collection of pre-twentieth century Western paintings in Frick's beautiful house.

D. Visitors can explore Frick's beautiful house.

2. If visitors go to Guggenheim Museum, they can find _____.

A. it owns 50,000 drawings and sculptures as well as paintings

B. a small collection of the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings

C. the museum is well known only in the USA

D. the best way to visit the museum is to start from the top floor and walk down to the bottom

3. The sentence "A few words of warning: the admission price is not cheap and the museum is often very crowded" in Paragraph 4 suggests that _____.

A. it is not dear to enter the museum and it is always very crowded in it

B. although the admission is expensive, there are always lots of visitors there

C. people should pay special attention to the price before going in

D. there are many famous paintings by artists such as Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso and Matisse

4. You can expect to see videos in _____.

A. Metropolitan Museum of Art

B. Museum of Modern Art

C. The Frick Collection

D. Whitney Museum of American Art

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people.

句式分析

该句为简单句。a rich New Yorker 为主语 Henry Clay Frick 的同位语，leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people 为现在分词作结果状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. You can also explore Frick's beautiful home and garden which are well worth a visit.

句式分析

本句为主从复合句，which 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 Frick's beautiful home and garden。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. It is amazing that so many great works of art from the late 19th century to the 21st century are housed in the same museum.

句式分析

本句 it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句为真正的主语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

_____

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能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Five simple things that are actually complex

The proof for"1 + 1 = 2" is over 300 pages long.

__1__ In the early 20th century, Bertrand Russell wanted to prove that mathematics worked, so he decided to start with the simplest concept and prove 1 + 1 = 2. However, it took the mathematician and philosopher 372 pages of complex sums.

Defining the word "the" is really difficult.

The word "the" is one of the most common words in English. __2__ For example, why do we say, "I have the flu", but not "I have the headache"? In the Oxford English Dictionary, there are almost two dozen different ways the word can be used in a sentence correctly.

Yawning.

Some people say we yawn to keep us alert by taking in oxygen. However, various experiments have shown that yawning actually cools down the brain. __3__ As for why yawning is contagious(感染性的), no one knows that either.

Left and right have been confusing philosophers for years.

Would you explain the concept of left and right in terms of your relative position to a well-known landmark(地标性建筑)? __4__ It's a question that has been puzzling philosophers for years because, without a point of reference, it's difficult to define what left and right actually are.

__5__

You'd think that the reason we enjoy things is because it feels good in some way, but it's only half the story. There's a famous experiment where wine experts were fooled into thinking a cheap bottle of wine was an outstanding one just by switching the labels. Their enjoyment of the product wasn't based on appreciation of wine—it was based on the fact that they were told it was good wine.

A. What you feel may not be the truth.

B. We enjoy things for reasons other than enjoyment.

C. But what if you were talking to one who couldn't see?

D. We all know that one plus one equals two, but do you know why?

E. In fact, there is no universally agreed theory for why we actually yawn.

F. Maybe you'd refer to the move of the Earth or something comparably huge.

G. Most of us have probably never stopped to think about how strange a word it actually is.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

(**2019·四川巴中普通高中高二上学期考试**)

Margaret came home from school with a drawing in her hand and very big tears in her eyes. She had drawn a picture of Jane's house and a boy had __1__ it.

"I think it's very __2__," said Margaret's mother. "Let's show it to Jane and see what she thinks."

They went to Jane's house to show her the __3__. Jane looked at the picture and its beautiful flowers and smiled. "What a lovely drawing! You are a(n) __4__ artist." Margaret felt a little better. "It's a picture of your __5__," she said. "A boy at school said it was __6__." "Nonsense!" said Jane. "We all __7__ things in different ways and we all find our own ways to show people what we see. Everybody is different and art is __8__ everybody. Let's go and see Uncle Dot and I'll show you what I __9__."

Uncle Dot was painting a picture of two fishermen who were __10__ on their boat. Jane showed him Margaret's drawing.

"Well, this is nice!" Uncle Dot said. "I like the way you showed all the __11__ in Jane's garden, and that's a very cheerful sun in the sky. __12__ is such great fun, isn't it? Why don't all of you sit down and draw or paint with me for a

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while? I have lots of art __13__. Use whatever you like."Jane found some colored pencils; Margaret chose markers and her mother __14__ a few bits of colored chalk. Uncle Dot gave them __15__ and they all began to draw and paint on it.

When they finished, they __16__ their pictures up and stepped back to look at them. Each piece was __17__. Everyone had seen the same things: a boat, fishermen, the sea, the sky, and the sun. But each person __18__ those things in his or her own way.

From that day on, Margaret enjoyed all kinds of art. She didn't __19__ if others thought her work was "good" or not __20__ she knew that didn't matter at all.

1. A. caught sight of　B. looked up to
   C. made fun of　D. got rid of
2. A. nice　B. controversial
   C. simple　D. funny
3. A. gift　B. drawing
   C. award　D. collection
4. A. hard-working　B. typical
   C. conventional　D. excellent
5. A. garden　B. house
   C. gallery　D. yard
6. A. mysterious　B. colorful
   C. awful　D. delicate
7. A. see　B. predict
   C. clarify　D. judge
8. A. in　B. for
   C. with　D. about
9. A. observe　B. acquire
   C. announce　D. mean
10. A. working　B. sleeping
    C. arguing　D. singing
11. A. birds　B. insects
    C. flowers　D. grass
12. A. Art　B. Music
    C. Literature　D. Architecture
13. A. pencils　B. tools
    C. models　D. sculptures
14. A. brought out　B. turned out
    C. dug out　D. picked out
15. A. comfort　B. guidance
    C. paper　D. assistance
16. A. hung　B. held
    C. broke　D. took
17. A. superb　B. different
    C. impressive　D. specific
18. A. analyzed　B. appreciated
    C. painted　D. exposed
19. A. believe　B. doubt
    C. wonder　D. care
20. A. because　B. if
    C. unless　D. though

词汇积累

1. in terms of	根据；就……而言
2. philosophers	哲学家
3. acquire	获得
4. concept	概念
5. Nonsense!	胡说；荒谬！

难句解读

She didn't care if others thought her work was "good" or not because she knew that didn't matter at all.

[**分析**] 主语是 She，谓语是 didn't care，if 引导的从句作宾语，because 引导的从句作原因状语从句。

[**翻译**] 她不再介意别人的评价，因为他们的评价一点儿都不重要。

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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. Tom wishes that he _____ (study) law instead of history when he was in university.
2. The student insisted that he _____ (try) his best and he insisted that he _____ (praise).
3. I _____ (attend) my cousin's birthday party last night, but I was not available.
4. They stared at me as if I _____ (come) from the outer space.
5. He suggested we _____ (appeal) to the high court against the sentence.
6. —Do you want to drive out?
   —No. I'd rather we _____ (take) a taxi.
7. But for your instruction, I _____ (not make) such great progress.
8. His ship was delayed because of the heavy fog yesterday; otherwise I _____ (pick) him up on time.
9. _____ I followed your advice, I would have had no trouble with my exam.
10. It's a pity that her husband _____ (attempt) to deal with this problem in such a stupid way.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. (**2019·重庆巴蜀中学期中考试**) If you come tomorrow, we could hold the ceremony. _____
2. We will have called a taxi yesterday if Harold hadn't offered us a ride home. _____
3. If he would come to us, I could ask him some questions. _____
4. If we booked a table earlier, we wouldn't be standing here in a queue. _____
5. The committee held a special meeting discuss some private business. _____
6. When you take part in the Oral English Competition, be sure to make yourself understand. _____
7. He suggested that our class must be divided into five groups. _____
8. (**2019·河南郸城县高中月考**) The sports center is huge and superb well-equipped. _____
9. I prefer live on my own rather than depend on my parents. _____
10. I wish I was a bird and could fly freely in the sky. _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A



She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last forever. But, at over 500 years of age, time is catching up with the *Mona Lisa*.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo Da Vinci (莱昂纳多·达·芬奇) in 1505, is getting worse by the years, according to the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆) where it is housed.

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"The thin, wooden panel on which the *Mona Lisa* is painted in oil has changed shape since experts checked it two years ago," the museum said. Visitors have noticed the changes but repairing the world's most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current(现在的)chemical state.

Nearly 6 million people go to see the *Mona Lisa* every year, and many are attracted by the mystery of her smile. "It is very interesting that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops," said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University. "It's because direct vision(视觉)is excellent at picking up details, but less suited to look at shadows. Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows."

However, the actual history of the *Mona Lisa* is just as mysterious as the smile. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him, until it was eventually sold to France's King Francis I in 1519.

In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre by a former employee, who took it out of the museum hidden under his coat. He said he planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later.

During World War II, French hid the painting in small towns to keep it out of the hands of German forces.

Like many old ladies, the *Mona Lisa* has some interesting stories to tell.

1. The underlined sentence in the first paragraph means the *Mona Lisa* _____.

A. is losing its value

B. is being damaged after so many years

C. is getting more valuable with years passing

D. will rot away

2. The smile of the *Mona Lisa* can only be seen _____.

A. by indirect vision　　B. at a distance

C. by direct vision　　D. in shadows

3. It may add to the difficulty in repairing the painting that _____.

A. experts haven't noticed changes in its shape as visitors do

B. it is likely to be stolen again when it's under repair

C. it is uncertain which country, Italy or France, should take charge

D. experts aren't sure about the materials and the chemical state of its oil paint

4. From the last paragraph, we can infer that _____.

A. many interesting stories have been written about the *Mona Lisa*

B. people are interested in the stories about the *Mona Lisa*

C. some mysteries still remain to be solved about the *Mona Lisa*

D. many more stories will be told about the *Mona Lisa*

B

A water lily painting, *Water Lily Pond*, by Claude Monet, the French impressionist artist, was sold for more than $80 million on Tuesday, breaking the auction (拍卖) record for himself. *Water Lily Pond* was part of a four-work collection of water lily paintings that Monet put up for sale during his lifetime.

The four paintings of Monet's water lily garden were signed and dated by the artist in 1919. One of the other paintings is at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, while another was sold at auction in 1992 for $12.1 million and is in a private collection now. The final painting in the series was cut into two before World War Ⅱ.

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"After a fierce bidding battle between a number of buyers in the room and on the telephone, the painting finally was sold to a collector for $80.4 million, setting a new world record price for the artist at auction," said Olivier Camu, a scholar of impressionist art.

The last record for a Monet work was set in May when *Le Pont du Chemin de fer à Argenteuil* was sold for $41.4 million.

The painting sold on Tuesday was bought at a 1971 New York auction for $320,000. It has not been exhibited since then.

Monet's later works had unique characteristics, especially *Les Grandes Décorations*, another good example, which was bedded in Musee de l'Orangerie in Paris five months after Monet's death in 1926.

Monet created his water lily garden in Giverny, France. He selected different water lilies in an effort to get as many different colored flowers as possible, specially creating the garden as a base for his paintings.

5. According to the passage, *Water Lily Pond* broke the last record for Monet's paintings by _____.

A. $12 million B. $39 million

C. $41.4 million D. $0.32 million

6. What can we learn about *Water Lily Pond*?

A. It was once auctioned in America.

B. It was cut into halves before World War Ⅱ.

C. It had been kept in New York for over 40 years.

D. It was once put in Musee de l'Orangerie.

7. What does Olivier Camu think of the auction?

A. Exciting. B. Inspiring.

C. Disappointing. D. Frightening.

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

A. Monet and his water lily paintings

B. Monet—a great impressionist artist

C. Monet's garden and its characteristics

D. *Water Lily Pond*—Monet's best-known painting

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I live in Brighton, where is not a big town. It is about 50 miles far away from London. Of course it isn't as interested as London. But the air is a lot clean and better. There are a few factories, but not much. It isn't easy find a job here. My father used to working in a steel plant which shut down a year ago but my father lost his job. In the summer the small town is full of travelers. My father decided to open a small shop to sell gift. I do believe our family will have a good life in the future.

词汇积累

1. catch up with	赶上
2. mystery	秘密;神秘
3. detail	细节
4. exhibited	展示
5. unique	唯一的;独特的
6. set in	以……为背景;开始

难句解读

It is very interesting that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops...

[**分析**] 本句是复合句,it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 that 从句,从句中含有 when 引导的时间状语从句,同时含有并列句,由 and 连接。

[**翻译**] 当你不看她时,她好像在笑,当你看着她时,她就停下了,这很有趣……

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. _____　*n.* 信任;信心;信念
_____　*adj.* 忠实的
_____　*adv.* 忠实地
2. _____　*n.* 目标;目的　*vi.* & *vt.* 瞄准;(向某方向)努力
3. _____　*adj.* 典型的;有代表性的
4. _____　*adj.* 明显的;明白的
_____　*n.* 证据
5. _____　*vt.* 采用;采纳;收养
6. _____　*vt.* 拥有;具有;支配
_____　*n.* (尤作复数)所有;财产
7. _____　*n.* 技术;方法;技能
_____　*n.* 技术;科技
8. _____　*n.* 努力;尝试;企图　*vt.* 尝试;企图
9. _____　*vt.* 预言;预告;预测
_____　*n.* 预言;预测
10. _____　*adj.* 确切的;特定的
11. _____　*n.* 展览;陈列;展览会
12. _____　*n.* 喜爱;偏爱
_____　*v.* 更喜欢
13. _____　*n.* 名声;名誉
14. _____　*vi.* 有感染力;呼吁;求助
vt. 将……上诉　*n.* 呼吁;恳求
_____　*adj.* 吸引人的

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. _____　瞄准
2. _____　巧合地
3. _____　大量
4. _____　导致
5. _____　大量的……
6. _____　(可是)另一方面
7. _____　活着的;本人
8. _____　偏爱
9. _____　(对某人)有吸引力;(使某人)感兴趣
10. _____　在于;位于

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. 含有 without 的含蓄条件句

Without the new paints and the new technique, we **would not be able to see** the many great masterpieces for which this period is famous.

没有新的颜料和新的(绘画)手法,我们就不能看到很多这一时期著名的杰作。

[**仿写**]　没有你的帮助,我不会按时完成工作。

_____, I _____ my work on time.

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2. 介词短语＋谓语动词＋主语(倒装)

Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting **were the Impressionists**, who lived and worked in Paris.

在那些突破传统画法的画家中有生活和工作在法国巴黎的印象派画家。

[**仿写**] 房子前面坐着一个大约10岁的女孩。

_____ who was about 10 years old.

3. 现在分词短语作结果状语

Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, **leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people.**

亨利·克莱·弗里克是纽约的一位富豪,于1919年去世,他把他的房子、家具和艺术收藏品全部留给了美国人民。

[**仿写**] 有些学生花了太多的时间玩游戏,这让老师和家长很担忧。

Some students spend too much time on games, _____ _____.

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. 玛丽热爱艺术,是一名雕刻家。(art, sculptor)

_____

_____

2. 她经常阅读一些关于雕塑的书籍,碰巧发现了新的雕刻技巧。(by coincidence, sculpture)

_____

_____

_____

3. 她的雕塑采用了极好的有代表性的方法。(adopt, superb, typical, technique)

_____

_____

_____

4. 她的大量作品很畅销,所以,她成了一名伟大的雕刻家。(a great number, sell well)

_____

_____

_____

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 Poems

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 韵;押韵;*vi. & vt.* (使)押韵
2. _____ *vt.* 传达;运送
3. _____ *adj.* 具体的
4. _____ *adj.* 引起矛盾的;好反驳的
5. _____ *adj.* 灵活的;可弯曲的;柔顺的
6. _____ *n.* 村舍;小屋
7. _____ *vi. & vt.* 取笑;招惹;戏弄
8. _____ *adj.* 含盐的;咸的
9. _____ *adj.* 无穷的;无止境的
10. _____ *n.* 最低限度;最少量;最小数
11. _____ *n.* 翻译;译文
12. _____ *n.* 枝条;支流;部分
13. _____ *adv.* 最后;终于
14. _____ *vi.* 融化;软化
15. _____ *n.* 托儿所

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 轻松;不紧张;从容
2. _____ 用完
3. _____ 由……构成
4. _____ 尤其;特别
5. _____ 向某人鞠躬
6. _____ 转化;变换
7. _____ 某人自己的
8. _____ 跑掉;逃离

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **reason** 后接定语从句

There are many reasons _____. (人们写诗有很多原因。)

2. 主语 + **be** + ***adj.*** (+ **for sb.**) + 不定式

The poems may not make sense and even seem contradictory, but _____ (它们容易学,也容易背诵).

3. **While** 作并列连词的用法

Some rhyme (like B) _____ (有些则不押韵).

4. "感官动词 + 宾语 + 宾补"结构

I _____ (我看到房子向地主哈腰……)

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. "True" or "False"

1. There are five reasons for writing English poems. ( )
2. Poem A is a common type of poetry for children to learn about language. ( )
3. Poem C, the simplest kind of poem, has a fixed line length and repeated phrases. ( )
4. The cinquain is made up of five lines. ( )
5. Haiku is a traditional form of English poetry. ( )

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Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer

1. According to the author, which poems can be written by the students themselves easily?

A. Poems ABCD. B. Poems BCDE.

C. Poems CDEF. D. Poems DEFG.

2. What's Papa going to buy for the baby if that billy-goat runs away?

A. A looking-glass. B. A diamond ring.

C. Another billy-goat. D. Nothing.

3. There are _____ excuses made in Poem C to explain why they didn't win the match.

A. ten B. nine

C. eight D. seven

4. How many English poems are listed totally in the reading passage? And how many kinds do they belong to?

A. Five; two. B. Six; three.

C. Seven; four. D. Eight; five.

5. What feeling do you think the Tang poem expressed?

A. Joy. B. Anger.

C. Sorrow. D. Hate.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. The language is concrete but imaginative, and they delight small children because they rhyme, have strong rhythm and a lot of repetition.

句式分析

本句为连词 and 连接的并列复合句。第二个分句中含有一个 because 引导的原因状语从句。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. List poems have a flexible line length and repeated phrases which give both a pattern and a rhythm to the poem.

句式分析

本句为复合句。其中含有一个 which 引导的定语从句。定语从句的先行词为 a flexible line length and repeated phrases。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. Another simple form of poem that students can easily write is the cinquain, a poem made up of five lines.

句式分析

本句为主从复合句。that 引导定语从句，修饰 Another simple form of poem；过去分词短语 made up of five lines 作后置定语，修饰 a poem；a poem 作 the cinquain 的同位语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. It is easy to write and, like the cinquain, can give a clear picture and create a special feeling using the minimum of words.

句式分析

本句为 and 连接的并列句。like the cinquain 为插入语。using the minimum of words 为方式状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

William Butler Yeats, a most famous Irish writer, was born in Dublin on June 13, 1865. His childhood lacked the harmony(和睦) that was typical of a happy family. Later, Yeats shocked his family by saying that he remembered "little

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of childhood but its pain". In fact, he inherited (继承) excellent taste in art from his family—both his father and his brother were painters. But he finally settled on literature, particularly drama(戏剧) and poetry.

Yeats had strong faith in the coming of new artistic movements. He set himself the fresh task in founding an Irish national theatre in the late 1890s. His early theatrical experiments, however, were not received favorably at the beginning. He didn't lose heart, and finally enjoyed success in his poetical drama.

Compared with his dramatic works, Yeats's poems attract much admiring notice. The subject matter includes love, nature, history, time and aging. Though Yeats generally relied on very traditional forms, he brought modern sensibility to them. As his literary life progressed, his poetry grew finer and richer, which led him to worldwide recognition.

He had not enjoyed a major public lift since winning the Nobel Prize in 1923. Yet , he continued writing almost to the end of his life. Had Yeats stopped writing at age 40, he would probably now be valued as a minor poet, for there is no other example in literary history of a poet who produces his greatest works between the ages of 50 and 75. After Yeats's death in 1939, W. H. Auden wrote, among others, the following lines:

Earth, receive an honoured guest:

William Yeats is laid to rest.

Let the Irish vessel(船) lie

Emptied of its poetry.

1. Which of the following can describe Yeats's family?

A. It filled Yeats's childhood with laughter.

B. It was shocked by Yeats's choice.

C. It was a typically wealthy family.

D. It had an artistic atmosphere.

2. According to the passage, what do we know about Yeats's life?

A. Yeats founded the first Irish theatre.

B. Yeats stuck to modern forms in his poetry.

C. Yeats began to produce his best works from the 1910s.

D. Yeats was not favored by the public until the 1923 Nobel Prize.

3. What kind of feeling is expressed in W. H. Auden's lines?

A. Envy.　　B. Sympathy.

C. Emptiness.　　D. Admiration.

4. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Yeats's literary achievements.

B. Yeats's historical influence.

C. Yeats's artistic ambition.

D. Yeats's national honor.

B

(2019·广东执信中学月考)

Limericks (五行打油诗) are usually witty or humorous, and have five lines: the first two rhyme, the two in the middle rhyme, and the last line rhymes with the first two lines. Here is how to write a limerick.

Pick what you would like your limerick to be about. It could be about mice, a tree, a person, or whatever.

_____ Don't end it with something you can't rhyme—like "orange". Start it like "There once was a man who ate limes(酸橙)" or something like that.

Your next line has to rhyme with the first line. If you use "There once was a man who ate limes", your second line could be like "He ate them all the time" or "And sampled various wines". Your limerick would now be like *There once was a man who ate limes/And sampled various wines.*

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The third and fourth lines have to be related to the first part of your limerick, but are not with the same rhyme. They could be like, *He wouldn't touch a tomato / It tasted too much like potatoes* or something along those lines.

The fifth line must rhyme with the first two lines. Your last line could be like, "And potatoes, you know, do not shine" or something like that.

Your entire limerick would be kind of like this: *There once was a man who ate limes / And sampled various wines / He wouldn't touch a tomato / It tasted too much like potatoes / And potatoes, you know, do not shine.*

If you don't like your limerick, you can always go back and change it. It's not permanent.

5. What should be cared about most to write limericks?

A. The length.　　B. The rhyme.

C. The structure.　　D. The style.

6. From the text we can know that _____.

A. each line of the limerick should be rhymed

B. limericks must have a sense of humor

C. there is no limit to the content of limericks

D. every limerick is a permanent one

7. Which can most properly fit the blank in the text?

A. Consider your limerick.

B. Decide a perfect content.

C. Care for your words.

D. Start your first line.

8. How does the writer develop the text?

A. By giving an example.

B. By testing some theories.

C. By analyzing cause and effect.

D. By following the time order.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

(2019·河南师大附中期中考试)

There are various reasons why people write 1. _____ (poet). Some poems tell a story or describe something. Others try to convey certain emotions. Poets use many different forms of poetry to express themselves. Some of the first poetry a child 2. _____ (learn) in English is nursery rhymes. The language is concrete but 3. _____ (imagine). The poems may not make sense and even seem contradictory, but 4. _____ are easy to learn and recite. List poems are poems 5. _____ list things. It has a flexible line length and 6. _____ (repeat) phrases which give both a pattern and a rhythm to the poem. *Haiku* is a Japanese form of poetry that 7. _____ (make) up of 17 syllables. It can give a clear picture and create a special feeling 8. _____ (use) the minimum of words. It is very popular 9. _____ English writers. So today many English poems you read are translations from the Japanese *haiku* poems. With so many different forms of poetry to choose from, students may 10. _____ (eventual) want to write poems of their own.

词汇积累

1. lack	缺少
2. settle on	决定;看中
3. lose heart	失望
4. sensibility	感觉;敏感性
5. recognition	认识;承认
6. be related to	和……有关的

难句解读

Compared with his dramatic works, Yeats's poems attract much admiring notice.

[分析] Compared with his dramatic works 作状语。

[翻译] 和他的戏剧作品相比较,Yeats 的诗很受欢迎。

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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's _____（可能的）to go abroad, since his parents both live in the USA.
2. She has been awarded a _____（奖学金）to study at Harvard for her excellent performance.
3. (**2019·山西大学附属中学月考**) When the performance was finished, the audience _____（轻拍）for a while.
4. As we all know, a _____（钢琴家）is a person who plays the piano.
5. When asked about his achievement, he says history and culture _____（激发,鼓舞）his works.
6. The professor _____（分享）his rich experience in studying with the students yesterday.
7. They were touched by the _____（热情）of the welcome.
8. (**2019·山西运城一中期中考试**) After her father's death, the girl has to bear the heavy _____（负担）of taking care of her family.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. A _____（rhythm）movement or sound is repeated at regular intervals（间隔）, forming a regular pattern or beat.
2. A _____（library）is a person who is in charge of or helps to run a library.
3. _____（warm）is needed for the seeds to germinate（发芽）.
4. When he was young, he had the ambition of being a _____（piano）.
5. I especially like reading this novel in which the characters are vividly _____（present）.
6. (**2019·湖北黄石二中期中考试**) As is known, success is 99% perspiration and 1% _____（inspire）.
7. The _____（explain）that he had been trapped in the traffic didn't enable her to believe him.
8. I must get my car _____（repair）, since I don't want to be absent from the meeting.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. When I was young, I was used to recite poems.
_____
2. My father took me to the countryside in his bike.
_____
3. We won the match because we trained as many as we could.
_____
4. Lucky, James is good at writing poems. _____
5. The money has been run out. _____
6. Haiku is very popular by English speakers.
_____
7. There is a sunken ship on the bottom of the lake.
_____
8. I think I'll try on his way too some time.
_____

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

What's the poem mainly about?

A. The endless love for the young generation.

B. The sense of humour.

C. How to find your own love.

D. The value of youth.

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Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. What do the first four lines mean?

A. I can help you in summer.

B. If it's cold in winter, I can give you warmth.

C. If you can hold on winter, you can leave.

D. On winter mornings there's a lot of new snow.

2. In the poem, "I've saved the summer". Here "summer" means _____.

A. a part of the speaker's life

B. the speaker's great hope

C. the speaker's strong love

D. one of the four seasons

3. After reading the poem, who can you guess wrote the poem?

A. A lover. B. A son.

C. A parent. D. A teacher.

4. The writer is expressing his /her feelings to his /her _____.

A. child B. lover

C. friend D. teacher

5. What kind of feeling does the poem convey to our readers?

_____

_____

6. What can parents do for their children selflessly according to the poem?

_____

_____

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentence

Singing along with your favourite songs is a fun way to practise your English.

句式分析

本句为简单句。Singing along with your favourite songs 为动词的-ing 形式充当主语, to practise your English 为不定式作后置定语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

HOW TO READ A POEM

There's really only one reason why poetry has gotten a reputation for being so "difficult": It demands your full attention. __1__

Follow Your Ears. It's okay to ask "What does it mean?" when you are reading a poem. But it's even better to ask "How does it sound?" __2__ Even if you can't understand a single thing about a poem's "subject" or "theme", you can always say something—anything—about the sound of the words.

__3__ OK, we're not saying you have to shout it from the rooftops. If you're embarrassed and want to lock yourself in the attic (阁楼) and read the poem in the quietest whisper, go ahead. But reading aloud is really an effective way to understand a poem, because reading even part of it aloud can totally change your perspective on how it works.

Read in Different Places. Just like music, the experience of poetry changes depending on your mood and the environment. Read in as many different places as possible: at the beach, on a mountain, in the subway. __4__

Think Like a Poet. Here's a fun exercise. Go through the poem one line at a time, covering up the next line with your hand so you can't see it. Put yourself in the poet's shoes: __5__ If you start to think like this, you'll be able to appreciate all the different choices that go into making a poem.

A. Be Patient.

B. Read It Aloud.

C. If all else fails, treat it like a song.

D. If I had to write a line to come after this line, what would I put?

E. So if you don't get it, set the poem aside and come back to it later.

F. Sometimes all it takes is a change of scenery for a poem to really come alive.

G. Here is a short list of tips that will make poems reading more enjoyable.

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Ⅱ. 完形填空

When I was twelve, I suddenly developed a strong feeling for writing poetry. I gave up all my other hobbies, such as __1__ stamps, and spent all my __2__ time reading poetry and writing it. The __3__ of writing poetry on every possible occasion soon __4__ me into trouble at school. If a lesson did not __5__ me, I would take out my notebook and start writing poems in class. Of course I did this very __6__, but it was not long before I got __7__. One day while I was busy writing a poem __8__ a geography lesson, I looked up to find the teacher standing __9__ me in __10__ because I was not __11__ attention. He tore the poem up, with a __12__ not to waste time in his lesson. __13__ I was sure that I had written a good poem, __14__ that evening I wrote it out from memory again. Not long after, I __15__ about a poetry competition and I decided to send in my poem. Weeks later, long __16__ I had given up hope, I got a letter informing me that I had won first __17__. Everyone at school __18__ me for it except the geography teacher, who __19__ me more carefully than ever. He was quite __20__ that I was not going to write poetry in his lesson!

1. A. keeping　　B. collecting
   C. gathering　　D. getting
2. A. other　　B. rest
   C. spare　　D. more
3. A. habit　　B. kind
   C. means　　D. type
4. A. came　　B. entered
   C. arrived　　D. got
5. A. interest　　B. surprise
   C. understand　　D. develop
6. A. silently　　B. carelessly
   C. carefully　　D. quickly
7. A. held　　B. caught
   C. taken　　D. improved
8. A. before　　B. after
   C. on　　D. during
9. A. over　　B. on
   C. below　　D. after
10. A. pride　　B. anger
    C. care　　D. satisfaction
11. A. calling　　B. making
    C. noticing　　D. paying
12. A. warning　　B. smiling
    C. suggestion　　D. demand
13. A. As usual　　B. In other words
    C. By the way　　D. All the same
14. A. however　　B. so
    C. thus　　D. even
15. A. read　　B. got
    C. noticed　　D. looked
16. A. before　　B. after
    C. ago　　D. until
17. A. position　　B. reward
    C. victory　　D. prize
18. A. praised　　B. thanked
    C. surprised　　D. puzzled
19. A. saw　　B. watched
    C. looked at　　D. cared about
20. A. afraid　　B. angry
    C. sure　　D. sorry

词汇积累

1. reputation	名气;荣誉
2. demand	要求
3. embarrassed	尴尬的
4. perspective	观点;远景;透视法的
5. appreciate	感激;欣赏
6. occasion	场合;机会;时机

难句解读

If a lesson did not interest me I would take out my note book and start writing poems in class.

[**分析**]　本句是复合句,if 引导条件状语从句。

[**翻译**]　如果我对所上的课不感兴趣,我就拿出我的笔记本开始在课堂上写诗。

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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

用所给词的适当形式填空

1. The man speaks as though he _____ (be) a foreigner.
2. I _____ (come) sooner but I didn't know that they were waiting for me.
3. Maybe if I _____ (study) science, and not literature then, I would be able to give you more help.
4. It is strange that the car _____ down at exactly the same place where it _____ down yesterday. (break)
5. It's high time that we _____ (get) down to our study.
6. If I had seen the movie, I _____ (tell) you all about it now.
7. He talked as if he _____ all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I _____ most of it. (do)
8. If you had listened to me, you _____ (be) in such trouble now.
9. It is required that we _____ (obey) the traffic rules in foreign countries.
10. What a pity that he gave orders that all those lovely trees _____ (cut) down.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. It's important that we must study hard. _____
2. The scientist thinks it necessary that all the inventions of mankind need be used for good, not for evil. _____
3. They talked even if they had been good friends for years. _____
4. The political candidate talked as though she has already been elected to the presidency. _____
5. If she had practiced hard, she wouldn't play the piano so well today. _____
6. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it is broken. _____
7. If only I know his name! _____
8. Everybody has arrived. It's time we start. _____
9. I couldn't have gone through that bitter period with your generous help. _____
10. We have put John's name on the race list yesterday but for his recent injury. _____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A



No poem should ever be discussed or analyzed, until it has been read aloud by someone, teacher or student. Better still, perhaps, is the practice of reading it twice, once at the beginning of the discussion and once at the end. All discussions of poetry are, in fact, preparations for reading it aloud, and the reading of the poem is, finally, the most telling "interpretation" of it, suggesting tone, rhythm, and meaning all at once. Hearing a poet read the work in his or her

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own voice, on records or on films, is obviously a special reward. But even those aids to teaching cannot replace the student and the teacher reading it or, best of all, reciting it.

I have come to think, in fact, that time spent reading a poem aloud is much more important than analyzing it, if there isn't time for both. I think one of our goals as teachers of English is to have students love poetry. Poetry is a criticism of life, and a heightening (提升) of life. It is an approach to the truth of feeling, and it can save your life.

I am not saying that every English teacher must teach poetry. Those who don't like it should not be forced to put that dislike on anyone else. But those who do teach poetry must keep in mind a few things about its essential nature, about its sound as well as its sense, and they must make room in the classroom for hearing poetry as well as thinking about it.

1. To have a better understanding of a poem, one should _____.

A. discuss it with others

B. analyze it by oneself

C. copy it down in a notebook

D. practice reading it aloud

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a function of poetry?

A. Extending your life.　　B. Saving your life.

C. Criticizing life.　　D. Heightening life.

3. According to the writer, one of the purposes of teaching English is to get students _____.

A. to understand life

B. to enjoy poetry

C. to become teachers

D. to become poets

4. What does the last sentence in the third paragraph imply?

A. More stress was laid on the understanding of poetry in the past.

B. Poetry is more important than any other subject.

C. One cannot enjoy life fully without an understanding of poetry.

D. Poetry is the foundation of all languages and literature courses.

B

(**2018 · 全国卷 I**)

Washington, D. C. Bicycle Tours

Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D. C.

Duration: 3 hours

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

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (4 miles)

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

Capital City Bike Tour In Washington, D. C.

Duration: 3 hours

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

Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (7 miles)

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

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

A. Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D. C..

B. Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour.

C. Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D. C..

D. Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour.

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

A. Meet famous people.

B. Go to a national park.

C. Visit well-known museums.

D. Enjoy interesting stories.

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

A. City maps. B. Cameras.

C. Meals. D. Safety lights.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I had an amazing experience last Spring Festival. On the second day of the holiday, it was snowing heavily but we had a very importance relative to visit, that lived in a distant mountain village. We have to take risks to drive on our journey. Though the road was bad, but we arrived safe.

The family welcomed us warmly or we said "Happy New Year" to them. We were treated a good dinner. Later in the afternoon, we said goodbye and started back home.

Sadly, our car was sticking in the snow halfway and couldn't move. Just then, the villager walked by, offering to push his car. It was this stranger who helped us out!

词汇积累

1. preparation	准备
2. an approach to	(做)……的方法(方式)
3. essential	必要的;基本的
4. as well as	也;和
5. reserve	储备;保留;预约
6. availability	可利用性;有益

难句解读

Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom.

[分析] where they blossom 是定语从句。

[翻译] 你的导游会为你讲述树木和开满鲜花的纪念碑的历史。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. _____ *vt.*　传达;运送
2. _____ *adj.*　灵活的;可弯曲的;柔顺的
3. _____ *n.*　翻译;译文
   _____ *v.*　翻译
4. _____ *n.*　枝条;支流;部门
5. _____ *n.*　悲伤;悲痛;懊悔
6. _____ *adv.*　永远
7. _____ *adv.*　最后;终于
8. _____ *n.*　交换;交流;互换
   vt. & vi. 调换;交换
9. _____ *n.*　赞助人;主办者;倡议者
   vt. 发起;举办;倡议
10. _____ *n.*　暖和;温暖
    _____ *adj.*　温暖的;暖和的
11. _____ *n.*　奖学金;学问;学术成就
    _____ *n.*　学者;奖学金获得者
12. _____ *n.*　负担;负荷物(尤指沉重的)

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. _____　轻松;不紧张;从容
2. _____　用完
3. _____　由……构成
4. _____　给某人一个深刻的印象
5. _____　讲得通;有意义
6. _____　受……的欢迎
7. _____　偶然;碰巧
8. _____　尤其;特别
9. _____　测试;试验
10. _____　发出;放走

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. the reason why...

There are various **reasons why** people write poetry.

人们写诗的原因是多种多样的。

[**仿写**]　我去那里的唯一理由就是想看看我的老同学。

_____ I went there was that I wanted to meet my old classmates.

2. 虚拟条件句中的省略

Should the traveler return, this stone would utter speech.

行人归来石应语。

[**仿写**]　要是他早点来的话,我就会见到他了。

_____, I would have met him.

3. "with + 复合宾语"结构

With so many different forms of poetry to choose from, students may eventually want to write poems of their own.

有了这么多可供选择的诗歌类型,学生们最终也许想写自己的诗了。

[**仿写**]　有一个重要的会议要参加,我不能在家照顾生病的儿子。

_____, I can't take care of my sick son at home.

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. 我们都喜欢诗歌。诗歌传达某种情感,能形象地把现实转换成文学。通过诗歌,我们可以和朋友们交流感情,卸下心中的包袱。(convey, transform, exchange, load)

_____

_____

2. 只有我们热爱生活,灵感才不会枯竭。(run out of)

_____

_____

3. 无论我们的职业是什么,无论发生了什么,欣赏自然,品味生活是必要的也是合适的。(necessary, appropriate, whatever)

_____

_____

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　A healthy life

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n. & vt.*　滥用;虐待
2. _____ *n.*　压力;重音; *vt.* 加压力于;使紧张
3. _____ *n.*　青春期
4. _____ *vt.*　禁止;取缔; *n.* 禁令;谴责
5. _____ *adj.*　困难的;强硬的
6. _____ *adj.*　入了迷的;上了瘾的
7. _____ *vt.*　使习惯于
8. _____ *adj.*　无意识的;自动的
9. _____ *adj.*　精神的;智力的
10. _____ *vt.*　停止;离开
11. _____ *n.*　结果;效力
12. _____ *adj.*　怀孕的
13. _____ *vt.*　加强;巩固; *vi.* 变强
14. _____ *adj.*　绝望的;拼命的
15. _____ *adj.*　感到惭愧或羞耻的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　由于
2. _____　有……有瘾
3. _____　习惯于……
4. _____　对……作出决定
5. _____　使……受到损害
6. _____　调离;解除(工作,职务);脱下;起飞
7. _____　想要做……
8. _____　改掉习惯
9. _____　伸手去拿
10. _____　感到失望

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. 动词 + 形式宾语 **it** + 宾补 + 真正的宾语

Your mother tells me that you started smoking some time ago and now _____(现在你发现很难把它戒掉).

2. **as** 引导非限制性定语从句

_____(正如你知道的), if you do the same thing over and over again, you begin to do it automatically.

3. 表示否定或半否定意义的词语置于句首时引起部分倒装

_____(我也不知道) that my cigarette smoke could affect the health of non-smokers.

4. **as + *adj.* + a/an + *n.* + as...** 和……一样的……

I do hope so _____(因为我想你能像我这样健康长寿地活着).

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. True or False

1. The first paragraph of the letter shows Grandad lives a healthy life. (　　)
2. James' grandad was also addicted to cigarettes and had to give up smoking because of his girlfriend. (　　)
3. Smoking can affect the health of non-smokers and lead to sterility (不孕) in them. (　　)
4. Smokers can stop smoking if they have determination, break the habit and keep trying. (　　)
5. Smokers can become breathless quickly and can't enjoy sports as much. (　　)

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Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer

1. Why did James'grandfather write to James?

A. Because he wanted to tell James his experience.

B. Because he wanted to tell James the harmful effects of smoking.

C. Because he wanted to help James give up smoking.

D. Because he wanted to help James get some information.

2. From Paragraph 3, we can learn that _____.

A. a person can be addicted to nicotine because nicotine is one of the chemicals in cigarettes

B. a person will be addicted to smoking if he treats it as a habit

C. a person will feel sick if his body gets used to having nicotine

D. a person will really feel relaxed when having a cigarette

3. Which is NOT the effect of smoking?

A. Causing terrible damage to heart and lungs.

B. Affecting the health of non-smokers.

C. Making the clothes turn yellow.

D. Not enjoying sport.

4. In what way did the old man try to persuade his grandson to give up smoking?

A. Using scientific theory.

B. His failure in love.

C. His sports activity.

D. His own experience.

5. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

A. James' grandfather was tired when returning from a long bike ride

B. there are three ways a person can become addicted to smoking

C. keeping your hands busy will help stop smoking

D. some people have to try several times before quitting smoking

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. It seems amazing that at my age I am still fit enough to cycle 20 kilometres in an afternoon.

句式分析

该句为复合句。It 在该句中作形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的从句,且 that 不能省略。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. First, you can become physically addicted to nicotine, which is one of the hundreds of chemicals in cigarettes.

句式分析

该句是一个复合句。主句为 you can become physically addicted to nicotine。第二个逗号之后是由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。句中 become physically addicted to 是固定短语,表示"对……上瘾的"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. I didn't know, for example, that it could do terrible damage to your heart and lungs or that it was more difficult for smoking couples to become pregnant.

句式分析

该句是一个复合句。动词 know 的直接宾语为两个并列的宾语从句:that it could do terrible damage to your heart and lungs 和 that it was more difficult for smoking couples to become pregnant。句中的 for example 为插入语。该句中第一个 it 是指示代词,第二个 it 为形式主语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

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能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

(2018·全国卷Ⅰ)

Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.

In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste while preparing recipes for under £ 5 per family a day. And the *Good Morning Britain* presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11.

"We love Mexican churros, so I buy them on my phone from my local Mexican takeaway restaurant," she explains. "I pay £ 5 for a portion (一份), but Matt makes them for 26p a portion, because they are flour, water, sugar and oil. Everybody can buy takeaway food, but sometimes we're not aware how cheaply we can make this food ourselves."

The eight-part series (系列节目), *Save Money: Good Food*, follows in the footsteps of ITV's *Save Money: Good Health*, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market.

With food our biggest weekly household expense, Susanna and Matt spend time with a different family each week. In tonight's Easter special they come to the aid of a family in need of some delicious inspiration on a budget. The team transforms the family's long weekend of celebration with less expensive but still tasty recipes.

1. What do we know about Susanna Reid?

A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.

B. She has started a new programme.

C. She dislikes working early in the morning.

D. She has had a tight budget for her family.

2. How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?

A. He buys cooking materials for her.

B. He prepares food for her kids.

C. He assists her in cooking matters.

D. He invites guest families for her.

3. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 4?

A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.

B. Provide some advice for the readers.

C. Add some background information.

D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.

4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Keeping Fit by Eating Smart

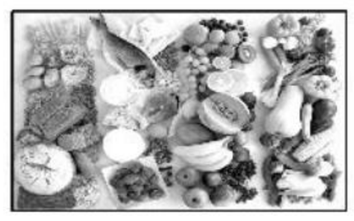
B. Balancing Our Daily Diet

C. Making Yourself a Perfect Chef

D. Cooking Well for Less

B

The Key to Your Health



A car needs gas to run and your body also needs food to work for you. Eating the right kind of food is very important. It can help your body grow strong to take care of what you eat.

There are four main food groups altogether. The dairy group has food like milk, cheese and sour milk. The other three groups are the meat and fish group, the fruit and vegetable group, and the bread and rice group. Each meal should have at least one food from all four main groups. With all these food together, you will be given enough energy during the day.

It is easy to get into bad eating habits. You may eat your breakfast in a hurry to get to school on time. Or you may not have time for a good lunch. It may seem easy to finish your supper with fish and chips all the time. But you will find yourself tired in these days and you cannot think quickly.

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Watching what you eat will help your body remain healthy and strong. It is also good to take some exercise. It will help you eat more if you take a walk or play games in the open air. Having a good eating habit with some exercise is the key to your health.

5. Which of the following diets do you think is the best one according to the passage?

A. Milk, bread, cabbages and beef.

B. Eggs, tomatoes and chicken.

C. Corn, fish, cream and pork.

D. Rice, bean curd, apples, fish and chicken.

6. Which of the following is a good eating habit?

A. Eating fish and chips for supper all the time.

B. Finishing your lunch in a very short time.

C. Going to school without any breakfast.

D. Having at least one food from all four groups in each meal.

7. The underlined word "dairy" in the second paragraph means _____.

A. a farm where cows are kept

B. the food made out of cows such as milk and butter

C. the shop that sells milk and butter

D. a place where milk products are made

8. In this passage the writer mainly tells us that _____.

A. every person needs food to grow well

B. taking exercise can keep your body strong

C. the right kind of food with exercise will keep you healthy

D. enough energy helps people think more quickly

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Once you become addicted to smoking, you may find 1. _____ difficult for you to quit. Firstly, you may become 2. _____ (physical) addicted to nicotine, one of the hundreds of harmful chemicals that consist in cigarettes. Secondly, you may develop the habit of 3. _____ (smoke) and finally become mentally addicted to it. You may believe that you will only feel good when you smoke and may find all kinds of negative emotions in you when you stop smoking.

Smoking may have all kinds of harmful 4. _____ (effect) on the health of both the smokers themselves and non-smokers around them. It not only affects your physical fitness, but also does harm 5. _____ your heart and lungs and 6. _____ (cause) a variety of diseases. So, it's important to quit smoking and live a 7. _____ (healthy) life than before.

To quit smoking, you should be well-prepared and make 8. _____ list of all the benefits you may get after quitting. But 9. _____ you feel really bad, you should consult a doctor or chemist 10. _____ (seek) some professional help. Remember, if you keep trying, you will eventually succeed.

词汇积累

1. storm	*n.* 暴风雨;暴风雪
2. cook up a storm	起劲地烹调
3. range	范围;类别;排列
4. transform	转换
5. get into bad eating habits	形成坏的饮食习惯
6. become addicted to	上瘾

难句解读

In *Save Money*: *Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £ 5 per family a day.

[**分析**] 本句中 how to reduce food waste 是"疑问词 + 动词不定式"作宾语, while doing 结构为状语从句的省略。

[**翻译**] 在 *Save Money*: *Good Food* 节目中,她每周拜访不同的家庭,并在厨师 Matt Tebbutt 的协助下,针对如何减少食物浪费提出建议,同时为他们准备每天花不到 5 英镑的(就可以做一顿好吃的饭菜的)食谱。

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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. HIV is s _____ through blood or the fluid that the body makes during sex.
2. She has a p _____ against modern music; she seldom listens to it.
3. She saved the boy at the r _____ of her own life.
4. A j _____ is an opinion that you have or express after thinking carefully.
5. The old man is a _____（幸存者）of the past age.
6. Things can easily go wrong when people are under _____(压力).
7. I realized that they wanted to be alone so I felt _____(尴尬的).
8. I'm always an _____（笨手笨脚的）dancer.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. (**2019 · 山西康杰中学期末考试**) Illegal hunting is threatening the _____(survive) of the species.
2. It is difficult to make a _____(judge) when you don't know all the facts.
3. Arthur seemed _____(embarrass) about the question.
4. It is _____(legal) to sell tobacco to someone under 16.
5. The pills are _____(effect) against the disease.
6. I was completely _____(breath) when I got to the top of the mountain.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. That is easy to become addicted to drugs.
_____
2. You are not allowed smoking in public. _____
3. He thinks smoking is looked cool. _____
4. I don't think possible for a student to master a language without much memory work. _____
5. The speaker raised his voice so that he could make himself hear. _____
6. There is an exciting expression on his face; maybe he has known the great news. _____
7. I haven't got enough money so far. If I have the money, I could buy the car now. _____
8. He told us that how important it was to study English well.
_____
9. Don't let children who are so young to go swimming alone.
_____
10. Following the road and you can find the store easily.
_____

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

1. Where was the article most likely taken from?

A. A letter.　　B. An advertisement.

C. A poster.　　D. A magazine.

2. What does the passage tell us?

A. Looking down upon patients with AIDS.

B. Staying away from patients with AIDS.

C. Doing our best to avoid AIDS.

D. Treating patients with AIDS in a scientific way.

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Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. You can get HIV through _____.

A. having meals with the patients with AIDS

B. kissing someone with AIDS

C. injecting drugs using the same needle

D. touching someone infected with HIV

2. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. HIV is the same as AIDS

B. HIV is different from AIDS

C. HIV weakens a person's immune system

D. you can have HIV in your blood for quite a long time

3. In order to stay safe, you _____.

A. should not use the needle someone else has used

B. have to avoid using anything else that the person has used while injecting drugs

C. should use a condom if you have sex with another one

D. all of the above

4. The passage tells us about _____.

A. some common understanding about HIV/AIDS

B. what HIV/AIDS is and the way of transmitting

C. ways to protect ourselves

D. the definition of HIV/AIDS

Ⅲ. Writing after reading

HIV is a virus 1. _____（它将破坏你的免疫系统）so much that your body can no longer fight disease. Here are some things 2. _____（你能做的）to make sure you stay safe. Firstly, do not 3. _____（与……分享你的针）anyone else. Secondly, use a condom if you have sex with a male or a female. Thirdly, 4. _____（牢记）that the following statements are not true. A person can't get HIV 5. _____（第一次）they have sex. You can tell by looking at someone whether or not they have HIV.

Ⅳ. Before knowing the disease of HIV in details, what do people usually think of it?

_____

_____

Ⅴ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. For a person to become infected, blood or sexual fluid that carries the virus has to get inside the body through broken skin or by injection.

句式分析

该句为复合句。在该句中主语是 blood or sexual fluid，其中跟了一个由 that 引导的定语从句。"through broken skin or by injection"是由 or 连接的两个并列的方式状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. Here are some things you can do to make sure you stay safe.

句式分析

该句是一个倒装句。副词 here 放于句首，句子应用完全倒装，系动词 are 置于主语 some things 之前。"you can do"为省略了引导词 that 的定语从句，修饰 some things。stay 在此处是一个系动词，意为"保持某种状态"，后跟形容词 safe。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. It is only when the disease has progressed to AIDS that a person begins to look sick.

句式分析

该句是一个强调句。It is（was）... that/who 是强调结构，可以用来强调句子中除了谓语外的其他成分，如主语、宾语、状语等。本句中被强调的部分是时间状语 only when the disease has progressed to AIDS。原句是："A person begins to look sick only when the disease has progressed to AIDS."。look 在此处是一个系动词，后跟形容词 sick。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

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能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

（2019·河北保定市第一中学期中考试）

"Keeping the body in good health is a duty, otherwise we shall not be able to keep our mind strong and clear." This quote by Buddha is a life motto of highly healthy people. __1__ The following four habits will greatly improve your health.

They are organized and disciplined.

If you want to be healthy, you should try to become organized. __2__ It will help you succeed in everything and do things on time.

__3__

In our busy lives, it's very easy to neglect the healthy habits that keep us feeling great and eating right. Highly healthy people usually have a habit to prioritize（优先考虑）their health. They are particular about their nutrition. They always avoid fast food because they find it very harmful.

They have an exercise schedule.

Exercise and other physical activities are not only good for you, but they are also a fun way to spend time. __4__ That's why they set aside time for exercise in the mornings or evenings. Due to the high level of self-organization, they easily stick to the exercise schedule. They think that active lifestyle and regular sports will help them live longer.

They get enough sleep.

Sleep plays an important role in immune function, memory, learning and other important functions. __5__ It is very important to wake up and go to sleep at the same time, because your body works according to a certain rule.

A. Being organized may lead to feeling more in control and having more mental energy.

B. Highly healthy people use sports as a tool to keep the body in a good form.

C. Highly healthy people always find the right balance.

D. They develop effective habits to keep good well-being.

E. That's why healthy people value a good night's sleep.

F. They take care of their health.

G. Lack of sleep can affect your immune system.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

（2019·河南省淮阳中学高二上学期期中考试）

The other day, I had an experience of giving and receiving!

It had come to my __1__ that a lady was going into hospital for an extended period of time. The hospital had __2__ her with a list of clothing items needed in the rehab（康复治疗）program for her __3__. Because she lived on a very limited __4__, she didn't know how she could afford the required __5__. I had extra clothes that were her size, so I __6__ the freshly washed clothing, added several articles for daily use, and __7__ them to her. When I presented the __8__ to her, she was completely caught off guard（措手不及）. __9__ the extra clothes will make her recovery a bit easier and less __10__!

On the same day, I had heard about a bolt of fabric（布料）for sale and made __11__ to pick it up. When I went into the fabric store, the woman who __12__ the store spontaneously（一时冲动地）decided to give me the bolt of fabric __13__. Now I was the one who was completely caught off guard! One of her relatives then __14__ to drive me to get the fabric, and her husband even carried the __15__ roll of fabric out to the car for me!

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Not only had I __16__ expected to pay for the fabric, but I had also __17__ to take a long bus ride to get it and carry it home. I was so __18__ to have suddenly received such a(n) __19__ gesture from not just the store owner, but also her husband and her relative.

I guess what goes around really does __20__!

1. A. emotion　　B. spirit
   C. thought　　D. attention
2. A. adopted　　B. provided
   C. advised　　D. comforted
3. A. survival　　B. health
   C. experience　　D. recovery
4. A. income　　B. department
   C. diet　　D. profit
5. A. money　　B. foods
   C. clothes　　D. furniture
6. A. sorted out　　B. packed up
   C. put away　　D. gave out
7. A. emailed　　B. passed
   C. threw　　D. gave
8. A. belongings　　B. possessions
   C. package　　D. supplies
9. A. Hopefully　　B. Strangely
   C. Fortunately　　D. Gratefully
10. A. disappointing　　B. fearful
    C. frightening　　D. stressful
11. A. trips　　B. arrangements
    C. preparations　　D. designs
12. A. owned　　B. observed
    C. visited　　D. quit
13. A. on sale　　B. for free
    C. on display　　D. in use
14. A. refused　　B. attempted
    C. offered　　D. managed
15. A. round　　B. beautiful
    C. colorful　　D. heavy
16. A. originally　　B. traditionally
    C. specially　　D. mentally
17. A. meant　　B. planned
    C. guaranteed　　D. continued
18. A. ashamed　　B. desperate
    C. surprised　　D. embarrassed
19. A. firm　　B. generous
    C. interesting　　D. instructive
20. A. show up　　B. turn around
    C. come around　　D. pick up

词汇积累

1. disciplined	遵守纪律的
2. neglect	忽视
3. set aside	留出;不理会
4. rehab	*n.* 康复治疗
5. catch sb. off guard	趁某人不备;使某人猝不及防
6. come to sb. 's attention	吸引某人的注意

难句解读

That's why they set aside time for exercise in the mornings or evenings.

[**分析**]　why 引导表语从句。

[**翻译**]　这就是为什么他们要留出时间在早上或晚上锻炼身体了。

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. it 的用法

1. When someone knocked at the door, I didn't ask who _____ was.

2. (**2019 · 山西运城一中高二上学期考试**) _____ is important for students to gain some work experience before they enter the society.

3. The school makes _____ a rule for the students to take exercise every day.

4. —What an exciting party!

   —Yes, the night seems as if _____ would never end.

5. I like this cellphone, which is better than the one you bought last month. Are you fond of _____?

6. You find _____ whenever people ask how you're doing because they care, and not because they're getting paid to do so.

7. (**山东卷改编**) Susan made _____ clear to me that she wished to make a new life for herself.

8. I hate _____ when she calls me at work—I'm always too busy to carry on a conversation with her.

9. (**陕西卷改编**) I'd appreciate _____ if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will come.

10. (**天津卷改编**) The weather forecast says _____ will be cloudy with a slight chance of rain later tonight.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. —Excuse me, I want to have my computer fixed, but I can't find a repair shop.

   —I know it nearby. Come on! I will show you.

   _____

2. Please see to that all the windows are closed before you leave the classroom.　_____

3. The Parkers bought a new house, but one will need a lot of work before they can move in.　_____

4. What doesn't matter whether he'll join the army or not.

   _____

5. She thinks there is no use telling me the truth.

   _____

6. There was difficult for us to understand what he said.

   _____

7. This felt funny watching myself on TV.

   _____

8. I hate that I've made so many mistakes.

   _____

9. The color of my coat is different from it of yours.

   _____

10. We made that clear when and where we were going to have the meeting.　_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

In 1957 a doctor in Singapore noticed that hospitals were treating an unusual number of influenza like cases. Influenza is sometimes called "flu" or a "bad cold". He took samples from the throats of patients in his hospital and was able to find the virus(病毒) of this influenza.

There are three main types of influenza virus. The most important of these are types A and B, each of them having several sub-groups (亚群). At the hospital the doctor recognized that the outbreak was because of a virus group A, but he did not know the sub-group. He reported the outbreak to the World Health Organization in Geneva. W. H. O. published the important news together with reports of the same kind of

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outbreak in Hong Kong, where about 15% ~ 20% of the population had become ill.

As soon as the London doctors received the package of throat samples, they began to test them. They found that they could reproduce themselves at a very high speed. Continuing their careful tests, the doctor checked the effect of medicine used against all the known subgroups of type A virus. On this virus, none of them was of any use.

Having separated the virus, the two doctors now made tests on some selected animals. In a short time the usual signs of the disease appeared. These experiments showed that the new virus spread easily, but it was not a killer. Scientists, like the general public, called it simply "Asian flu".

1. London doctors considered _____.

A. Asian flu as a bad cold

B. there were three main types of influenza

C. it was necessary to test the other groups of virus besides group A

D. the influenza called "Asian flu" a new one

2. The Singapore doctor helped the world by _____.

A. making those with Asian flu well again

B. killing the virus that caused Asian flu

C. finding the sub-group of the virus

D. reporting the outbreak to the WHO in Geneva

3. The Asian flu virus _____.

A. was a killer

B. was very weak

C. could reproduce very quickly

D. died very fast

4. From this passage we can draw a conclusion that _____.

A. careful observation and research can make a new discovery

B. we must stop us from catching Asian flu

C. doctors should pay attention to patients

D. practice makes perfect

B

In the quest for better health, many people turn to doctors, self-help books or herbal supplements. But they overlook a powerful weapon that could help them fight illness and depression, speed recovery, slow aging and prolong (延长) life: their friends.

Researchers are only now starting to pay attention to the importance of friendship and social networks in overall health. A 10-year Australian study found that older people with a large circle of friends were 22 percent less likely to die during the study period than those with fewer friends. A large 2007 study showed an increase of nearly 60 percent in the risk for obesity among people whose friends gained weight. And last year, Harvard researchers reported that strong social ties could promote brain health as we age.

"In general, the role of friendship in our lives isn't well appreciated," said Rebecca G. Adams, a professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro. "There are a lot of things on families and marriage, but very little on friendship. It confuses me. Friendship has a bigger impact on our psychological well-being than family relationships."

Bella DePaulo, a visiting psychology professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, whose work focuses on single people and friendships, notes that in many studies, friendship has an even greater effect on health than a spouse (配偶) or a family member.

It isn't entirely clear why friendship has such a big effect. It may be because people with strong social ties also have better access to health services and care. Beyond that, however, friendship clearly has a profound psychological effect. People with strong friendships are less likely than others to get colds, perhaps because they have lower stress levels.

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Last year, researchers studied 34 students at the University of Virginia, taking them to the base of a steep hill and fitting them with a weighted backpack. They were then asked to estimate the steepness of the hill. Some participants stood next to friends during the exercise, while others were alone. The students who stood with friends gave lower estimates of the steepness of the hill. And the longer the friends had known each other, the less steep the hill appeared.

"People with stronger friendship networks feel like there is someone they can turn to," said Karen A. Roberto, director of the center for gerontology (老年医学) at Virginia Tech.

"Friendship is an undervalued resource. The consistent message of these studies is that friends make your life better."

5. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. People should make friends as many as possible.

B. Friendships do great good to human health.

C. People with friends have optimistic attitude.

D. Several studies have been done on friendships.

6. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. People haven't attached importance to friendships.

B. A friend can replace doctors and self-help books.

C. People with many friends may have higher stress levels.

D. People who have friends tend to be fat.

7. The author mentioned the study in the last three paragraphs to indicate that _____.

A. students should climb the steep hill with friends

B. it takes a long time to make friends

C. a friend in need is a friend indeed

D. people accompanied by friends remain optimistic in the face of difficulty

8. In Paragraph 2 the author aims to tell us _____.

A. friendship has a strong physical effect on people's health

B. we cannot be too careful when making friends

C. older people are likely to have fewer friends

D. 60 percent of the people without friends will become fat when they get old

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·河北八校联考)

Dear Mr. Brown,

I'm real glad to receive your letter. As you have seen it, lots of Chinese chose to stick the Chinese character *Fu* on the door upside down during the Spring Festival. This actually expresses their best wish for the new year. In Chinese, the character for "upside down" sounds same as the character for "to arrive" so this means that happy is arriving. Quite interested, isn't it?

On the way, I'd like to invite you to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival with my family after the College Entrance Exam. It's a day in memory of the great poet Qu Yuan but we usually eat *Zongzi* and enjoy dragon boat races. It will be a good opportunity to experience Chinese culture and tradition.

Looking forward to receive your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

词汇积累

1. outbreak	爆发
2. reproduce	复制;繁殖
3. separate	分开;分离
4. turn to	向……求助
5. overlook	忽略
6. pay attention to	对……注意
7. overall	全部的

难句解读

Having separated the virus, the two doctors now made tests on some selected animals.

[分析]　Having separated 作状语。

[翻译]　将病毒分离后这两位医生开始用选择好的动物做实验。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. _____ *n.*　压力;重音　*vt.* 加压力于;使紧张
2. _____ *vt.*　禁止;取缔　*n.* 禁令;谴责
3. _____ *adj.*　欠款的;预定的;到期的
4. _____ *adj.*　入了迷的;上了瘾的
5. _____ *vt.*　使习惯于
6. _____ *vt.*　停止(做某事);离开
7. _____ *n.*　结果;效力
8. _____ *adj.*　不健康的;不合适的;不合格的
9. _____ *vt.*　加强;巩固;使坚强　*vi.* 变强

   _____ *n.*　力气;体力

   _____ *adj.*　坚强的;强壮的
10. _____ *adj.*　失望的;沮丧的
11. _____ *adj.*　感到惭愧或羞耻的
12. _____ *n.*　幸存
13. _____ *n.*　看法;判决;判断

    _____ *n.*　法官;裁判　*v.* 断定;判断;审判
14. _____ *adj.*　尴尬的;陷入困境的

    _____ *vt.*　使尴尬;使窘迫;使不安

    _____ *adj.*　令人不安的;让人难堪的;令人尴尬的

    _____ *n.*　尴尬;难堪

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. _____　由于……
2. _____　对……有瘾
3. _____　习惯于……
4. _____　对……影响
5. _____　对……作出决定
6. _____　想要(做)……
7. _____　不顾;不管
8. _____　冒险
9. _____　陷入;染上(坏习惯)
10. _____　处境危险;遭受危险

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. It was/is time to do...

When I was taken off the school football team because I was unfit, I knew **it was time to quit smoking.**

因为我的身体不好,当我从校球队离开的时候,我就知道是戒烟的时候了。

[**仿写**]　到了你用心学习的时候了。

_____ your heart into your study.

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2. as 引导非限制性定语从句

As you know, if you do the same thing over and over again, you begin to do it automatically.

你知道,如果你反反复复地做同一件事,你就会自动地做它。

[**仿写**]　众所周知,月球每个月绕地球转一周。

_____, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

3. do 表强调的用法

I do hope so because I want you to live as long and healthy a life as I have.

我的确希望你把烟戒掉,因为我希望你能像我这样活得健康长寿。

[**仿写**]　我的确希望你能梦想成真。

_____ your dream will come true.

4. before 引导时间状语从句

Do not be disappointed if you have to try several times **before** you finally stop smoking.

即使你非得经过多次戒烟才能最后把它戒掉,你也不要失望。

[**仿写**]　你回家之前必须把作业做完。

You must finish your homework _____.

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. 吸烟是个坏习惯。首先,吸烟不仅危害吸烟者的健康,而且影响周围不吸烟者的健康。(first of all, do harm to, affect)

2. 其次,香烟很贵。吸烟者不得不花很多钱购买香烟,很浪费钱。(secondly, spend, a waste of)

3. 再次,因为吸烟者的粗心大意,可能会发生火灾,造成巨大的生命和财产损失。(thirdly, because of, result in)

4. 如果染上这种坏习惯,戒掉会很难。(get into, get rid of)

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

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Unit 4　Global warming

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *vt.*　消费;消耗;耗尽
2. _____ *adj.*　胡乱的;任意的
3. _____ *n.*　现象
4. _____ *vi.*　同意;捐赠;订阅
   vt.　签署;捐助
5. _____ *n.*　燃料
6. _____ *n.*　量;数量
7. _____ *vi.*　趋向;易于;照顾;*vt.* 护理
8. _____ *n.*　资料;数据
9. _____ *n.*　趋势;倾向;走向
10. _____ *n.*　大灾难;浩劫
11. _____ *adj.*　平稳的;持续的
12. _____ *vi.*　看一下;扫视;
    n.　一瞥
13. _____ *n.*　种类;范围
14. _____ *n.*　结果;后果;影响
15. _____ *vt.*　反对;反抗

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　发生;造成
2. _____　同意;赞成;订购
3. _____　大量的
4. _____　上升;增长;升起
5. _____　导致
6. _____　反对……
7. _____　即使
8. _____　继续
9. _____　与……相比
10. _____　由于;因为

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **There is no doubt that...** 毫无疑问……

   _____（毫无疑问）the earth is becoming warmer (see Graph 1) and that it is human activity that has caused this global warming rather than a random but natural phenomenon.

2. **that** 引导同位语从句

   All scientists subscribe to the view _____.

   （所有科学家都同意这种看法,即人们为了创造能量而燃烧诸如煤、天然气和石油这样的化石燃料,从而引起了地球温度的升高。）

3. “名词/不定代词/数词 + **of** + **which**/**whom**”结构

   Some byproducts of this process are called “greenhouse” gases, _____（其中最重要的一种）is carbon dioxide.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

1. Match the general idea of each paragraph.

   Part 1 (Para. 1)　A. Two different attitudes among scientists towards global warming.

   Part 2 (Para 2 to 5)　B. It's up to readers to decide whether people should do something about global warming.

   Part 3 (Para. 6)　C. The introduction of the issue of global warming.

   Part 4 (Para. 7)　D. How has global warming come about?

2. What's the main topic of the article?

   A. The temperature difference from 1860 to 2000.

   B. The carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere.

   C. The warming of the earth.

   D. The reasons for global warming.

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Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. Who found out the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from 1957 to 1977?

A. Dr Janice Foster. B. Charles Keeling.

C. George Hambley. D. Sophie Armstrong.

2. The author probably agrees that _____.

A. actually global warming is good for man

B. we should do nothing about the global warming

C. catastrophes will happen if the globe keeps on warming

D. a lot remains to be found out about the effects of global warming

3. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

A. The temperature rose 5 degree Fahrenheit from 1860 to 2000.

B. The carbon dioxide content in the air increased by 70 parts per million from 1957 to 1997.

C. All the scientists accept the data made by Charles Keeling.

D. Janice Foster says that more carbon dioxide will make plants grow faster.

4. According to the passage, the global warming is mainly due to _____.

A. burning fossil fuel

B. human activity

C. having too much carbon dioxide in the sky

D. some catastrophes

Ⅲ. Intensive reading to finish the passage

The form of the passage

Para. 1: It introduces the natural phenomenon of a rapid 1. _____ of temperature when 2. _____ to other natural changes.

Para. 2: There is no doubt 3. _____ the cause of the earth's becoming 4. _____ is human activity.

Para. 3: All scientists subscribe 5. _____ the view that the global warming is the consequence of burning fossil fuels.

Para. 4: A scientist found carbon dioxide had increased by accurate 6. _____.

Para. 5: All scientists agree the fact that global warming will go on because the burning of more fossil fuels will result 7. _____ the increase of carbon dioxide.

Para. 6: There are two different attitudes to global warming: Some scientists think that any 8. _____ in the temperature increase would lead to a catastrophe; others, who are 9. _____ to them, think that there are no serious bad consequences of global warming.

Para. 7: Although the climate is going to keep 10. _____ warming, there are also puzzles about global warming.

Ⅳ. Fill in the blanks according to the text

1. The main difference between Dr Janice Foster's theory and George Hambley's lies in _____

_____.

2. What do you think of the greenhouse effect?

_____

_____

Ⅴ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. It means that more heat energy tends to be trapped in the atmosphere causing the global temperature to go up.

句式分析

该句为复合句。that 引导的是宾语从句,主句部分为"It means","causing the global temperature to go up"作结果状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. They also agree that it is the burning of more and more fossil fuels that has resulted in this increase in carbon dioxide.

句式分析

该句是一个复合句。agree 之后是由 that 引导的宾语从句。"it is... that..."是个强调句型,强调宾语从句的主语"the burning of more and more fossil fuels"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

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能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

(2018 · 全国卷Ⅰ)

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices(装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the enviromnent—and our wallets—as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life—from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices—we continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions(排放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution(解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

1. What does the author think of new devices?

A They are environment-friendly.

B. They are no better than the old.

C. They cost more to use at home.

D. They go out of style quickly.

2. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?

A. To reduce the cost of minerals.

B. To test the life cycle of a product.

C. To update consumers on new technology.

D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.

3. Which of the following uses the least energy?

A. The box-set TV.　　B. The tablet.

C. The LCD TV.　　D. The desktop computer.

4. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

A. Stop using them.　　B. Take them apart.

C. Upgrade them.　　D. Recycle them.

B

(2019 · 四川成都外国语学校期末考试)

Terribly hot weather. Pouring downpours. Scientists have long suspected that global warming can cause extreme weather events. Now experts have numbers to support that idea.

The burning of fossil fuels has been leading to a build-up of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere. This CO_2 is a greenhouse gas. That means it can trap heat in the air. As a result, our planet's temperature has been rising. And this global warming will account for a growing share of ever more frequent extreme weather events.

Many governments hope to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius above temperatures that were typical before the Industrial Revolution. It will be hard for nations to achieve that. But even if they do, global warming still will be responsible for nearly all heat extremes. Global warming will also be to blame for about 2 out of every 5 extreme rains and snowfalls. "This is a considerable fraction(分数) of major weather events," says climate scientist Peter Stott.

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So far, the Earth has warmed about 0.85 degree Celsius since 1750. That's about when the Industrial Revolution got its start. That's also when fossil fuel use took off, spewing (喷出) lots of CO_2 into the air. "Overall, the new study shows that relatively small rises in the global temperature translate into large increases in the likelihood of extremes," Stott says.

Erich Fischer and Reto Knutti analyzed 25 different computer models of global climate. These analyses looked at different climate periods, from preindustrial times to the present. The analyses also predicted what weather events were likely to be like in the future. This period was predicted to be warmer by 2 and 3 degrees Celsius.

The computer looked at when extreme heat and precipitation (降水量) occurred during each climate period. It focused on events of unusual heat or heavy precipitation. Before the Industrial Revolution, such extremes typically would have occurred only once in every 1,000 days.

"But since the globe has been warming, such extremes are no longer nearly as rare. These new findings provide a global statement," Fischer says. "You can still get the biggest heat that you have ever seen without any human changes."

5. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.

A. what damage global warming caused

B. how global warming came into being

C. where global warming is becoming serious

D. why fossil fuels have to be forbidden

6. What Peter said in Para. 3 suggests that _____.

A. it is reasonable for climate change to happen

B. there is no serious effect of global warming now

C. the influence of global warming is great

D. the extreme weather happens in small numbers

7. In the future, the temperature may rise at least by _____ degrees Celsius.

A. 2.5　　B. 3

C. 4　　D. 2

8. According to the passage, extreme weather _____.

A. will happen more often than before

B. happens once in every 1,000 days

C. strikes every region without differences

D. becomes a rare phenomenon across the planet

Ⅱ. 语法填空

All scientists subscribe 1. _____ the view that it is human activity 2. _____ has caused global warming. This activity is burning fossil fuels 3. _____ (produce) energy. As 4. _____ result, a natural phenomenon 5. _____ (call) the "greenhouse effect" has appeared. Without this phenomenon, the earth would be about thirty-three degrees Celsius 6. _____ (cool) than it is. So, we need those gases. However, the global temperature will rise when we add huge 7. _____ (quantity) of extra carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. We know that the levels of carbon dioxide 8. _____ (increase) greatly over the last 100 to 150 years. The attitude of scientists towards this rise is 9. _____ (complete) different. Some think that the trend would be a catastrophe while others are 10. _____ (oppose) to this view, and they believe that any warming will be mild with few bad environmental consequences.

词汇积累

1. plant	*n.* 植物;工厂 *v.* 种植 ; 放置
2. update	*v.* 更新; 向提供最新信息
3. consume	*v.* 消耗;消费
4. figure out	弄明白;解决
5. contribution	*n.* 贡献
6. precipitation	*n.* 降雨量;冰雹

难句解读

The team's data only went up to 2007 but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing.

[**分析**] 本句是一个并列句。but 是表转折的并列连词,连接两个分句 。what 引导宾语从句,that 引导定语从句。

[**翻译**] 虽然这个团队的数据只到 2007 年,但研究人员也探索了如果消费者用多功能的新电子设备(比如可进行文字处理和观看电视的平板电脑) 来替换过时设备将会如何。

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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. The writer is used to r _____ himself with a cup of coffee while writing.
2. The problem of environmental p _____ has been discussed heatedly recently.
3. His son joined the army because he thought it is a great way for him to make c _____ to his country.
4. The two neighboring countries have expressed some _____（分歧）about the proposal.
5. He _____（提倡）free market policies and a more flexible system.
6. Different teachers make different contributions to a student's _____（成长）.
7. The test records the _____（电的）activity of the brain.
8. It's difficult for me to be _____（随便的）about anything.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The _____（present）of prizes began after the speeches.
2. I was impressed by the energy and _____（commit）shown by the player.
3. One factor that can influence _____（consume）is their mood state.
4. People are living a wealthier life with the _____（grow）of the economy.
5. (**2019 · 山西康杰中学期末考试**) An electric motor turns _____（electric）energy into mechanical energy.
6. The interest of _____（individual）is closely linked with that of the country.
7. I doubt _____ he will come today, since I haven't seen him for a long time.
8. (**2019 · 山西运城一中期中考试**) She is well _____ _____（educate）, having good habits and agreeable manners.
9. The sea air has made a _____（different）to her health.
10. Do you still remember what the teacher said at _____ end of the class?

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. His illness resulted in bad food. _____
2. The reform has resulted from great changes in our country. _____
3. They are opposed in the enclosure of common land. _____
4. The police found large quantity of drugs at his home. _____
5. It stated that standards at the hospital were dropping. _____
6. Even that I fail this time, I will try again. _____
7. If you subscribe for the newspaper, it will be delivered to your door. _____
8. You will end up in debt if you keep out spending money like that. _____

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语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

1. Who are the writers of the letters?

_____

2. The purposes of the two letters:

(1) Letter 1 _____

(2) Letter 2 _____

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. Which is NOT the reason why Ouyang Guang writes the letter?

A. He is doing a project on global warming.

B. He feels individuals can affect huge environmental problems.

C. He isn't sure where to start with his project.

D. He wants to get some suggestions from *Earth Care*.

2. Which is NOT true according to the editor's letter?

A. Together, individuals can make a difference to environmental problems.

B. Individuals must put up with pollution.

C. Many activities individuals do can produce carbon dioxide.

D. Individuals can save energy to slow down global warming.

3. Which is NOT *Earth Care's* suggestion?

A. Turn electrical appliances off if you are not using them.

B. Put on more clothes instead of turning up the heat.

C. Buy things made of raw materials.

D. Walk or ride a bike if you can.

4. What's the main idea of the two letters?

A. Some organizations should do something about global warming.

B. Individuals can do a lot to make a difference to global warming.

C. Individuals needn't do anything about global warming.

D. Governments should take measures about global warming.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. Sometimes I feel that individuals can have little effect on such huge environmental problems.

句式分析

该句为复合句。在该句中 feel 是系动词,其后跟了一个由 that 引导的表语从句。"have little effect on"为固定短语,表示"起不了什么作用的"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

_____

2. There are many people who have a commitment like yours, but they do not believe they have the power to do anything to improve our environment.

句式分析

该句是一个 but 连接的并列句。第一个并列分句是个 there be 句型,里面还包含一个由 who 引导的定语从句。第二个并列分句中 believe 是个及物动词,其后跟了一个省略 that 的宾语从句"they have the power to do anything to improve our environment"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

_____

3. The growth of the greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide in the air actually comes as a result of many things we do every day.

句式分析

该句是一个主从复合句。we do every day 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 many things,关系代词 that 在句中作宾语,被省略。as a result of 是个固定短语,表示"由于,因为"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

_____

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能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

My childhood was less than ideal—in fact, I was the only girl in my family who did not run away from home during adolescence.

__1__ Coming from a blue-collar family and rural high school to a white-collar university that gave a "C" for work that would be a "B" at another school, I felt like a misfit financially, culturally and educationally.

Somehow I made it through my freshman year, and headed back for the second year. __2__

Barb seemed the exact opposite of me. __3__ One day I watched Barb draw while waiting for class to start. I sighed, thinking how Barb could do anything she wanted to: drawing, painting, singing, and playing the guitar.

__4__ "I wish I was artistic," I replied.

" Mary," she said in amazement. "You are artistic!"

I figured she was just being nice, but if Barb thought I was artistic, there must be something to it, even if I thought my only artistic ability was with words. Thanks to her, I learned to recognize my artistic ability.

This summer I wrote to Barb and reminded her of that conversation. __5__ I had removed a closet in my bedroom for more space, and needed to choose colors and wall hangings. I felt quite upset. Just as I was about to give up, I heard Barb's voice in my memory, " Mary, you are artistic!" With her words ringing in my mind, I found the perfect color for the walls and the perfect pictures for the walls.

Thanks, Barb, for believing in me all those years ago.

A. It was 1990 when Barb said those words for me.

B. Barb heard me sigh, and asked what was wrong.

C. I let her know her words still works.

D. I'd been writing poems and short stories since I was 12.

E. She was popular, out-going, confident, talented and artistic.

F. I'm so glad I went back, because that was the year I met Barb.

G. After high school I moved 300 miles away for college, but quickly I had second thoughts about whether I belonged there.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

(2019·山东青岛二中期中考试)

The Amazon rainforest is so important that it's frequently regarded as the "lungs of the planet". Scientists have found a small number of tree species that are doing the heaviest __1__ as they help to __2__ global warming.

Their discovery that 182 species __3__ half the rainforest's wood-bound carbon suggests that the future of the world's climate, and the lines of its coastal areas are __4__ with the fate of this small part of about 16,000 Amazonian tree species.

Despite ongoing logging (伐木工作) and recent drought, the Amazon is __5__ to perhaps a sixth of the carbon stored in living plants the world over, helping to keep __6__ of climate-changing carbon dioxide __7__ in the atmosphere.

"The Amazon is a particularly important carbon stock, and it's currently __8__ a carbon sink," Sophie Fauset said. "What we're trying to do is increase our understanding of __9__ this carbon is going and which trees are storing it."

"There are a few species that seem to grow __10__ and those are the huge ones you'd want to emphasize in the __11__ of the forest," said professor John Battles. "If you were managing to protect these forests, you would leave these trees."

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One of the most carbon-hungry types of trees __12__ in the study was the Brazil nut tree, which grows __13__ that can easily go beyond a height of 100 feet. __14__ total growth and productivity they ranked fourth overall, and they were found to __15__ 1.3 percent of the forest's carbon.

"Given the huge biological diversity of tropical forests, __16__ cycling would be more equally distributed among plant species," Rosie Fisher said. "This __17__ overturns (推翻) the originally imagined pattern."

Fisher said she would be" __18__ to suggest the most obvious idea that we could store lots of carbon by planting these very large species". Because so little is known about how __19__ they are to the types of droughts and fires that are __20__ to become more common in the future, nor whether they would thrive (茁壮成长) in managed forests.

1. A. sweating B. sleeping
   C. breathing D. swallowing
2. A. slow B. expand
   C. worsen D. strengthen
3. A. consume B. store
   C. waste D. produce
4. A. filled B. supplied
   C. presented D. connected
5. A. home B. center
   C. habitat D. heart
6. A. stages B. points
   C. quantities D. levels
7. A. away B. down
   C. off D. out
8. A. getting into B. referring to
   C. resulting in D. acting as
9. A. where B. how
   C. when D. why
10. A. fast B. steady
    C. big D. deep
11. A. measurement B. protection
    C. beauty D. function
12. A. preserved B. planted
    C. created D. identified
13. A. trunks B. roots
    C. branches D. leaves
14. A. In terms of B. In spite of
    C. In need of D. In view of
15. A. remove B. squeeze
    C. contain D. change
16. A. air B. carbon
    C. vapor D. temperature
17. A. diversity B. climate
    C. species D. discovery
18. A. eager B. content
    C. hesitant D. brave
19. A. obvious B. beneficial
    C. suitable D. sensitive
20. A. supposed B. opposed
    C. limited D. intended

词汇积累

1. during adolescence	在青少年时期
2. rural	农村的
3. opposite	相反的
4. remind... of	提醒……
5. go beyond	超出;超过

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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. It was what he said at the meeting last night _____ made me angry.
2. Wasn't it Dr Wang _____ spoke to you just now?
3. It was not until I reached there _____ I began to know something about the matter.
4. It was there, the police believe _____ she was able to activate the recorder she kept in her bag.
5. It is _____ he often breaks the school rules _____ makes his head teacher unsatisfied with him.
6. It is because English is being widely used at present _____ we learn it hard.
7. —Was it _____ he said or something _____ he did _____ made you cry so sadly, Sarah?
   —No, not really.
8. It is five years _____ my elder brother joined the army.
9. It was midnight _____ he returned home.
10. It won't be long _____ you regret for what you've done.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. David said that it was because of his strong interest in literature how he chose the course. _____
2. It is the ability to do the job what matters, not where you come from or what you are. _____
3. It was with great joy because he received the news that his lost daughter had been found. _____
4. John's success has nothing to do with good luck. It is years of hard work has made him what he is today. _____
5. I can't remember when it was you started doing the work. _____
6. We think it no use discuss the problem with him. _____
7. (**2019 · 安徽安庆市第一中学期末考试**) It was on the bus where my mother lost her keys yesterday afternoon. _____
8. (**2019 · 河北邯郸一中期末考试**) It is the second time that I had been invited to such conferences. _____
9. It is already 7 o'clock. It is high time that we go to school. _____
10. It is I who is going to fly to Hangzhou next week. _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

(**2019 · 郑州一中期中考试**)

Its most keen advocates say that global warming is gradually ruining the parts of our planet. But the effects of the phenomenon might be felt more positively a little closer to home, after scientists claimed that it would make flowers smell sweeter.

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Some flowers could give out a smell that is nine times more fragrant than they currently produce, according to a report. It says that a temperature increase of between 1℃ and 5℃ will vastly increase the ability of flowers to produce their sweet smells.

The study suggests that plants are able to produce more terpenes (萜烯)—the chemical that gives it its smell—in hotter conditions. Despite the environmental risk linked to climate change, the effect on flowers could also help bee populations as the stronger smells make flowers easier to be found and pollinated. It also found that the effect could be more important in cooler countries such as the UK and would have a strong impact on fruit trees.

The findings come as the unseasonably warm autumn weather this year has led to reports that plants are being "tricked" into blooming early.

Guy Barter described the findings as interesting and said it could have an important effect on lightly scented flowers. "We think about climate change in terms of rising temperatures and sea level, but there are more delicate potential effects which we have not thought about," he said.

Last year, experts warned the average global temperature had risen by 0.5℃ in 50 years. They predicted temperatures will increase by 3℃ over the next century, causing a rise in sea level, flooding, disease outbreaks and mass migration of refugees (难民).

The researchers looked at a variety of plants. In the paper the researchers said, "The species with the highest increases in emissions (排放物) were those with the lowest fragrance rates. The increases calculated for floral terpene emissions show that very important increases in the amount of floral scents will likely occur in a warmer world. The rates of floral terpene emissions by the end of the century could increase 0.34 ~ 9.1 times because of a 5℃ increase in the average maximum temperature during the flowering peak of the season."

1. We can infer from the text that in England _____.

A. plants bore more fruits in autumn this year

B. the seasons weren't in order this whole year

C. the autumn of this year was a little cooler

D. plants began to produce flowers early in autumn this year

2. What Barter said suggests that _____.

A. every coin has two sides

B. a miss is as good as a mile

C. don't demand to know what you don't know

D. don't put the cart before the horse

3. The last paragraph implies that in hotter conditions _____.

A. plants will have the lowest fragrance rates

B. plants will send more sweeter chemicals

C. plants will suffer the rising temperature

D. plants will finish their flowering peak soon

4. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. Will plants produce more chemicals in the future?

B. Is it easier to find sweeter flowers everywhere?

C. Could global warming make flowers smell sweeter?

D. Do flowers smell stronger in the cold temperature?

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B

（2019·河南豫南豫北名校精英联赛）

Pollution's great effects on the environment have become more obvious in recent years, leading to a movement to promote energy efficiency（效率）, less reliance on fossil（化石）fuels, and a reduction in air and water pollution. Most scientists agree that such changes are necessary to protect our environment from further harm.

The construction industry consumes a large quantity of energy and resources and creates a huge amount of pollution. In the United States, building and development account for 39% of the country's total energy use, 12 % of total water consumption, 68% of total electricity consumption and 38% of carbon dioxide emissions（二氧化碳排放）, according to the Environment Protection Agency.

Green buildings use less energy, water, create less waste, and are healthier to live, work, and go to school in than standard buildings. Builders of green buildings use techniques that use resources more efficiently during the entire building cycle—construction, restoration, operation, maintenance（维护）and demolition（拆毁）—than those who construct more regular buildings.

The environmental benefits of building green include the protection of ecosystems（生态系统）and biodiversity, improved air and water quality, less waste flowing into streams, and the protection of natural resources. Green buildings can also result in lower operating costs because they typically use less energy and fewer materials and improve indoor air quality, improving the health of people who live in such buildings.

The process of building green includes technical and artistic planning with nature protection in mind. Building designs often reflect the surrounding environment and natural resources and use renewable building materials such as bamboo and straw. In addition, recycled resources found locally are used for green buildings, reducing the cost and air pollution associated with transporting materials over long distances.

Careful site selection is important to minimize（最小化）human impact on the surrounding environment. For example, placing a structure in an area that allows it to take advantage of cool breezes（微风）and sunlight can reduce energy use and expenses. More energy and expense are needed for larger buildings as well, so it is important to build small.

Green roofs are another feature of green houses that reduce energy use and cost. These roofs are partly or completely covered with plants, which helps to keep heating and cooling costs low, prevent water running off and deal with pollutants.

Other features of green buildings often include energy and water conservation, recycling, and waste reduction. In addition, renewable energy sources such as solar power, hydropower（水能）and wind power are used for heat and electricity, which greatly reduces costs and decreases the impact on the environment.

5. What is the text mainly about?

A. The necessity of promoting energy efficiency.

B. The process of building green buildings.

C. The benefits and features of green buildings.

D. Green buildings' effects on the environment.

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6. According to the text, green buildings refer to the buildings that _____.

A. produce no waste

B. only use clean energy

C. are made of recycled materials

D. use energy and resources more efficiently

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE about green buildings?

A. They rely on fossil fuels and solar power for heat and electricity.

B. Small buildings are less efficient in energy use than larger ones.

C. The ecosystem has to be considered when building a green building.

D. They are difficult to maintain and thus need more operating costs.

8. Why are green roofs used?

A. They fit the surrounding environment well.

B. They are cheaper than other kinds of roofs.

C. They can keep natural water for use in everyday life.

D. They can help to control the temperature in the building well.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·河南开封高中高二上学期期中考试)

It is three years now since I graduate from Xinhua High School. Last Sunday, the class that I was in held a get-together, which took us a long time to prepare. It was indeed not easy to get in touch with everybody and set a properly time for all of us. We all enjoyed a precious day greatly, remember the time we spent together. It reminded us the interesting stories and the people they were familiar with. It was a pity which some of us were not present as they had gone to abroad for further studies. And they called back or sent greeting card from different places.

词汇积累

1. phenomenon	现象
2. give out	发出;公布;停止运行
3. have a strong impact on	对……有巨大影响
4. a variety of	各种各样的
5. decrease	降低

难句解读

"We think about climate change in terms of rising temperatures and sea level, but there are more delicate potential effect which we have not thought about," he said.

[**分析**] 引语中前一分句中的 in terms of 意为"根据……来解释",后面的分句中 which 引导定语从句,修饰前面的 effects。

[**翻译**] 他说:"我们根据温度和海平面的上升来考虑气候变化,但是还有更多我们没有考虑到的细微的潜在的影响。"

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. _____ *n.*　量;数量
2. _____ *vi.*　趋向;易于;照顾
   vt.　照顾;护理
   _____ *n.*　倾向;趋势
3. _____ *vt.*　反对;反抗;与(某人)较量
   _____ *adj.*　反对的;对立的
4. _____ *vt.*　陈述;说明
5. _____ *adj.*　平稳的;持续的;稳固的
6. _____ *adj.*　平均的
7. _____ *n.*　污染;弄脏
   _____ *vt.*　污染
8. _____ *n.*　增长;生长
9. _____ *vt.*　使恢复;使振作
10. _____ *n.*　教育工作者;教育家
    _____ *vt.*　教育
    _____ *n.*　教育
11. _____ *n.*　环境;情况
12. _____ *n.*　贡献
    _____ *v.*　贡献
13. _____ *vt.*　消费;消耗;耗尽;吃完
    _____ *n.*　消费者;用户;消耗者
    _____ *n.*　消耗(量)
14. _____ *adj.*　电的;与电有关的
    _____ *adj.*　电的;用电操作的
    _____ *adj.*　电子的
    _____ *n.*　电

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. _____　发生;造成
2. _____　同意;赞成;订购
3. _____　大量的
4. _____　上升;增长;升起
5. _____　导致
6. _____　反对……
7. _____　继续
8. _____　大体上;基本上
9. _____　代表……一方;作为……的代言人
10. _____　忍受;容忍
11. _____　等等

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. There is no doubt that...

There is no doubt that the earth is becoming warmer and that it is human activity that has caused this global warming rather than a random but natural phenomenon.

毫无疑问,地球正变得更加暖和,并且全球变暖是人为的,而不是随意的自然现象。

[**仿写**]　毫无疑问,保护环境是每个人的责任。

_____ that it is everyone's duty to protect the environment.

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2. even if 引导让步状语从句

Even if we start reducing the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, the climate is going to keep on warming for decades or centuries.

即使我们开始减少二氧化碳和其他温室气体的含量，在(未来)几十年或几个世纪内，气候仍会持续转暖。

[**仿写**]　即使其他人不同意，他也决定试一下。

_____, he still decides to have a try.

3. so/as long as 引导条件状语从句

It is OK to leave an electrical appliance on **so long as you are using it**—if not, turn it off!

只要你在使用电器设备，你便可以把它开着，如果不用就把它关掉！

[**仿写**]　只要我们不气馁，我们一定能克服困难，实现目标。

_____, we are sure to get over difficulties, and achieve our aims.

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. 我们都知道，水在我们日常生活中起着重要作用。目前地球上可饮用的水越来越少。怎么会这样呢？(play a role in, less and less, come about)

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. 一方面，在日常生活中，有些人浪费很多水。另一方面，有些工厂把大量的污水排入河流。同时，全球气候变暖导致某些地方雨水减少。(on the one hand, on the other hand, quantities of, meanwhile, result in)

_____

_____

_____

3. 毫无疑问，如果我们不想忍受干渴，我们就必须保护和充分利用地球上的水资源。(There is no doubt that..., water resources)

_____

_____

_____

_____

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 The power of nature

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 图解;图表
2. _____ *n.* 火山
3. _____ *vi.* 爆发;突然发生
4. _____ *n.* 火山爆发
5. _____ *n.* 飓风;风暴
6. _____ *adv.* 在旁边;沿着边
7. _____ *n.* 设备;装备
8. _____ *vt.* 任命;委派
9. _____ *vt.* 评估;评价;估计
10. _____ *n.* 波浪;波涛
    vi. 波动;起伏;挥手
11. _____ *vi. & vt.* 泉水般地喷出
    n. 喷泉;源泉
12. _____ *adj.* 绝对的;完全的
13. _____ *adv.* 绝对地;完全地
14. _____ *n.* 一套外衣;套装
    vt. 适合;适宜
15. _____ *n.* 潜在性;可能性
    adj. 可能的;潜在的
16. _____ *adj.* 实在的;实际的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 全部焚毁
2. _____ 前往……
3. _____ 保护……免受……
4. _____ 不挡路;不碍……的事
5. _____ 熟睡
6. _____ 对……热心
7. _____ 从远方……;在远处……
8. _____ 对……惊愕不已

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **that** 引导的表语从句

However, the most important thing about my job is _____

_____

(我帮助保护普通人免受火山——世界上最有威力的事物之一——的威胁).

2. **sb. was about to do sth. when...** 句型

某人正要做某事,这时(突然)……

_____(我刚要再睡), when suddenly my bedroom became as bright as day.

3. 独立主格结构

The other two climbed down into the crater to collect some lava for later study, but _____(我是第一次经历这样的事), I stayed at the top and watched them.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information

1. Match the general idea of each part.

Part 1 (Paras. 1, 2) A. The reasons why the writer is enthusiastic about his job.

Part 2 (Paras. 3, 4) B. What the writer's job is and the importance of his job.

Part 3 (Para. 5) C. The writer's experience of watching the volcano eruption.

2. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. An eruption occurred in Hawaii.

B. A volcanologist's job is exciting.

C. A volcanologist's exciting job and his first sight of an eruption.

D. The sight of an eruption is horrible.

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Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information

1. The writer doesn't mind the occasional danger of his job because _____.

A. he travels to unusual places and meets interesting people from all over the world

B. he likes the different ways of working

C. he thinks his job is the most important

D. he is excited about danger and feels alive

2. What does the writer mean by using "lucky" in the sentence "I was lucky enough to have a much closer look at it"?

A. He felt much safer on the top while the other two scientists climbed down into the crater.

B. It was his first sight of an eruption.

C. It was the first time for him to watch the crater.

D. Both B and C.

3. As a result of the volcanologist's job, _____.

A. other scientists predict the progress of lava from the volcano

B. many people have been warned to leave their homes

C. the eruption causes less damage

D. the eruption may be prevented from breaking out

4. Why did the volcanologist run out of the house into the back garden?

A. Because his bed began shaking.

B. Because his bedroom suddenly became as bright as day.

C. Because he thought there was an earthquake in Hawaii.

D. Because he wanted to collect information about the eruption.

5. What's the main idea of Para. 3?

A. Boiling rock which erupts from the volcano and crashes back to earth causes less damage.

B. The lava that flows slowly down the mountain causes far more damage.

C. The eruption is much more exciting to watch.

D. There had been an eruption in the side of the mountain.

Ⅲ. Intensive reading to finish the passage

The form of the passage

Para. 1: The author introduces the 1. _____ job as a 2. _____ working alongside people from all over the world and using scientific 3. _____ to protect 4. _____ people.

Para. 2: He introduces his job after he was 5. _____ as a volcanologist to work for HVO.

Para. 3: He 6. _____ the first sight of the 7. _____ of Mount Kilauea and the 8. _____ fantastic sight after he came to HVO.

Para. 4: How he had a 9. _____ look at the crater after the eruption.

Para. 5: He is still 10. _____ about his job today.

Ⅳ. According to the passage, what it is that makes the author enthusiastic about his job today?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ⅴ. Analyze the following difficult sentences

1. Having collected and evaluated the information, I help other scientists to predict where lava from the volcano will flow next and how fast.

句式分析

having done 作时间状语,动词-ing 形式完成式的使用表明动作发生在主语的动作之前。help sb. to do sth. 结构表示"帮助某人做某事"。predict 是个及物动词,后面跟宾语从句,两个宾语从句的引导词分别是 where 和 how。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. Unfortunately, we cannot move their homes out of the way, and many houses have been covered with lava or burned to the ground.

句式分析

该句是由 and 连接的并列句。unfortunately 副词作状语,单独使用。out of the way"不挡道,不碍事,躲开"。burn to the ground"焚烧殆尽"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

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3. It was not easy to walk in these suits, but we slowly made our way to the edge of the crater and looked down into the red, boiling centre.

句式分析

该句是由 but 连接的并列句。前半句中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 to walk in these suits。后半句中 make one's way to“向……走去”。

尝试翻译

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Various disastrous consequences will occur as the earth's climate grows warmer and warmer. Oceans will rise to flood lots of land. Floods and droughts will increase to cause more human and economic losses. More species will become extinct. All these changes will find their final consequences in the human race's economic and social lives, resulting in a more disorderly world.

The future of the earth is worrying to everybody. In the not too distant future, the global climate will become too disagreeable for the human race to bear. And the changes will happen to every nation, whether they are developed or developing ones. The whole world should take joint to control the worsening situation, for no single nation can do it alone.

Different countries, however, see the problem from different perspectives. Developed countries, having long completed the process of industrializing their economies, tend to blame the current worsening climate on developing countries, who are desperately tapping resources for fast economic growth. The developing countries argue for their right to development.

Admittedly, developing countries should not follow the old path of developed countries, namely developing the economy first and then dealing with pollution. But it is unrealistic, and unfair, to ask them to slow down, or even stop the development to reduce CO_2 emissions (排放). Developing countries need to follow a new way, namely growing the economy with the least possible threat of pollution to the air, water and land. This calls for advanced technologies and more capital investment. Developed nations can help in this regard. They have both the ability and responsibility to do so.

Global warming is largely the result of developed countries' industrialization during the past two centuries. They contributed 95 percent of the CO_2 emissions during the 200 years before 1950 and 77 percent from 1950 to 2000. They should undertake their historical responsibility.

Cooperation between developed and developing countries is needed. More important, however, is quick action. Global climate changes have left us little time to argue.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
   A. Global warming is the result of industrialization.
   B. Global warming will result in various consequences.
   C. More species will die out as a result of global warming.
   D. Global warming will lead to a world war.
2. Which of the following statements agrees with the author's viewpoint?
   A. It is the developing countries that should be responsible for global warming.
   B. Developing countries should slow down their warming.
   C. Joint efforts are needed to deal with global warming.
   D. Developed nations have done a great deal to prevent global warming.
3. Developed nations can help developing countries to reduce air pollution by _____.
   A. supplying advanced technologies and more capital investment
   B. setting up environment-friendly factories
   C. improving marine ecosystem
   D. sharing the relevant information
4. It can be inferred that the author's attitude towards reducing global warming is _____.
   A. unpractical　　B. urgent
   C. mild　　D. pessimistic

B

Global warming threatens to hold back human progress, and make unachievable all UN targets to reduce poverty, according to some of the world's leading international and development groups.

In a report published today, Oxfam, Greenpeace, Christian Aid, Friends of the Earth, WWF and 15 other groups say rich governments must immediately address climate change to avoid even“unbearable levels” of worldwide poverty.

“Food production, water supplies, public health and people's living environment are already being damaged,” the report says. “The world must meet its promise to achieve poverty reduction and also deal with climate change.”

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The report, which draws on UN predictions of the effects of climate change in poor countries over the next 50 years, says poor countries will experience more flooding, declining food production, more disease and the worsening or disappearing of entire ecosystems(生态系统)on which many of the world's poorest people depend.

"Climate change needs to be addressed now. The poor will bear the burden of it. The frontline experience of many of us working in international development indicates that communities are having to fight against more extreme weather conditions."

Climate change will play havoc(浩劫) with agriculture and water supplies and will increase diseases. "By 2025 the proportion of the world's population living in countries of great water stress will almost double to 6 billion people. Tropical and sub-tropical areas will be hardest hit—those countries already suffering from food shortage."

Poor countries mostly do not need hightech solutions, but would most benefit from education, research and being shown how to farm better. The report says unchecked global warming, more than wars or political confusion, will displace millions of people and destabilize(不安定) many countries.

5. _____ should play a leading role in resisting the more extreme weather conditions according to the report.

A. International groups

B. Poor countries

C. Rich countries

D. Tropical and sub-tropical countries

6. Which of the following is not the effect of global warming according to the report?

A. More natural disasters and starvation.

B. The increase of the world's population.

C. Making millions of people move to other places.

D. Shaking the foundation of a country.

7. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

A. Poverty and climate change are closely linked.

B. More and more people will suffer from the water stress and food shortage.

C. What the poor countries need badly is high technology.

D. International communities have to take steps to resist the bad climate.

8. What is the best title of the passage?

A. International Development Brings in Climate Change

B. Global Warming Is a Bigger Threat to Poverty

C. International Groups Work Together to Reduce Poverty

D. Worldwide Poverty Shall Be Avoided

Ⅱ. 语法填空

(2019·广东广雅中学期中考试)

I am a volcanologist and often travel to unusual places and work alongside interesting people from all over the world. Using scientific equipment and 1. _____ (collect) information about volcanoes are my job. Though my job is occasionally 2. _____ (danger), I don't mind because danger excites me and makes me feel alive. As is known, when lava from the volcano 3. _____ (flow), many houses will be covered 4. _____ lava or burned to the ground. However, my job helps scientists predict where lava from the volcano will flow next and how fast, 5. _____ can help protect ordinary people from one of the most powerful 6. _____ (force) on earth—the volcano. I once experienced the 7. _____ (erupt) of Mount Kilauea. I was lucky to have a close look at the 8. _____ (absolute) fantastic sight. When it 9. _____ (break) out, red lava was pouring hundreds of meters into the air. All the lava passing slowly down the mountain caused great damage and buried everything in 10. _____ path under the molten rock.

词汇积累

1. consequence	结果
2. extinct	灭绝
3. result in	导致;引起
4. tend to	趋向;倾向
5. displace	取代
6. target	目标;方向

难句解读

Developed countries, having long completed the process of industrializing their economies, tend to blame the current worsening climate on developing countries who are desperately tapping resources for fast economic growth.

[分析] Developed countries 是主语, tend 是谓语, having long completed the process of industrializing their economies 作定语, who are desperately tapping resources for fast economic growth 是定语从句。

[翻译] 已完成工业化发展的发达国家总是把目前环境变得更糟归咎于依赖资源开发来取得经济发展速度的发展中国家。

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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. His voice _____(颤抖) as he told me about his terrible experience.
2. (**2019 · 江苏扬州中学期末考试**) She dropped to her knees in a p _____ after seeing the terrible car accident scene.
3. The boys _____(洗澡), dressed and went downstairs for lunch.
4. I g _____ that you won't miss the good opportunity if you follow my advice.
5. The course aims to develop the children's _____(欣赏) of music in performance.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The children waited outside the school, _____ (tremble) with cold.
2. (**2019 · 河南周口郸城县一中期中考试**) This _____ (diverse) is the very reason why the world is full of competition, energy and creativeness.
3. (**2019 · 广东湛江市第一中学期中考试**) The car is less than a year old, so it is still _____ guarantee.
4. An accident happened just now. But there is no need to be _____ panic for there is nobody hurt.
5. This camera is _____ (fear) expensive compared with the last one I bought.
6. (**2019 · 广东汕头潮阳实验学校期末考试**) The boy thought I was a student. _____ (actual) I had taught Chinese for five years.
7. He _____ (sweat) like a pig as he waited for the result of the interview.
8. I feel so _____ (comfortable) that I have to ask for a sick leave.
9. It took me quite a while _____ (finish) painting the house.
10. Most parents are _____ (anxiety) about their children's development.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Worked hard, you'll pass the examination.

_____

2. Your brother, as well you, is very kind to me.

_____

3. He found a number of men still work there.

_____

4. It is such a bad weather that we can't go out for a walk.

_____

5. Having been lived in the city for many years, I know it well.

_____

6. A new play will be put up in the theatre.

_____

7. The seven o'clock train will fit us very well.

_____

8. We shall appreciate hear from you again.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

What do the world's most successful people all have in common?

By examining the work habits of over 150 greatest writers and artists and scientists, the researchers including Stanford Professor Jeffrey Preffer found that high achievers like Robert Moses turn out to be all alike:

Busy! Busy!

__1__ In a study of general managers in industry, John Kotter reported that many of them worked 60 to 65 hours per week—which translates into at least six 10-hour days. The ability and willingness to work difficult and tiring hours has characterized many powerful figures. Energy and strength provide many advantages to those seeking to build power.

Just Say No!

The difference between successful people and very successful people is that very successful people say "no" to almost everything. And that's what gives them the time to accomplish so much. __2__ And focus means saying "no" to a lot of distractions(分神).

Know What You Are!

Ignore your weakness and keep improving your strengths. Don't waste time exploring skill areas where you have little competence. Instead, focus on—and build on—your strengths. __3__

Create Good Luck!

Luck is not magical—there is a science to it. Richard Wiseman studied lucky people for his book *Luck Factor*, and broke down what they do right. __4__ By being more outgoing, open to new ideas, following the feeling that something is true, being optimistic, lucky people create possibilities.

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Does applying these principles to your life actually work? Wiseman created a "luck school" to test the ideas—and it was a success. In total, 80 percent of people who attended Luck School said that their luck had increased. __5__

A. Achievement requires focus.

B. Busy people are more likely to be lucky.

C. Spend enough time to improve your weakness.

D. High achievers never stop working and they never lose a minute.

E. This means knowing who you are, what you are and what you are good at.

F. On average, these people reported that their luck had increased by more than 40 percent.

G. Certain personality types are luckier because they behave in a way that offers the chance for good opportunities.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Scientists say that something very serious is happening to the earth. It will begin to get __1__ in the following years. There will be major changes in __2__ in the new century. Coastal waters will have a __3__ temperature. This will have a __4__ effect on agriculture. In northern areas, the __5__ season will be ten days longer by the year 2020. However, in warmer areas it will be too dry. The __6__ of water could __7__ by fifty percent. This would __8__ a large decrease in agriculture production.

World temperature could __9__ two degrees centigrade by the year 2040. However, the increase could be three times as great in the Arctic and Antarctic areas. This could cause the __10__ sheets to melt and raise the __11__ of the oceans __12__ one to two meters. Many coastal cities would be __13__ water.

Why is this happening? There is too __14__ carbon dioxide in the air. __15__ oil, gas and coal burn, they create large amounts of carbon dioxide. This carbon dioxide lets __16__ enter the earth's atmosphere and __17__ the earth. However, it doesn't let as much heat __18__ the atmosphere and enter space. It's like a blanket. The heat __19__ the sun can pass through the blanket to warm the earth. The heat __20__ there and can't escape through the blanket again.

Scientists call this the green-house effect.

1. A. warmer　B. colder
   C. better　D. worse
2. A. land　B. agriculture
   C. climate　D. weather
3. A. lower　B. higher
   C. normal　D. proper
4. A. good　B. general
   C. serious　D. useful
5. A. getting　B. playing
   C. taking　D. growing
6. A. much　B. many
   C. amount　D. number
7. A. fall　B. decrease
   C. refuse　D. rise
8. A. lead　B. keep
   C. make　D. cause
9. A. increase　B. drop
   C. lift　D. realize
10. A. water　B. rain
    C. stone　D. ice
11. A. degree　B. level
    C. coast　D. area
12. A. by　B. to
    C. of　D. with
13. A. above　B. under
    C. below　D. over
14. A. little　B. many
    C. few　D. much
15. A. If　B. Because
    C. When　D. Why
16. A. sunlight　B. air
    C. rain　D. gas
17. A. cold　B. protect
    C. hurt　D. heat
18. A. enter　B. get
    C. leave　D. reach
19. A. through　B. by
    C. from　D. stays
20. A. stores　B. arrives
    C. stands　D. stays

词汇积累

1. in common	共有
2. willingness	自愿;乐意
3. accomplish	完成
4. keep on	继续
5. optimistic	乐观的
6. escape	逃跑

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 语法专练

1. _____ (spend) the past year as an exchange student in Hong Kong, Linda appears more mature than those of her age.
2. It's quite hot today. Do you feel like _____ (go) for a swim?
3. _____ (understand) your own needs and styles of communication is as important as learning to convey your affection and emotions.
4. There is no greater pleasure than lying on my back in the middle of the grassland, _____ (stare) at the night sky.
5. The film star wears sunglasses. Therefore, he can go shopping without _____ (recognize).
6. When it comes to _____ (speak) in public, no one can match him.
7. _____ (spend) nearly all our money, we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.
8. Today there are more airplanes _____ (carry) more people than ever before in the skies.
9. There's a note pinned to the door _____ (say) when the shop will open again.
10. The lecture _____ (give), a lively question-and-answer session followed.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. The sunlight is white and blinding, throw hard-edged shadows on the ground. _____
2. I got to the office earlier that day, having been caught the 7:30 train from Paddington. _____
3. Found the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level. _____
4. When I was little, my mother used to sit by my bed, told me stories till I fell asleep. _____
5. Have eaten at the cafeteria before, Tina didn't want to eat there again. _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

We've heard for years that dolphins are amazingly intelligent creatures. It turns out that they are even intelligent enough to serve in the U. S. Navy, and have been doing so since 1960, when the Navy decided to study the underwater sonar (声纳) capabilities of dolphins to learn how to design better methods of detecting (发现) objects underwater. The Navy also realized that they could learn how to improve the speed of their boats and submarines by studying how dolphins are able to swim fast and dive deep.

The research ended up going much further than that. Dolphins have been trained to perform several tasks, including delivering equipment to underwater people, locating and getting lost objects back, and guarding boats and submarines. They have been trained to detect enemy swimmers, and this was used in both the Vietnam War and the Persian Gulf War. The dolphins would swim around the boats and submarines, and use their natural sonar to tell their armed trainers when enemy swimmers were detected. They could even mark enemy swimmers with markers so their trainers could spot and understand them.

Dolphins even do underwater surveillance (监视) for the Navy, by holding cameras in their mouths. Dolphins have been used to detect and mark underwater mines as well. The dolphins are not injured during this process. These dolphins are true heroes that have been trained to lead lost divers to safety.

The Navy began their studies of dolphins in 1960, but the U. S. Navy Marine Mammal Program did not begin its first military project until 1965. The project was called SEALAB Ⅱ, and a dolphin named Tuffy was trained to dive 200 feet below the surface of the ocean off the coast of La Jolla, California, to deliver mail and tools to people.

1. What's the purpose of studying dolphins' swimming speed?
   A. To make the submarines faster.
   B. To better understand them.
   C. To catch them more easily.
   D. To study dolphins' sonar capabilities.
2. Why were dolphins used in the Persian Gulf War?
   A. To deliver tools.
   B. To find enemy swimmers.
   C. To attack enemy swimmers.
   D. To lead lost divers to safety.

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3. How do dolphins do underwater surveillance?
   A. By marking enemy swimmers.
   B. By watching closely with their eyes.
   C. By recording what they see underwater with cameras.
   D. By using electrical equipment attached to their tails.
4. What can be learned about the U. S. Navy Marine Mammal Program?
   A. SEALAB Ⅱ was the second project of it.
   B. It has been around for more than 60 years.
   C. The first dolphin trainer was named Tuffy.
   D. The task was to have mail and tools sent to people.

B

Could the dangerous underwater volcano in the Caribbean cause a U. S. tsunami?

A team of scientists is exploring the darkest comers of a huge underwater volcano in the Caribbean in hopes of better understanding the mysteries of earthquakes and tsunamis, eventually saving lives.

Kick'em Jenny is a dangerous and active volcano sitting roughly 6,000 feet below the surface of the Caribbean Sea, and located off the coast of the island of Grenada, south of St. Lucia.

Robert Ballard, famous for discovering the *Titanic* 12,000 feet below the surface of the icy North Atlantic Ocean in 1985, set his sights on exploring Kick'em Jenny to study its eruption history and learn more about how underwater volcanoes can present a threat. Ballard said the Kick'em Jenny volcano has a history of explosive eruptions, which could have the potential to cause tsunamis, the effects from which could be felt as far away as the northeastern U. S. .

According to the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Kick'em Jenny volcano has erupted 10 times since 1939 with the most recent eruption in 1990. The conditions around the Kick'em Jenny volcano are so dangerous to humans that Ballard and his team relied on the remotely operated vehicle *Hercules*, a 5,000-pound submersible (潜水器), to be their eyes and ears inside the volcano. As *Hercules* moved downwards into the volcano, Ballard and his team watched the submersible's live cameras from a control room aboard the ship *Nautilus*.

After hours of searching, the team made a surprising discovery: life.

"It means that in places where we thought there was very little life existing on our plant, we've just opened up a whole other area where life seems to be thriving (兴旺)," Ballard said. "A lot of the deep sea is sort of like something that you know you can think of as a desert. We just found an oasis(绿洲) in that desert."

On its journey, *Hercules* took pictures of its surroundings, made maps and collected samples, including organisms(生物) living inside the volcano and even reaching inside the volcano to gather materials. Such discoveries on Ballard's trip could allow scientists to better understand the threats by underwater volcanic eruptions.

5. Why did Kick'em Jenny catch the attention of some scientists?
   A. It is located off the coast of the island of Grenada.
   B. It is usually thought to be strange and mysterious.
   C. It caused the Indian tsunami ten years ago.
   D. It is a dangerous and active volcano.
6. What can we know about Kick'em Jenny from the fourth paragraph?
   A. It is unlikely to erupt in a few years.
   B. It has been in peace since 1939.
   C. It will do great damage once it erupts.
   D. It is threatening the whole U. S. .
7. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
   A. *Hercules* is regarded as the most advanced equipment.
   B. The discovered organisms are the most striking species.
   C. It is surprising for scientists to find an oasis in the desert.
   D. *Hercules* plays a key role in studying the underwater volcano.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Time and tide wait no man. My mother is becoming a middle-age woman quietly. She had been busy running after us all the years. My father is very busy every day outside. But the heavy burden falls on my mother's shoulder. Because my school is far from my home, I have to go to school by the train and my mother sees me off at the station every time. I often choose a seat where is close to the window, so I can see her. However, I always can't help run tears from my eyes. All the buildings and people outside the window disappear. I wave gentle to my mother and I look at her till the view of her back disappears. Up to now, even if he is busy, she still does it as usual. The view of my mother's back will never change in my heart.

词汇积累

1. intelligent	聪明的
2. submarine	潜艇
3. below	在……之下
4. eruption	喷发
5. aboard	上车;在船上
6. threat	威胁

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. _____ *n.*　设备;装备
   _____ *vt.*　装备
2. _____ *vt.*　任命;委派
   _____ *n.*　约会;约定;任命;委任
3. _____ *n.*　波浪;波涛　*vi.* 波动;起伏;挥手
4. _____ *adj.*　绝对的;完全的
5. _____ *n.*　一套外衣;套装　*vt.* 适合;使适宜
   _____ *adj.*　合适的;适当的
6. _____ *n.*　潜在性;可能性;潜能　*adj.* 可能的;潜在的
7. _____ *adj.*　实在的;实际的
8. _____ *n.*　候选人;候补者
9. _____ *adj.*　贵重的;珍贵的
10. _____ *vt.*　射中;射伤
11. _____ *adj.*　忧虑的;不安的
    _____ *n.*　担心;焦虑;渴望
12. _____ *vi. & vt.*　惊慌　*n.* 惊慌;恐慌
13. _____ *n.*　欣赏;感激;感谢
    _____ *vt.*　欣赏;感激
14. _____ *vt. & n.*　保证;担保
15. _____ *n.*　恐吓;威胁
    _____ *v.*　威胁;恐吓
16. _____ *n.*　文件;证件
17. _____ *adj.*　失去知觉的;未察觉的
18. _____ *vi.*　摇晃;摇动;颤抖
19. _____ *n.*　汗　*vi.* 出汗
20. _____ *vi.*　洗澡;游泳
    _____ *n.*　洗澡;游泳
21. _____ *adj.*　多种多样的;不同的
    _____ *n.*　多种多样;多样性

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. _____　保护……免受……
2. _____　被委派为……
3. _____　全部焚毁
4. _____　即将做某事;马上就要做某事
5. _____　前往……
6. _____　惊慌地
7. _____　匆匆看一遍……
8. _____　由……到……不等
9. _____　是……的栖息地
10. _____　生产;产生……

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. however 引导让步状语从句

Yet, **however weak we are**, we are not completely powerless.
但是无论我们多么脆弱,我们不是一点力量都没有的。
[**仿写**]　难度那么大,无论我们多么努力,还是一再地失败。
Its difficulties appear so great that, _____, we fail again and again.

2. 现在分词完成式作状语

Having collected and evaluated the information, I help other scientists to predict where lava from the volcano will flow next and how fast.
收集和评估这些信息之后,我就帮助其他科学家一起预测熔岩接着将往何处流,流速是多少。
[**仿写**]　有人带领我们参观了这所学校,然后我们被带到了会议室。
_____ around the school, we then were taken to a meeting-room.

3. be about to do... when...

I was about to go back to sleep **when** suddenly my bedroom became as bright as day.
我刚要再睡,突然我的卧室亮如白昼。
[**仿写**]　我正要去你家帮助你学英语,这时天下雨了。
I _____ to your home to help you with your English _____ it began to rain.

4. It is said that...

It is said that this boy, who had a great gift for languages and persuasion, is the father of the Manchu people.
据说这个男孩就是满族人的祖先,他具有语言天赋和很强的说服能力。
[**仿写**]　据说他已经完成了这个项目。
_____ he has finished the project.

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. 与自然灾害,如台风、飓风、洪水、地震和火山爆发等相比,人类很弱小。(compare with, such as, volcano eruption)
   _____
2. 当火山喷发时,炽热的岩浆可喷到数百米的高空中。(erupt, fountain, into the air)
   _____
3. 岩浆流经之处,一切都被掩埋在熔岩下面。人们惊慌失措,为自己的安全而担忧。(flow, bury, molten rock, in panic, be anxious about)
   _____

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 Art)

(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. Where is the university located?

A. In front of the church. B. Next to the church. C. Behind the church.

2. Who does some gardening all the time?

A. Mrs. Vivian. B. The man. C. Vivian's husband.

3. When will the party start according to Mr. Andrew?

A. At 6:00 p. m. . B. At 6:30 p. m. . C. At 7:00 p. m. .

4. How can the woman get to Hilton Hotel?

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

5. What will the woman do before she goes to Australia?

A. Book her ticket herself. B. The man'll buy her a ticket. C. Be offered a ticket.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How do the speakers get to the place?

A. By foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

7. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Learn to play the piano. B. Learn to play the guitar. C. Learn to play the violin.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man complain?

A. Always awake at midnight. B. Too noisy in the room. C. Bothered by his roommate.

9. What can we know about the man?

A. Angry. B. Moving out. C. Talking to his roommate.

10. What's the woman's advice to the man?

A. Complaining more. B. Talking with his roommate. C. Fighting with his roommate.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How did the woman get the dress?

A. She made it by herself. B. Her friends sent her as a gift. C. Her parents bought her as a gift.

12. What did the woman do last Sunday?

A. Bought some cloth. B. Shopped with her mum. C. Bought some clothes.

13. What does the man think of the woman?

A. Unbelievable. B. A good designer. C. Having a good judgment.

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听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. When will the man go to the restaurant to have dinner?

A. At 17:00.　　B. At 17:30.　　C. At 18:00.

15. How many people will go to the restaurant for the dinner?

A. Four.　　B. Five.　　C. Six.

16. What food does the man prefer?

A. French food.　　B. Seafood.　　C. Mexican food.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Where did Tom come from?

A. Canada.　　B. Africa.　　C. America.

18. When was Tom staying in Samoa?

A. Last year.　　B. Last month.　　C. Last week.

19. What did Tom want to do one day when he saw some children playing?

A. To play with them.　　B. To take some pictures of them.　　C. To make friends with them.

20. Why did the boys shout at Tom?

A. They were excited.

B. To tell him the camera was covered.

C. They would be ill if their pictures were taken.

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

DESCRIPTION OF NAMIBIA AND BOTSWANA SAFARI HOLIDAY

This safari holiday in Namibia and Botswana will take you on a tour from Livingstone in Zambia combining many of Southern Africa's key places of interest including Chobe National Park and Etosha National Park, the Namib Desert and the awesome Okavango Delta.

OUR TOP TIP: Tap water is drinkable across much of Southern Africa; bring a refillable bottle to keep costs—and plastic waste—down.

TRIP TYPE: Small group safari, max 12 people.

ACTIVITY LEVEL: Moderate (中等的).

ACCOMMODATION (住处): 18 nights in cottages, permanent tents and guest houses. 2 nights in tented camp.

SOLOS: Solo travelers are welcome. Single rooms are available with extra charge.

INCLUDED: Accommodation, most meals, transport, sleeping bags, listed activities.

MEALS: 20 breakfasts, 17 lunches, 12 dinners.

HOLIDAY TYPE: Small group holidays.

Small group travel is not large group travel scaled down. It is modelled on independent travel—but with the advantage of a group leader to take care of the itinerary (行程), accommodation and tickets, and deal with the language. It's easy to tick off the big sights independently. The leaders are not guides—they're not there to show you around. Instead, they'll let you know which local restaurant serves great food without running the risk of travelers' stomach. They'll allow you to avoid hour-long queues at train stations and attractions.

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If you'd like to chat about this holiday or need help, call 01273 823 700 or send an email to *rosy@responsibletravel.com.*

21. What's the purpose of suggesting a refillable bottle?

A. To be convenient.　　B. To save the water resource.

C. To avoid the lack of tap water.　　D. To protect the environment.

22. Who seems to play the most important role during the course of the safari holiday?

A. The local guide.　　B. The group leader.

C. The translator.　　D. The travel agent.

23. What can be learned about the safari holiday from the text?

A. It is extremely tiring.　　B. Only group travelers are permitted.

C. Single rooms are available with extra money.　　D. Most nights will be spent in tents.

B

When I was nine years old my greatest wish in life was to own a pogo stick (弹簧单高跷). I had recently learned to walk on a pair of stilts (高跷) my dad had made for me, and I thought that if I also mastered the pogo stick surely the circus would want to employ me.

When the Christmas season arrived again I told my mom that the only thing I wanted was a pogo stick. My mom told me it was too expensive and that we simply couldn't afford one. On a Saturday afternoon a couple of weeks before Christmas, my mom and dad told me we needed to go to Sears to pay our credit card bill. While my mom and I were at the counter (柜台) paying the bill, my dad said, "I'll be right back. I need to see something in the tool department." After the bill was taken care of my mom and I went ahead and got in the truck. Soon my dad came back with a long box. I remember wondering at that very moment if it was a pogo stick in that box.

When we arrived back home my dad put the box in the barn (谷仓). While my parents were busy with their chores, I went out to the barn secretly and found the box. I knew that as soon as I opened that magical box my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear. No such luck! Inside the box was a silly old broom. And so Christmas morning was both great and disappointing. I got some nice gifts but I didn't get the present that I really wanted.

After all the wrapping paper was cleaned up my dad said he needed to attend to something in the barn. When he came back, he was carrying my beautiful pogo stick. I couldn't believe it—how they were able to save the money together for it and how they tricked me with the broom. I was so excited that I couldn't let the pogo stick out of my sight. When I went to bed that night, I made sure my pogo stick was on the floor next to me. I was surprised that I didn't fall out of bed because I slept right on the edge so that I could hold onto my pogo stick as I fell asleep. My parents probably got lots of laughter from the trick they played on me and I wonder if they were secretly watching me from the window as I went into the barn to look for my Christmas present.

24. What did the author want most when he was nine years old?

A. A pair of stilts.　　B. A pogo stick.

C. To go to the circus.　　D. To perform at the circus.

25. How did the author feel at first when he secretly went into the barn?

A. Worried.　　B. Disappointed.

C. Excited.　　D. Surprised.

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26. Why did the author sleep on the edge of the bed?

A. He was able to get off the bed easily.
B. He made much room for the pogo stick.
C. He prevented the pogo stick being stolen.
D. He kept the pogo stick within easy reach.

27. What could be the best title of the text?

A. Pogo Sticks
B. A Poor Family
C. The Greatest Christmas Gift
D. The Christmas Celebration

C



Harper Lee, the author of *To Kill a Mockingbird*, has died at the age of 89. The book remains a towering presence in American literature. It tells the tale that a white lawyer defends a black man accused of rape in the Deep South. It sold more than 40 million copies worldwide. 55 years after it was published, in 2015, she released the sequel, *Go Set a Watchman*.

Harper Lee was born in 1926 in Monroeville, Alabama. She was the youngest of four children of lawyer Amasa Coleman Lee and Frances Cunningham Finch Lee. She was a guardedly private person, respected and protected by residents of her town, rarely giving interviews despite her fame.

Tributes have been paid to the Alabama-born writer. Former US President George W Bush, who awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2007, said she was "a legendary novelist and lovely lady". Lee's literary agent Andrew Nurnberg said, "Knowing Lee these past few years has been not just a complete delight but an extraordinary privilege. When I saw her just six weeks ago, she was full of life, her mind and rapid thought as sharp as ever. We have lost a great writer, a great friend." Spencer Madrie is the owner of an independent book store in Lee's hometown. It focuses largely on Lee's works. He said, "The world has lost a brilliant mind and a great writer. We will remember Harper Lee for her straightness, her talent, and the truths she gave the world, perhaps before the world was ready. We are grateful to have had a connection to an author who offered so much. There will always be something missing from Monroeville and the world largely in the absence of Harper Lee."

28. The book, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, _____.

A. is also called *Go Set a Watchman*
B. is a tale about a war between the white and the black
C. is a monument work
D. was published in 2015

29. We can know from the passage that _____.

A. Harper Lee often receives the interviews
B. Harper Lee is respected with her fame
C. Harper Lee is protected by all the family
D. Harper Lee was a selfish person

30. Which of the following tributes is NOT true about Harper Lee?

A. She was awarded with Presidential Medal of Freedom.
B. She was frank and told the truth of the world.
C. She was talent and had brilliant mind.
D. She had certain privilege over other people.

31. The author's attitude to Harper Lee's death is _____.

A. worried
B. grateful
C. sorrowful
D. surprised

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密 封 线
英语 选修6 RJ

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

D

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark); none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

32. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

A. They developed very fast.　　B. They were large in number.

C. They had similar patterns.　　D. They were closely connected.

33. Which of the following best explains "dominant" underlined in Paragraph 2?

A. Complex.　　B. Advanced.

C. Powerful.　　D. Modern.

34. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?

A. About 6,800.　　B. About 3,400.

C. About 2,400.　　D. About 1,200.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

A. New languages will be created.　　B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.

C. Human development results in fewer languages.　　D. Geography determines language evolution.

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。

Different Cultures

The cultures of the East and the West really distinguish each other a lot. __36__

The origin of the eastern culture is mainly from two countries: China and India. Both of the two cultures are developed by rivers—the Yellow River in China and the Hindu River in India. __37__

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When the two mother rivers gave birth to the Eastern culture, another famous culture was brought up in Mesopotamia—the Mesopotamian Civilization. This civilization later on developed into the cultures of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. __38__ Like the Chinese culture, the European culture also crossed waters. When the British settled down in America, their culture went with them over the Atlantic Ocean. So the American culture doesn't distinguish from the European culture a lot.

__39__ Take the language system for example. In the East, most languages belong to the pictographic language while the Western languages are mostly based on the Latin system. Other causes like human race difference count as well. But what's more, due to the far distance between the East and the West, the two cultures seldom communicate until recent centuries. So they grew up totally in their own ways with almost non-interference (不干扰) from the other.

The differences are everywhere. __40__ But different cultures make the world of 21st century more colorful. The cultural gap should not be the obstacle (障碍) to the civilization of human beings. It ought to be the motivation of our going farther.

A. Let us work together to keep a variety of cultures.

B. One important thing is to learn about other cultures.

C. And these two are well-known as the base of the European culture.

D. At the same time, some other differences add to the cultural differences.

E. This is because the culture systems are two separate systems on the whole.

F. They helped the two cultures develop for centuries and form their own styles.

G. They are obvious and affect people's ways of thinking and their views of the world.

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。

(2019·河北邯郸一中高二上学期期中考试)

I love a good murder mystery. It is so __41__ to read an exciting and interesting detective story and try to solve the __42__ yourself. Agatha Christie is undoubtedly the queen of the detective story considering she __43__ over eighty books. Many people have fallen in love with her __44__—Hercule Poirot, a famous Belgian detective and Miss Marple, an old lady who is also an amateur __45__.

As I am a big __46__ of Agatha Christie, I was excited to __47__ her house in Devon called Greenway. I traveled to her __48__ by steam train. We went through a dark tunnel and there was lots of smoke. It was a __49__ setting for a murder like in her famous novel *Murder on the Orient Express*. __50__, all the passengers arrived safely!

After a pleasant walk through the woods, I __51__ the splendid house. I loved seeing where she wrote her books. Many first editions were __52__ in a revolving(旋转的)bookcase. However, my __53__ part of the estate (庄园) was the boathouse. There was a lovely view of the river __54__ the boathouse also served a more special purpose—inspiration for a crime __55__. In the Poirot novel, *Dead Man's Folly*, a girl's body is __56__ in the boathouse. They even __57__ the TV adaptation of the book at Greenway.

I really __58__ my visit to Greenway. It was such a __59__ place and I was interested in seeing where Agatha Christie was __60__ to write so many exciting stories.

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41. A. challenging	B. heated	C. successful	D. fun
42. A. doubt	B. problem	C. murder	D. puzzle
43. A. submitted	B. wrote	C. adopted	D. contributed
44. A. creations	B. inventions	C. discussions	D. exhibitions
45. A. guard	B. detective	C. scholar	D. spy
46. A. guide	B. fellow	C. fan	D. colleague
47. A. explore	B. rebuild	C. tidy	D. visit
48. A. house	B. office	C. hometown	D. community
49. A. perfect	B. central	C. colorful	D. direct
50. A. Sadly	B. Fortunately	C. Hopefully	D. Surprisingly
51. A. settled	B. arrived	C. reached	D. moved
52. A. on sale	B. on hand	C. on purpose	D. on display
53. A. fearful	B. unbearable	C. forgettable	D. favorite
54. A. or	B. and	C. but	D. for
55. A. scenery	B. sight	C. view	D. scene
56. A. carved	B. examined	C. found	D. arranged
57. A. developed	B. filmed	C. copied	D. recorded
58. A. enjoyed	B. regretted	C. feared	D. appreciated
59. A. shocking	B. beautiful	C. controversial	D. ridiculous
60. A. inspired	B. forced	C. invited	D. honored

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。

Paris Fashion Week

It is a clothing trade show semiannually held in Paris, France, with Spring/Summer and Autumn/Winter events 61. _____ (take) place each year. Fashion Week in Paris is given twice a year right after the Milan Fashion Week. Dates are fixed by the French Fashion Federation. Currently it is held Carrousel du Louver and at some 62. _____ places throughout the city. Paris Fashion Week is 63. _____ of the big four fashion weeks internationally, the others being London Fashion Week, Milan Fashion Week and New York Fashion Week. They are to show the fashion industry 64. _____ the various brands will be releasing and 65. _____ (increase) their sales.

Paris, 66. _____ (regard) as a fashion capital like New York, Milan, and London, happens to be the headquarters (总部) of many top fashion houses like Chanel, Dior, Hermes. Louis Vuitton, etc. The French fashion has made an 67. _____ (impress) mark on its fans by elegance and beauty. Paris's cultural diversities

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68. _____ (present) widely by the fact that many worldwide designers are pleased to show up with their new 69. _____ (design).

In 2018, Paris Fashion Week for Spring Summer started from Sept. 26, 2017 to Oct. 3, 2017 70. _____ the Autumn/Winter event was from Feb. 27 to Mar. 6.

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 friend Nick told me story about his experience back in the US, which was very interested. One day he was having a yard sale and the old man living next door come by to help. As the old man looked over the things on the yard that were to be sold, he stopped at a box of golden ball for Christmas trees. On the box was a card say, "25 cents each..." "You will never sell these for that much." he told Nick. Convinced, Nick has brought the price up to 10 cents a piece. Without a moment's delay, my neighbor picked up the box but announced, "I'll take them."

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假如你是李华,你的国际学校朋友Peter邀请你下个星期天去他们学校参加文化交流活动并介绍中国传统绘画,但是你有事不得不谢绝他的邀请,请给Peter写一封回信。

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英语 选修6 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 Poems)

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the man do?

A. A farmer. B. A student. C. A businessman.

2. What will the man speaker do next?

A. Watch Sherlock Holmes IV. B. Play the piano. C. Watch TV with the woman.

3. When will the speakers arrive in Melbourne?

A. At 6:53. B. At 6:57. C. At 7:03.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the street. B. At a police station. C. In a parking lot.

5. What do we know about the man from the conversation?

A. Debby's husband. B. Debby's boss. C. Debby's farther.

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. Which subject do NOT they need to improve?

A. English. B. Physics. C. Chemistry.

7. What are they going to do?

A. Have another lesson. B. Have a long holiday. C. Talk to the teachers.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where is the flat?

A. Opposite a farm. B. On a busy road. C. Far from the city center.

9. What does the flat have?

A. Three bedrooms. B. A small kitchen. C. A large living room.

10. When have they decided to meet?

A. This afternoon. B. This evening. C. Tomorrow morning.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How many people are there in the line?

A. About ten. B. About twenty. C. About thirty.

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12. What does the woman want to send?

A. Some cards.　　B. Some stamps.　　C. Some toys.

13. How much should the woman pay for the packing box to America?

A. Nineteen pounds.　　B. Eighteen pounds.　　C. One pound.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What are they mainly talking about?

A. Their trip in Spain last year.　　B. Famous places in England.　　C. The travel plan for Sanchez family.

15. How many children are there in the Sanchez family?

A. One.　　B. Two.　　C. Three.

16. What does John think of going to the museum?

A. Boring.　　B. Relaxing.　　C. Interesting.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. When were there 70,000 words in the English dictionary?

A. In 1806.　　B. In 1822.　　C. In 1828.

18. How many words are there in a complete dictionary today?

A. About 550,000.　　B. About 600,000.　　C. About 650,000.

19. Which letter has the most pages in *Webster's New World Dictionary*?

A. The letter S.　　B. The letter C.　　C. The letter N.

20. How many X entries are there in *Webster's New World Dictionary*?

A. One and a half pages.　　B. Three pages.　　C. Six pages.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节　(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A



The Poetry Foundation, recently named American poet Jack Prelutsky as the nation's first children's poet laureate (桂冠诗人). The group created the award as a way to increase children's love of poetry.

As children's poet laureate, Jack Prelutsky will give two public readings in the next two years. He will also advise the Poetry Foundation about children's literature and take part in projects concerning children and poetry.

Jack Prelutsky has been writing poetry for children for almost forty years. He has written more than thirty-five books of poems. His first book was called *A Gopher in the Garden*. It was published in 1967. His latest is called *Behold the Bold Umbrellaphant and Other Poems*.

Jack Prelutsky is well-known for creating new words by combining two words to create a new kind of creature. For example, he combined "radish" with "shark" to get "radishark". "Lion" and "broccoli" became "broccolion". He also created "umbrellaphant", a mixture of the words "umbrella" and "elephant".

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Jack Prelutsky says that children like his poems because he writes about things they care about. Poetry researchers say that Jack Prelutsky's poems recognize children's feelings. An example of this is the poem *My Sister Is a Werewolf* which is about how it feels to be different.

Jack Prelutsky also writes poems about American holidays. His poem *It's Halloween* is a very famous one about the holiday celebrated at the end of October.

21. Which of the following can be the BEST title of the passage?

A. Poems with New Words Grow Popular
B. First Children's Poet Laureate Named
C. Children's Love for Poetry Increased
D. Jack Prelutsky Awarded Nationwide

22. What is Jack Prelutsky famous for?

A. Creating new words in his poems.
B. His productivity.
C. His long time of writing.
D. His poems about American holidays.

23. What can we infer from the passage?

A. It was *A Gopher in the Garden* that brought him fame.
B. The poet will be kept busy over a lot of activities.
C. Jack Prelutsky will no longer write about American holidays.
D. The poem *It's Halloween* must have been written for adults.

24. Put the following items in RIGHT order according to the passage.

a. two public readings
b. *A Gopher in the Garden*
c. *Behold the Bold Umbrellaphant and Other Poems*
d. *My Sister Is a Werewolf*

A. b—c—d—a
B. d—a—c—b
C. b—d—c—a
D. a—b—c—d

B

Over 40 years ago, a country music DJ convention (大会) was held every year in Nashville, Tennessee. Many country performers used to attend the convention to give their performances. Fans would go to Nashville hoping to see their favorite performers. In the end, so many fans began showing up in Nashville that a festival named Fan Fair was born.

The first Fan Fair was held in April 1972, in Nashville for four days. Some of country music's biggest stars attended. There were about fifty thousand fans. The first Fan Fair was so successful that planning began almost immediately for 1973. The date was changed to June, when the weather would be better. Over one hundred thousand fans attended the second Fan Fair.

Every year brought so many performers and fans to Fan Fair that, in 1982, it was moved to the Tennessee State Fairgrounds. Fan Fair stayed at the fairgrounds for another nineteen years.

There was always the unexpected during the festival. In 1974, former Beatle Paul McCartney attended. In 1992, more than six hundred reporters from Europe, Asia, and South America went to cover the appearance of a popular star, Billy Ray Cyrus, who had introduced a new country line dance. In 1996, Garth Brooks, who made a surprise appearance, signed autographs (签名) for 23 hours.

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In 2001, Fan Fair returned to downtown Nashville as the world's biggest country music festival. Now, over one hundred and twenty-five thousand country music fans go to Nashville every June. As you can imagine, those who want to attend Fan Fair must plan ahead. For example, they need to buy a ticket several months ahead of time. Of course, there's much more to prepare.

25. According to the text, Fan Fair _____.

A. has a history of more than 50 years
B. lasts almost half a month every year
C. is the most important music festival in America
D. is a time when country music lovers get together

26. The second Fan Fair _____.

A. was held in the spring of 1972
B. was more popular than the first one
C. was moved from Nashville to the fairgrounds
D. was attended by former Beatle Paul McCartney

27. The purpose of the fourth paragraph is to _____.

A. show why Fan Fair has been popular
B. introduce three famous musicians
C. explain how Fan Fair started
D. ask people to attend Fan Fair

28. What will the author probably talk about next?

A. Advice for fans.
B. Music in America.
C. Education in Nashville.
D. The future of country music.

C

The *Iliad* holds a unique place in Western literature. It is commonly recognized as the greatest work of Greek literature, and it is also believed to be the first work of Greek literature that was written down. Though Greek literature continued for centuries after the *Iliad* was written, no writer could ever achieve something greater than that very first work.

The *Iliad* does not cover the whole story of the Trojan War. Instead it presents just one part of the war: the conflict between Achilles and Agamemnon that happened in the war's ninth year.

The *Iliad* is a story about many things. For one, it is about the power of fate(命运), and how one cannot avoid one's fate. Achilles knows that if he stays to fight at Troy he is fated to die there. He is told by his mother that he has a choice: If he stays at Troy, he is fated to die, but his fame will live forever. If he returns home, if he leaves the war, he will live a long life, but he will lose his fame.

The *Iliad* is also about the horrors (令人惊恐的事) of war: how men are broken under the kill-or-be-killed mechanics of wartime. The *Iliad* is a very interesting war story in that it is sympathetic (表示同情的) to both sides. Although a work of "Greek" literature, the *Iliad* does not present the Trojans as being morally worse than the Greeks. They may be the enemy, but they are presented with the same sympathy and nobleness as the Greeks.

Perhaps most obviously, the *Iliad* is a poem about the struggle of two characters, Agamemnon and Achilles. Though both on the same side, the two men come to hate each other, and their conflict nearly leads to Greek defeat.

29. What can we know from the first paragraph?

A. The *Iliad* has been the best work in Greece.
B. Western literature comes from Greek literature.
C. The *Iliad* takes first place in Western literature.
D. No great work has appeared after the *Iliad* in Greece.

30. What can we know about Achilles from the text?

A. He had confidence in his fate.
B. He got on well with Agamemnon.
C. His fate was controlled by his mother.
D. He once faced hard choices in his life.

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密 封 线

31. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

A. The importance of the *Iliad*　　B. The content of the *Iliad*

C. The introduction of the *Iliad*　　D. The effect of the *Iliad*

D

Charity Cycling UK recently organized a campaign to raise awareness (意识) of dooring after discovering that many people don't know what it is—and those that do seem to think it's a joke. Dooring happens when a driver or passenger opens the door into another road user—typically a cyclist—without looking out for other road users.

Cycling UK's chief executive Paul Tuohy told Gloucestershire Live, "Some people seem to see car dooring as a bit of a joke, but it's not and can have serious results. Cycling UK wants to see great awareness made about the dangers of opening your car door, and people to be encouraged to look before they open."

The charity says 2,009 of the 3,000 injuries were sustained (遭受) by cyclists, resulting in five deaths but says this might not be the full extent of the dangers.

Cycling UK says not all car dooring incidents will be attended by police, so the charity has written to transport minister Jesse Norman calling for a public awareness campaign asking all drivers to look before opening vehicle doors. One of the ways that the charity suggests could prevent injuries through dooring is the "Dutch Reach", where people leaving a vehicle reach over and use the non-door side hand to open the door.

Cycling UK also suggests more serious laws and advice on safer road positioning for people who cycle.

Mr. Tuohy said, "In the Netherlands they are known for practising a method, known sometimes as the 'Dutch Reach', which we think could be successfully encouraged in the UK."

"Cycling UK has written to the Department for Transport asking them to look into this, and stress the dangers of 'car dooring' through a public awareness THINK style campaign."

If you're really concerned about opening a door into the path of a cyclist coming behind you, consider using what's known as the "Dutch Reach" to open the door. That will naturally turn you in your seat and give you a much better view of what's coming up alongside the car.

32. Why does the author mention the figures in Paragraph 3?

A. To cause wide public concern.　　B. To describe the terrible accidents.

C. To show the dangers of car dooring.　　D. To stress the importance of traffic safety.

33. While doing the Dutch Reach, you should _____.

A. stand up from your seat　　B. open the car door politely

C. use the far hand to open the car door　　D. use the near hand to open the car door

34. What can be learned from the text?

A. Many people are ignorant of car dooring.　　B. The Dutch Reach is well received in England.

C. Dooring incidents are all attended by police.　　D. Drivers are to blame for dooring incidents.

35. What's the author's attitude towards car dooring?

A. Enthusiastic.　　B. Curious.

C. Negative.　　D. Concerned.

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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。

Tests and exams assess not only your subject knowledge, but also your ability to use the appointed time wisely.

36

Do...

37 Try to answer the questions that are worth a lot of points before those only worth a few points. This will allow you to spend more time on the higher point questions than the lower ones, which can provide a big increase for your final grade.

Move on when you've used up the time for a question. Sometimes it is hard to do it, especially if you are a perfectionist(完美主义者) or someone that likes to provide as many details as possible in your test responses. 38 Otherwise, you may find at the end of the exam that a large number of questions are still unanswered.

Don't...

Don't allow yourself to get stuck on a question. You come across a question that you have no idea how to answer. Instead of moving on, you decide to sit there for 20 or 30 minutes annoyed about it. 39 However, setting a time limit for questions and sticking to that time limit can help you avoid this problem.

40 When you're taking a test, focus on the big picture. Your main goal is to answer all of the questions in the best way. Don't spend amounts of time proofreading(校对) your work. It is the task that is best completed at the end if you have time left.

A. Focus on higher point questions.

B. Get answers to the questions you know.

C. However, you must force yourself to move on.

D. Don't spend too much time on the little things.

E. The following can help you make the most of your time.

F. Many students feel stressed when taking an examination.

G. If you've done this before, you've actually made a mistake.

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。

(2018·全国卷Ⅰ)

During my second year at the city college, I was told that the education department was offering a "free" course, called Thinking Chess, for three credits. I 41 the idea of taking the class because, after all, who doesn't want to 42 a few dollars? More than that, I'd always wanted to learn chess. And, even if I weren't 43 enough about free credits, news about our 44 was appealing enough to me. He was an international grandmaster, which 45 I would be learning from one of the game's 46. I could hardly wait to 47 him.

Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach, and this 48 was no game for him; he meant business. In his introduction, he made it 49 that our credits would be hard-earned. In order to 50 the class, among other criteria, we had to write a paper on how we plan to 51 what we would learn in class to our future professions and, 52, to our lives. I managed to get an A in that 53 and learned life lessons that have served me well beyond the 54.

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Ten years after my chess class with Ashley, I'm still putting to use what he __55__ me: "The absolute most important __56__ that you learn when you play chess is how to make good __57__. On every single move you have to __58__ a situation, process what your opponent (对手) is doing and __59__ the best move from among all your options." These words still ring true today in my __60__ as a journalist.

41. A. put forward　B. jumped at　C. tried out　D. turned down
42. A. waste　B. earn　C. save　D. pay
43. A. excited　B. worried　C. moved　D. tired
44. A. title　B. competitor　C. textbook　D. instructor
45. A. urged　B. demanded　C. held　D. meant
46. A. fastest　B. easiest　C. best　D. rarest
47. A. interview　B. meet　C. challenge　D. beat
48. A. chance　B. qualification　C. honor　D. job
49. A. real　B. perfect　C. clear　D. possible
50. A. attend　B. pass　C. skip　D. observe
51. A. add　B. expose　C. apply　D. compare
52. A. eventually　B. naturally　C. directly　D. normally
53. A. game　B. presentation　C. course　D. experiment
54. A. criterion　B. classroom　C. department　D. situation
55. A. taught　B. wrote　C. questioned　D. promised
56. A. fact　B. step　C. manner　D. skill
57. A. grades　B. decisions　C. impressions　D. comments
58. A. analyze　B. describe　C. rebuild　D. control
59. A. announce　B. signal　C. block　D. evaluate
60. A. role　B. desire　C. concern　D. behavior

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。

Chinese brush calligraphy or "shufa" in Chinese is one of 61. _____ most important art forms in China. Many Asian cultures have originated their own calligraphy styles, but China's is unequaled because of 62. _____ (it) beauty, grace and history.



The 63. _____ (origin) of Chinese brush calligraphy are unknown, but local tales say it goes back over 4,000 years to the time of the legendary Yellow Emperor (2698 BC ~ 2598 BC). At that time characters were carved on animal bones or tortoise shells. Only after Emperor Qin Shi Huang united China under his rule 64. _____ one country did it really gain popularity as a common art form.

He simplified Chinese characters and regular rules were set, 65. _____ (make) it easier for people to learn and master. This Chinese art form continued to progress and during the Tang Dynasty (618 AD ~ 907 AD) a new type of cursive script(草书) was formed and standardized. It is written 66. _____ (free), but it's not as easy to read.

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Today Chinese calligraphy is once again a subject in schools and an art form highly 67. _____ (appreciate) across the world. Anyone can practise it and 68. _____ is required is a simple set including: a brush, ink and paper. It's fun for amateurs to try, but to become good at it, not only years of practice but also natural talent 69. _____ (need). Practising this art consistently can develop personal character and is of great 70. _____ (beneficial) to health.

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。

Many years ago, robots are created to help with people's work. Robots can do many things—for example, they can receive orders and then carry it out. The most obvious advantages of robots is that they can calculate very quickly. As robots get improving all the time, their functions have been large expanded. As a result, many people worry that they will take place of human brains. One thing with sure is that men can't compete with robots in calculating. However, robots has no feelings, so they can't be real humans. Even if they may look like humans, but they are still machines. It is the emotion what makes the difference between humans and machines.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假如你是学生会主席李华,为了让外国人了解中国传统文化,学生会将进行"唐诗吟诵大赛"(Tang Poetry Recitation Contest),特邀请学校国际部学生参加,请你根据提示写一则通知。

主要内容包括:

1. 大赛目的和意义;

2. 主办方:校学生会;时间:2020年3月12日;地点:校报告厅(assembly hall);

3. 范围:唐诗三百首(Three Hundred Tang Poems)。

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修6 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 A healthy life)

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the man speaker mean?

A. Very tired. B. Very comfortable. C. Sleeping well.

2. What does the woman's manager look like?

A. Old and tall. B. Young and slim. C. Young and short.

3. What did the man do yesterday?

A. Watched a game. B. Had an exam. C. Hosted a game.

4. What does the man think of singing?

A. Difficult. B. Very easy. C. So-so.

5. What are the speakers going to do next?

A. Prepare his presentation. B. Go to have their phone repaired. C. Go shopping on Piccadilly Street.

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 are the speakers talking about?

A. A young man of 25. B. A play at the theatre. C. The news about a manager.

7. When did the manager die?

A. On April 14. B. On April 15. C. On April 25.

8. Where did the manager die?

A. At the theatre. B. In a hospital. C. In the street.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Why does the man turn to the woman?

A. To change his meeting schedule. B. To discuss their weekend plans. C. To meet Mr. Brown.

10. What time will the man meet Mr. Brown tomorrow?

A. At 10:00 a. m.. B. At 3:00 p. m.. C. At 4:00 p. m..

11. What can we know about the man from the conversation?

A. The woman will phone to the man's wife.

B. The man will call his wife when he is back.

C. The man's wife will come to his office.

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听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Mother and son. C. Doctor and patient.

13. Why didn't Andrew see a doctor yesterday?

A. The medicine worked on him.

B. He thought he could get over it soon.

C. He didn't want to miss any lessons.

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At home. B. At school. C. At a doctor's office.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What do the two speakers want to do in the coming new year?

A. Save money. B. Work harder. C. Lose weight.

16. What did Henry do last year?

A. He joined a health club. B. He stopped smoking. C. He got a good job.

17. Who wants to have a nice vacation?

A. Alice. B. Henry. C. Jeff.

听10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. How many people were in the boat at least?

A. Two people. B. Three people. C. Four people.

19. What happened to them?

A. They were caught in a storm. B. Their boat was turned over. C. They lost their way in the sea.

20. What can we learn from the passage?

A. A ship came to rescue them. B. They were rescued at the border. C. English soldiers saved them.

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

A 99-million-year-old baby snake trapped in amber arrived in Shanghai after scientists announced the finding last week. Local science enthusiasts finally had a chance to look at this ancient gift from nature.

The snake has been confirmed as a new species previously unknown to man. The remaining body preserved in the four-centimeter amber measures 4.75cm including some bones and parts of skin. Scientists inferred that the total length is about 9.5cm.

"It is the first time that a snake has been found in amber and also the first found snake baby fossil," said Xing Lida, leader of the research team. He explained that snake bones are usually too tiny and delicate to be preserved as fossils. The amber also contains some insects, animal droppings and plants.

The remains indicate that the baby snake lived in a tropical forest. "It tells of an ancient ecosystem where snakes were living. Before that, all the fossils of snakes we found showed that most snakes lived in an aquatic (水上的) environment," Xing said, adding that the findings will help research the origin and evolution of snakes and species migration (迁徙).

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The amber was purchased by Jia Xiao, an amber collector, in 2016. Jia put the amber away at the very beginning because she thought it was just a lizard. "And it doesn't look pretty at all," she said. Later, a drawing of a snake skeleton inspired Jia to take a second look. This news made Xing and other experts so excited that they immediately began a two-year analysis. According to Xing, research on the amber is quite challenging, as each of the bones measures only 0.35 to 0.5mm, which makes it hard to observe the details of the structure with human eyes. The research team reconstructed a 3D structure of the bones using micro CT technology to read its details.

21. What do we know about the amber from the text?

A. The total length of the snake in it is 4.75cm.
B. Scientists are familiar with the species of snake in it.
C. It was the first snake amber discovered by humans.
D. It was discovered in Shanghai.

22. What was NOT in the amber?

A. Some insects.
B. Animal droppings.
C. Some bones of the snake.
D. Some soil.

23. What can scientists learn about from the amber?

A. The environment where the snake lived.
B. The food that the snake ate.
C. The reason why the species died out.
D. The age of the snake when it died.

24. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. The analysis of the amber.
B. How the amber was found.
C. The description of the amber.
D. The significance of the amber.

B

With apologies to our readers from other countries, the resources in this section are given information about how to get an American passport for travel.

Because of the constant tightening of security in the U.S., getting a passport can take up to eight weeks or more—apply for yours immediately once you decide to travel! Expedite (快速的) fees are expensive; don't let the government delay your trip start. Add additional time if you need to have your birth certificate reissued. Begin the process of getting a passport first, before the rest of your trip planning.

You Must Apply for Your First Passport in Person

Don't panic: you can probably do so at the main post office in your town. If you live in a small town, you may have to drive to the nearest city to apply in person.

Note: Some passport facilities require appointments.

Check before you just turn up!

What Is Required to Get a U.S. Passport?

- Completed passport application form (form DS-11). Print the PDF from the US Department of State passport web page (or use their tool) and fill it out completely.
- Proof of US citizenship (birth certificate or another form of very certified proof). The birth certificate must be original, not a copy.
- One qualifying passport photo of yourself that meets all the photo requirements.
- A check to pay the fairly large processing fee. Personal checks are accepted, however, credit and debit cards (借记卡) are not

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What to Do After Receiving a Passport in the Mail?

- Admire its glorious, expensive beauty and just think how it will soon drink the ink of immigration stamps from all over the world!
- DO NOT LOSE your passport!
- Using PENCIL, fill in the personal data and emergency contact page. Then sign the passport with ink.
- Take care of your passport. Treat it like your baby. If your passport shows abuse or damage, officials may raise eyebrows at border crossings. They can even deny your entry.
- Store your passport in a safe or lock box when it isn't on your body.
- Did we mention not to lose it?

25. Who is the article written for?

A. Foreigners who want to travel to America.
B. Americans who want to get a passport to travel.
C. Americans who have lost their passport.
D. Foreigners who want to get an American passport.

26. What should people first do once they decide to travel abroad?

A. Make a detailed plan about the trip.
B. Consult local weather and security information.
C. Prepare a lot of cash.
D. Apply for a passport as soon as possible.

27. When applying for a US passport, people must provide all of the following EXCEPT _____.

A. proof of US citizenship
B. one qualifying passport photo of the person
C. a copy of their birth certificate
D. a check to pay the fee

28. What is emphasized most in the last paragraph?

A. Fill in the personal data with a pencil.
B. Take good care of your passport.
C. Put as many as stamps in the passport as you can.
D. Write your emergency information on the passport with ink.

C

Researchers at the University of North Carolina (UNC) have discovered what could be a vital step towards a cure for HIV. By giving patients a drug normally used for treating some kinds of lymphoma (淋巴瘤), they have managed to make dormant, hidden HIV viruses reveal their presence,

"That is crucial if scientists want to find a way to target the viruses and completely eliminate them from the body," said Professor David Margolis, who led the study.

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. In recent years, patients have been able to hold it at bay with antiretroviral (抗逆转录病毒的) drugs. Even though these drug treatments can stop the progress of the disease, they can be costly, and they cause side effects. Also, the virus remains, hiding in certain cells, and can turn active again if patients stop taking the drugs.

Researchers believed that a crucial step towards removing HIV from the body was finding something to lure (引诱) the virus from its hiding place. That's what the UNC team did, for the first time.

Earlier studies by Margolis and others had found that the drug attacks the enzymes (酶) that keep HIV hiding in certain cells that the virus uses to produce exact copies of itself.

"This proves for the first time that there are ways to specifically treat viral latency (潜伏), the first step towards curing HIV infection," said Margolis. "It shows that this class of drugs can attack persistent viruses. It may not be the magic bullet, but this success shows us a new way to test drugs to target latency, and suggests that we can build a path that may lead to a cure."

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修6 RJ

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

29. The underlined word, "dormant", in the first paragraph, means "_____".

A. inactive　　B. illegal

C. abnormal　　D. unusual

30. What can we learn about the antiretroviral drug treatment?

a. It causes some side effects.

b. It is an expensive treatment.

c. It can kill some hidden viruses.

d. It can prevent the development of AIDS.

e. It has long-term effects afterwards.

A. a—b—e　　B. b—c—d

C. a—b—d　　D. a—d—e

31. What is Margolis's attitude towards curing HIV infections?

A. Critical.　　B. Doubtful.

C. Optimistic.　　D. Negative.

D

My name is Steve. I kept the habit of smoking through my late teens and early twenties and I told myself that I could afford to enjoy smoking. I knew the health risks, but I never worried about my health. I took it for granted that as long as I stayed active, I' d be fine.

The day before my youngest son 's 20th birthday, I had serious chest pains that landed me in hospital. When I woke up, I was told that I had suffered a heart attack. I felt I was 90 although I was just in my early sixties. I looked at my worried sons and wife and knew I had to quit. I didn't want to miss out on my sons starting families of their own.

Going from up to 40 cigarettes a day to quitting was one of the toughest things I've done. I had a fast-paced job and whenever I felt my stress level go up, I'd normally reach for a cigarette. However, the medicine I took every morning was a daily reminder that I had to quit for my health and find new ways to manage my stress. Every time I was enticed to light up, I'd take deep breathes and look at a photo of my family, which helped me beat the temptation.

I rewarded myself with the money I had saved. As a businessman, I started calculating the savings. I saved about $84 a week, which meant I could buy an e-reader after about a week without cigarettes. After a little over a month, I could have a latest smartphone. By giving myself a reward for reaching each early milestone, I was able to get through the darkest hours. Today, I'm proud to say that my wife and I have paid off our debt and I haven't touched a cigarette in 6 years!

32. We can learn from the passage that Steve _____.

A. smoked for less than twenty years　　B. suffered a heart attack in his late sixties

C. knew little about the bad effects of smoking　　D. managed to quit smoking eventually

33. What led Steve to determine to quit smoking?

A. The family debt.　　B. His fast-paced job.

C. His love for his family.　　D. His desire for an e-reader.

34. The underlined word "enticed" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. attracted　　B. discouraged

C. forced　　D. persuaded

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35. What can we learn from Steve's story?

A. It's never too late to learn.

B. Where there is a will, there is a way.

C. Roses given, fragrance in hand.

D. Together, individuals can make a difference.

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。

（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? __36__, 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. __37__, 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.

__38__. 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. __39__. They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

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. __40__.

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

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。

Less is more. This is why we say: reduce things by half instead of doubling them, get rid of junk instead of piling it up, slow down instead of __41__. Apply these __42__ in your everyday life, and you will find yourself being on your journey to simplification.

When you concentrate on one task, you find you have __43__ that you didn't even know you had. Just imagine: you are at a fair（牲畜市场）and you have to __44__ two heavy pigs over 100 yards. If you keep __45__ one and then the other, it will take a long time, __46__ one of them will keep slipping out of your hand and __47__. But if you tie one pig in a place, pick up the other, gather all your __48__, make a dash for the finish line, pause for a moment,

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run back, get __49__ one, and with great determination, carry the second pig to the finish line, and then you can be sure of success.

The stress of work is now __50__ almost in all occupations. In the modern nuclear family, the stress that formerly would have been __51__ among all the relatives is now __52__ on the individual partner.

If you have the feeling that 24 hours per day is not __53__, then it's not because the day has too __54__ hours, but because you have too many activities. A simple fact is that __55__ people tend to forget. The __56__ is equally simple: refuse to accept so many assignments.

"I can handle stress" is regarded as a positive statement. People who can handle stress are given more—until one day they __57__. Pay careful attention to the signs that tell you that you are under more stress than you can __58__. These signs come form various __59__ of life. You are ill, or your work efficiency is __60__.

If you have any of these symptoms, change your life goals and decrease your tolerance of stress. Say openly, "I can't manage that."

41. A. bringing up	B. taking up	C. giving up	D. speeding up
42. A. principles	B. advantages	C. operations	D. relations
43. A. appetite	B. gift	C. energy	D. excuse
44. A. carry	B. fetch	C. bring	D. take
45. A. pushing	B. enjoying	C. grabbing	D. exchanging
46. A. and	B. because	C. so	D. but
47. A. running away	B. turning off	C. catching up	D. lying down
48. A. labor	B. strength	C. power	D. force
49. A. another	B. others	C. other	D. the other
50. A. small	B. true	C. great	D. wrong
51. A. shared	B. given	C. realized	D. influenced
52. A. contracted	B. concentrated	C. constructed	D. congratulated
53. A. enough	B. short	C. important	D. proper
54. A. little	B. much	C. few	D. many
55. A. overslept	B. overdeveloped	C. overcrowded	D. overloaded
56. A. answer	B. destination	C. problem	D. solution
57. A. break through	B. break down	C. break out	D. break off
58. A. put with	B. deal with	C. suffer from	D. come with
59. A. qualities	B. quantities	C. areas	D. stages
60. A. improved	B. advanced	C. increased	D. affected

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 local fire station received a call on March 21 saying 61. _____ a man was sleeping in a big tree near Gaozhai Primary School in the town of Songqi in Anshun, southwest China's Guizhou province.

Firemen rushed to the scene and found a man 62. _____ (hold) a branch, 63. _____ (deep) asleep in the tree 64. _____ (much) than 5 meters high. A fireman climbed up the tree with a stepladder. He put a 65. _____ (safe) belt on the man 66. _____ brought him down to the ground.

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The man continued sleeping on the ground after he 67. _____(rescue). The local police took him back to the police station 68. _____(rest). 69. _____(accord) to the local police, the man, named Gong, lives 70. _____ the town. He is a well-known drunk man.

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。

John, a little boy living next door to me, liked fast food very much. His parents was so busy that they had a little time to cook for him at home. So they often took him eat fast food. That's because John became overweight. My mother had always told his parents that too much fast food was harmful, and they ignored my mother's advices. Recently, the doctor warned him never to eat fast food any more after the poor boy has a physical examination. Her parents came to realize what a terribly mistake they had made. Now John's mother often comes to ask my mother for advice in how to make healthy food.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是新华高中的学生李华,看到很多同学因为学习而忽略了体育锻炼,打算给学校英语报社投稿,鼓励同学们加强体育锻炼,注重身体健康。请按照以下要点,以"Health and Sports"为题写一篇英语短文。

写作要点:

1. 身体健康的重要性;
2. 运动对大家的好处;
3. 你的建议。

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
英语 选修6 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 Global warming)

(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 does the museum close according to the conversation?

A. At 4 : 55 p. m. . B. At 5 : 45 p. m. . C. At 6 : 00 p. m. .

2. Where is the man speaker going to?

A. The Scotland Bank. B. The City Hall. C. The Parliament Building.

3. What does the woman prefer after hearing the weather report?

A. Outing. B. Yoga. C. Play tennis.

4. Where is Maria's new apartment?

A. Near a train station. B. Near an airport. C. By the lake of the city.

5. How long can the man finish his tour around the town by bike?

A. For 2 hours. B. For 3 hours. C. For one day.

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 was Susan doing?

A. Having a meeting. B. Giving a lesson. C. Talking on the phone.

7. Why did the woman call?

A. To interview Susan Barker.

B. Interested in the training class.

C. To know the result of her interview.

8. What will the man do after the call?

A. Call Susan Barker. B. Leave a note to Susan Barker. C. Meet with Susan Barker.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their love story. B. Their study at college. C. Their children.

10. Who are Danny and Max?

A. Their friends. B. Their brother and sister. C. Their children.

11. How does the woman feel now?

A. Quite regretful.

B. The happiest in the world.

C. As silly as the man 20 years ago.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. Work. B. Health. C. Wealth.

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13. What is the man's trouble?

A. He doesn't work hard. B. He can't fall asleep. C. He will lose his job.

14. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Find an easy job. B. Make more money. C. Take some medicine.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What was the man worried about?

A. The basketball match. B. The last competition. C. The coming competition.

16. Who is the woman probably?

A. The man's boss. B. The man's mother. C. The man's friend.

17. Why does the man refuse to watch the basketball match on TV?

A. Afraid the Lakers'll lose the game.

B. Showing no interest in the match.

C. Having something important to do.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Which subject does the speaker talk about?

A. History. B. Law. C. Education.

19. When can a girl be left alone in California?

A. At the age of 7. B. At the age of 10. C. At the age of 14.

20. What can an 18-year-old New Yorker do?

A. Drive a car. B. Leave school. C. Become an adult.

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

You might think that "global warming" means nothing more than a rise in the world temperature. But, rising sea levels caused by it have resulted in the first evacuation (撤离) of an island nation—the citizens of Tuvalu will have to leave their homeland.

During the 20th century, sea level rose 8 ~ 12 inches. As a result, Tuvalu has experienced lowland flooding of salt water which has polluted the country's drinking water.

Paani Laupepa, a Tuvaluan government official, reported to the Earth Policy Institute that the nation suffered an unusually high number of fierce storms in the past ten years. Many scientists connect higher surface water temperatures resulting from global warming to greater and more damaging storms.

Laupepa expressed dissatisfaction with the United States for refusing to sign the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement calling for industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, which are a main cause of global warming. "By refusing to sign the agreement, the US has effectively taken away the freedom of future generations of Tuvaluans to live where their forefathers have lived for thousands of years," Laupepa told the BBC.

Tuvalu has asked Australia and New Zealand to allow the gradual move of its people to both countries.

Tuvalu is not the only country that is vulnerable (易受影响的) to rising sea levels. Maumoon Gayoon, president of the Maldives, told the United Nations that global warming has made his country of 311,000 an "endangered nation."

21. The text is mainly about _____.

A. rapid changes in earth's temperature B. bad effects of global warming

C. moving of a country to a new place D. reasons for lowland flooding

22. According to scientists, the DIRECT cause of more and fiercer storms is _____.

A. greenhouse gas emissions in industrialized nations B. higher surface water temperatures of the sea

C. continuous global warming D. rising sea levels

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23. Laupepa was not satisfied with the United States because it did not _____.

A. agree to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions　　B. sign an agreement with Tuvalu

C. allow Tuvaluans to move to the US　　D. believe the problems facing Tuvalu were real

24. The country whose situation is similar to that of Tuvalu is _____.

A. Australia　　B. New Zealand

C. the Maldives　　D. the United States

B

A simple piece of clothesline hangs between some environmentally friendly Americans and their neighbors. On one side stand those who see clothes dryers(干衣机) as a waste of energy and a major polluter of the environment. As a result, they are turning to clotheslines as part of the "what-I-can do environmentalism (环境保护主义)."

On the other side are people who are against drying clothes outside, arguing that clotheslines are unpleasant to look at. They have persuaded Home-owners Associations (HOAs) across the U. S. to ban outdoor clotheslines, because clothesline drying also tends to lower home value in the neighborhood. This had led to a Right-to-Dry Movement that is calling for laws to be passed to protect people's right to use clotheslines.

So far, only three states have laws to protect clothesline. Right-to-Dry supporters argue that there should be more.

Matt Reck, 37, is the kind eco-conscious (有生态意识的) person who feeds his trees with bathwater and reuses water drops from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But on July 9, 2007, the HOA in Wake Forest, North Carolina, told him that a dissatisfied neighbor had telephoned them about his clothesline. The Recks paid no attention to the warning and still dried their clothes on a line in the yard. "Many people say they are environmentally friendly but they don't take matters in their own hands," says Reck. The local HOA has decided not to take any action, unless more neighbors come to them.

North Carolina lawmakers are saying that banning clotheslines is not the right thing to do. But HOAs and housing businesses believe that clothesline drying reminds people of poor neighborhoods. They worry that if buyers think their future neighbors can't even afford dryers, housing prices will fall.

Environmentalists say such worries are not necessary, and in view of global warming, that idea needs to change. As they say, "The clothesline is beautiful. Hanging clothes outside should be encouraged. We all have to do at least something to slow down the process of global warming."

25. One of the reasons why supporters of clothes dryers are trying to ban clothesline drying is that _____.

A. clothes dryers are more efficient　　B. clothesline drying reduces home value

C. clothes dryers are energy-saving　　D. clothesline drying is not allowed in most U. S. states

26. Who are in favor of clothesline drying?

A. Housing businesses.　　B. Environmentalists.

C. Homeowners Associations.　　D. Reck's dissatisfied neighbors.

27. What is mainly discussed in the text?

A. Clothesline drying: a way to save energy and money.　　B. Clothesline drying: a lost art rediscovered.

C. Opposite opinions on clothesline drying.　　D. Different varieties of clotheslines.

C

Dr Jonathan Pershing was speaking before the arrival of ministers and some heads of state in Marrakech on Tuesday. They are coming to try to take the next steps to deal with global climate change. But the meeting has been rocked by the possibility that President-elect Donald Trump will withdraw (撤出) the US from the treaty.

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US lead negotiator Dr Pershing told that the passion and devotion in the effort to deliver the Paris treaty was strong enough to resist the effects of a Trump presidency. "Heads of state can and will change but I am confident that we can and we will keep a durable international effort to meet climate change," he said.

Dr Pershing said that he expected people from the Trump transition team (过渡团队) to start arriving at the State Department in the coming weeks and they would influence the US diplomacy (外交政策) over the next four years.

On the campaign trail, Donald Trump made a plan to "cancel" the Paris Agreement and keep back US payments to the UN body on climate change. He has also appointed Myron Ebell, from the Competitive Enterprise Institute, a man well known for his views on climate change, to head his Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) transition team.

The leaders are expected to call for countries to go further and faster with their emissions cuts (减排).

28. Why do the ministers and some heads of state come to Marrakech?

A. Because Donald Trump will withdraw the US from the treaty.

B. Because US lead negotiator Dr Pershing invited them to be there.

C. Because people from the Trump transition team were there.

D. Because they are coming to try to take the next steps to deal with global climate change.

29. Dr Pershing said that _____.

A. there would be no effect of a Trump presidency

B. he would be the head of EPA transition team

C. they would keep a durable international effort to meet climate change

D. they will do nothing on climate change over the next four years

30. Which one of the following is TRUE according to the text?

A. The meeting has been rocked by the Trump transition team.

B. People from the Trump transition team will attend the meeting.

C. Donald Trump has decided to cancel the Paris Agreement.

D. Donald Trump has appointed Myron Ebell to head his EPA transition team.

31. Which one is the best title of the passage?

A. Climate Deal is Bigger than Any One Head of State

B. Donald Trump Will Withdraw the US from the Treaty

C. The US Diplomacy over the Next Four Years

D. Environmental Protection Agency Transition Team

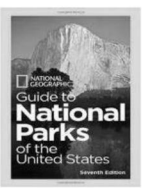
D

Air & Space

Published Bimonthly

6 Issues(期,刊)

Price: $24.00



For readers who are curious about flight in all its forms, *Air & Space* covers past and present achievements in flight and explains how to use technology to improve the quality of life in the future.

Astronomy

Published Monthly

12 Issues

Price: $39.95

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密 封 线
英语 选修6 RJ

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

Invites readers to explore the universe from their own backyards. Every issue includes a monthly star and planet chart, tips on telescope observing, and techniques for taking beautiful astro-photographs. Explore the universe with the world's most beautiful and popular astronomy magazine.

National Parks

Published Quarterly

4 Issues

Price: $19.97

The only national publication focuses solely on national parks. The most important communication vehicle with our readers, this magazine creates an awareness of the need to protect and properly manage the resources found within and near the national parks.

The Environmental Magazine

Published Bimonthly

6 Issues

Price: $20.00

The Environmental Magazine covers everything environmental "from recycling to rainforests", including climate change, the state of oceans and rivers, and wildlife issues—all with contact information so you can research subjects further. Plus, "Green Living" section covers a variety of lifestyle topics.

32. Which of the following magazines are published every other month?

A. *Astronomy* and *the Environmental Magazine*

B. *National Parks* and *Air & Space*

C. *The Environmental Magazine* and *Air & Space*

D. *Air & Space* and *Astronomy*

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

A. *Astronomy* and *Air & Space* both cover achievements in flight.

B. *The Environmental Magazine* mainly deals with a variety of lifestyle topics.

C. Neither *National Parks* nor *The Environmental Magazine* covers the information about wild animals.

D. You can find tips on telescope observing and techniques for taking beautiful astro-photographs in *Astronomy*.

34. If you have only $100 for subscribing (订阅) to magazines a year, you will probably choose _____.

A. *Air & Space* B. *National Parks*

C. *The Environmental Magazine* D. *Astronomy*

35. If you want to read the magazine every month, you will probably subscribe to _____.

A. *Air & Space* B. *National Parks*

C. *The Environmental Magazine* D. *Astronomy*

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。

(2019·河北石家庄一中质量检测)

I like travelling very much. __36__ They are wonderful adventures filled with new sights and experiences. And my wife and I have another trip in the planning stages.

We're home now and have settled back into our daily routine of life. __37__ I find that when I am at home, particularly for a while when we have just returned from a trip, I feel very comfortable. Perhaps it is because everything around me is familiar and the daily routine is so much the same and I can move through it almost without thinking. __38__ Perhaps it is because we can have meals at home instead of always being in restaurants, although it's nice to let someone else do the cooking, and because I can sleep in my own bed. There are times I think it would be nice to simply stop travelling and stay home. __39__

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Yet I guess I am probably a restless soul because I know that after I have been home for a while I will start to think about other places we might go and other things we want to see. __40__ We will travel again and we feel fortunate to be able to do so. Still, one of the best things about travelling for me is coming home. I'm very comfortable here at home even if it is difficult to say exactly why.

A. I enjoy local food while travelling.

B. I like being home, for whatever reason.

C. Perhaps it is because our friends are here.

D. And I enjoy my daily life at home so much.

E. It's lucky that my wife and I both love travelling.

F. The world is filled with people who are travelholic.

G. I have been fortunate enough to make trips to many countries.

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。

How an Undergraduate Raised Her Sister and Mother Alone

For many undergraduates, finding a job or getting __41__ education is a trouble at their age. However, a Henan girl faced more urgent and bigger issues when it came to job or further studies, because she had to help her family __42__ before graduating from college.

Liu Jiaojiao, 26, was born in a village of Luyi county in Zhoukou city, Central China's Henan province. After __43__ in 2014, she chose to be a teacher in a middle school in her hometown, so she could __44__ her paralyzed mother.

Up to now, __45__ the only bread-earner in the family, Liu has taken care of her mother who __46__ from cerebral infarction (脑梗塞) for five years. She has remained __47__ and strong to overcome the challenges of life, __48__ complain about her fate.

In 2010, after finishing the college entrance examination, Liu was told that her father was __49__ with esophageal cancer(食道癌) six months ago. Then her father was dead about one year later.

"My grandmother was over 70 years old, and my sister was still in high school at that time, which left my mother and me to __50__ the family," Liu said.

Hou Panzhi, 50, Liu's mother, has been suffering from mental illness for a long time. Liu said: "She could say something to encourage me at the beginning; I did not feel alone at that time."

In order to __51__ money, she spent less than 10 *yuan* ($1.5) every day. Besides doing some part-time jobs at the college, she also worked in other southern cities such as Guangzhou and Hangzhou in the summer and winter __52__.

However, Huo's __53__ got worse in 2012; she suffered with cerebral infarction and became paralyzed. Liu then rented a house for her mother to take care of her while going to school nearby.

The teachers organized a donation and formed a volunteer team to help her. Liu also __54__ a scholarship at school.

"I told myself that I am not __55__, there are many people around me. I had a strong __56__ to support my family," Liu said. However, it was hard. She added: "The most __57__ time was when I was sick at school."

Now, she works hard to strike a balance to take care of her mother and to teach students.

"I would like to tell my mother what happened in my math class after school. I feel she could hear it sometimes," she said with a smile. "I also bought an electro-tricycle two months ago, taking my mother to go outside."

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She often __58__ the photos with her mother on her WeChat, saying that wherever she is with her mom it is home.

"Life is much better than before, I have a job, and my sister has grown up, we have become stronger and more confident than before," she added.

In July, Liu was nominated as a(n) __59__ of the "National Moral Models" this year, which encourages and guides the young people to cherish the time with parents and have a sense of __60__.

41. A. good	B. nice	C. further	D. farther
42. A. on her own	B. on her behalf	C. on her feet	D. on her side
43. A. graduation	B. celebration	C. reception	D. reaction
44. A. take up	B. relate to	C. give up	D. take care of
45. A. for	B. as	C. to	D. of
46. A. results	B. prevents	C. suffers	D. escapes
47. A. positive	B. negative	C. pessimistic	D. relaxed
48. A. more than	B. rather than	C. less than	D. other than
49. A. dealt	B. dissatisfied	C. diagnosed	D. disappointed
50. A. serve	B. satisfy	C. rebuild	D. raise
51. A. save	B. reduce	C. earn	D. keep
52. A. trips	B. vacations	C. tours	D. entertainments
53. A. operation	B. relation	C. situation	D. contribution
54. A. allowed for	B. answered for	C. accounted for	D. applied for
55. A. lonely	B. lively	C. deadly	D. unfriendly
56. A. opinion	B. will	C. dream	D. attitude
57. A. peaceful	B. fortunate	C. thoughtful	D. painful
58. A. shares	B. takes	C. keeps	D. makes
59. A. representative	B. interviewee	C. candidate	D. interviewer
60. A. value	B. success	C. pressure	D. responsibility

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。

（2019·安徽宣城期末）

A young man in Wuhan, Hubei Province has become the latest Internet sensation after a video showing his heart-warming act on a subway train went viral（广为传播的）on social media 61. _____(recent).

In the video, the man can be seen 62. _____(hold) his mobile phone in his hand after falling asleep on a Metro, with a message in large font on the screen which reads, "Please wake me if you need my seat."

The video 63. _____(capture) by a fellow passenger who posted it on Weibo. The video, 64. _____ was just 7 seconds long, has been viewed more than 19 million times in just two days. Chinese netizens were greatly touched by the young man's act and applauded him for his 65. _____(kind). A Web user even commented "I only needed 7 seconds to fall 66. _____ love with this young man."

The humble man 67. _____(refuse) an interview invitation after becoming an Internet star and said that he just did what he felt he should. In a Weibo post, he thanked netizens for 68. _____(they) love and praise. He said he would always fall asleep when he had nothing to do on the train but worried others may need the seat, so he got 69. _____ idea of making a message on his phone screen.

He added that he hopes the positive energy can spread 70. _____(far).

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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。

(2019·山东日照一模)

I'm Li Lei, a high school student from China. I was here in Britain for my holiday. At around 8:30, in the morning of February 8th, I found out a lost suitcase near the exit of Heathrow Airport. I waited patient for some time, so nobody came for it.

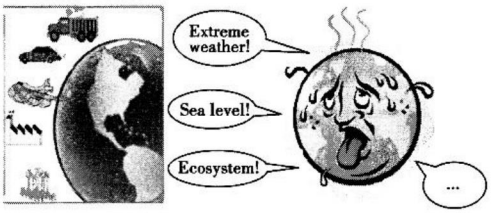
I had no choices but to hand them in to the information center. It's a black square suitcase, what is just as big as a school bag. When picking, the suitcase was half open and there were some documents and a camera in it.

I hope owner can come back and get it soon!

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

(2019·湖南长沙一中第八次月考)

请根据下面这幅漫画写一篇100词左右的英语短文。



要求:

1. 请阐述温室效应所产生的原因;
2. 简述其后果,应尽可能涵盖图中所有信息(至少谈及两个方面);
3. 我们该怎么办?

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班级　姓名　考场号　准考证号
密　封　线
英语　选修6 RJ

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

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

(Unit 5 The power of nature)

(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 else do the speakers want to buy?

A. Vegetables. B. Oatmeal. C. Butter.

2. How does the woman think about the steak?

A. Not delicious. B. Not her favor. C. Very delicious.

3. What does the woman think about Cart?

A. It is good to play now. B. It's good to be in the corner. C. Should bend over his desk.

4. How much will the man speaker pay for the cell phone?

A. $160. B. $180. C. $200.

5. What does the woman really mean?

A. Disliking the ice cream. B. Feeling cold today. C. Not feeling well today.

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. In which department can this conversation most probably take place?

A. Shoe Department. B. Clothing Department. C. Jewelry Department.

7. What could be the reason if the woman does not buy the overcoat?

A. The color. B. The size. C. The price.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a toy store. B. At a clothes store. C. At a furniture store.

9. What does the woman think of the best-seller?

A. Its color is too bright. B. Too dear to afford. C. Its style is not her favor.

10. How much will the woman pay for the modern one today?

A. $180. B. $200. C. $220.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Husband and wife.

12. How did the woman find her stay there?

A. Boring. B. Wonderful. C. Sad.

13. What does the man advise the woman to do when she gets home?

A. Send him an email. B. Write a letter to him. C. Give him a call.

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听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What's the man doing now?

A. Selling his house.　　B. Looking for a house.　　C. Looking for work.

15. How long has the woman lived in the house?

A. 8 years.　　B. 10 years.　　C. 14 years.

16. Why does the woman want to sell the house?

A. To move abroad.　　B. To move to the countryside.　　C. To get a lot of money.

17. How much does the house cost?

A. $76,850.　　B. $76,815.　　C. $67,850.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. How old was Rose when she left school?

A. 16.　　B. 17.　　C. 18.

19. What did Rose learn in the college?

A. Computer.　　B. English.　　C. Type.

20. How much will the office pay Rose in three months if she gets the job?

A. $30.　　B. $27.　　C. $20.

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

(2018·全国卷Ⅱ)

Summer Activities

Students should read the list with their parents/carers, and select two activities they would like to do. Forms will be available in school and online for them to indicate their choices and return to school. Before choices are finalised, parents/carers will be asked to sign to confirm their child's choices.

Activity	*Description*	*Member of staff*	*Cost*
Outdoor Adventure (OUT)	Take yourself out of your comfort zone for a week, discover new personal qualities, and learn new skills. You will be able to take part in a number of activities from canoeing to wild camping on Dartmoor. Learn rock climbing and work as a team, and enjoy the great outdoor environment.	Mr. Clemens	£140
WWⅠ Battlefields and Paris (WBP)	On Monday we travel to London. After staying overnight in London, we travel on Day 2 to northern France to visit the World War Ⅰ battlefields. On Day 3 we cross into Belgium. Thursday sees us make the short journey to Paris where we will visit Disneyland Paris park, staying until late to see the parade and the fireworks. Our final day, Friday, sees us visit central Paris and tour the main sights.	Mrs. Wilson	£425

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Grafty Foxes (CRF)	Four days of product design centred around textiles. Making lovely objects using recycled and made materials. Bags, cushions and decorations... Learn skills and leave with modern and unusual textiles.	Mrs. Goode	£30
Potty about Potter (POT)	Visit Warner Bros Studio, shop stop to buy picnic, stay overnight in an approved Youth Hostel in Streatley-on-Thames, guided tour of Oxford to see the film locations, picnic lunch outside Oxford's Christchurch, boating on the River Cherwell through the University Parks, before heading back to Exeter.	Miss. Drake	£150

21. Which activity will you choose if you want to go camping?

A. OUT. B. WBP.

C. CRF. D. POT.

22. What will the students do on Tuesday with Mrs. Wilson?

A. Travel to London. B. See a parade and fireworks.

C. Tour central Paris. D. Visit the WWI battlefields.

23. How long does Potty about Potter last?

A. Two days. B. Four days.

C. Five days. D. One week.

B

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Paracutin was 500 feet high. and it is now over 9,000 feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep.

What is Paracutin? It was the first volcano in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their corn field from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field and turned to watch. They saw the birth of a volcano.

Large quantities of stone and lava broke out and a little hill began to form. By evening this hill was 100 feet and hot ashes were falling on the village. At night the strong light of the hot lava lit up the countryside. The trees near the village were killed and the villagers had to leave their houses. When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano. The news quickly reached Mexico City, far to the east. Many people came to watch the scene. The volcano grew and grew for ten years and hundreds of square miles of forest were destroyed. Then Paracutin went to sleep.

24. Paracutin was once the name of _____.

A. a peasant B. a village

C. an old mountain D. a Mexican

25. What was destroyed in the growing up of the volcano?

A. The little hill of stone. B. The villagers living close by.

C. The forests and fields round Paracutin. D. The Mexican peasant and his wife.

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26. In this passage the writer is trying to _____.

A. tell us an interesting happening　　B. explain a scientific theory

C. make us believe something　　D. make up an interesting story

27. What can we learn about volcanoes from this passage?

A. New volcanoes may appear in places where people do not expect them to be.

B. Volcanoes are always growing.

C. Volcanoes are active from time to time.

D. New volcanoes are active for only ten years.

C

Floods from the sea can cause the overflow or overtopping of flood defences such as dams. They may be caused by heavy storms, high tides, or combinations of the two. As many urban communities are located near the coast this is a major threat all over the world. Many rivers flow through relatively flat land bordering on broad flood plains. The annual cycle of floods and farming was of great significance to many early farming cultures, most famously to the ancient Egyptians of the Nile River.

A flood occurs when an area of land, usually low-lying, is covered with water. The worst floods usually occur when a river overflows its banks. An example of this is the January 1999 Queensland floods. Floods happen when soil and vegetation (植被) cannot absorb all the water. The water then runs off the land in quantities that cannot be carried in stream channels or kept in ponds or reservoirs.

Periodic floods occur naturally on many rivers, forming an area known as a flood plain. These river floods usually result from heavy rain, and are sometimes combined with melting snow, which causes the rivers to overflow their banks. Coastal areas are occasionally flooded by high tides. There are often many causes for a flood.

Monsoon (季风) rainfalls can cause disastrous flooding in some equatorial (赤道附近的) countries. Hurricanes have a number of different features which, together, can cause devastating flooding. The eye of a hurricane has extremely low pressure, so sea level may rise a few metres in the eye of the storm. This type of coastal flooding occurs regularly in Bangladesh. In Europe floods from the sea may occur as a result of heavy Atlantic storms.

28. The title that best expresses the main idea of this passage is _____.

A. Disastrous Results of Floods　　B. Floods—A major Threat to Humans

C. Various Types of floods　　D. Common Causes of Floods

29. According to the passage, a benefit flooding can offer humans is that _____.

A. periodic floods may form an area known as a flood plain

B. the cycle of floods and farming encouraged the early farming civilizations

C. floods can reduce severe drought disasters

D. floods can meet the water needs of some equatorial countries

30. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Soil and vegetation don't absorb the water at all when a flood happens.

B. If the Atlantic has frequent and heavy storms, there might be floods in Europe.

C. Monsoon rainfalls are often the main cause of flooding in equatorial countries.

D. Extremely low pressure can cause coastal flooding.

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修6 RJ

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

31. What do we learn about floods from the passage?

A. Coastal flooding occurs in Bangladesh because of monsoon rainfalls.

B. Melting snow is one of the main causes of flooding.

C. Only coastal areas often suffer serious floods.

D. The January 1999 Queensland floods were a consequence of a river overflowing its banks.

D



When Columbus "sailed the ocean blue in 1492", he wasn't looking for America, he was searching for a route from Spain to China; America just got in the way.

The Spanish were after the riches of Asia: silk, dates, spices. Until later adventures discovered how to sail to the Far East, trade with China depended on the Silk Road. The trade between China and Europe brought huge wealth, so the Spanish had a strong desire to find a new way to the East. Eventually a way appeared; as sea traffic developed from the 17th Century onwards, the overland route diminished.

Now China is seeking to revive(复兴) the Silk Road and is preparing to invest 4 trillion pounds in new road, rail links, oil pipelines and other basic facilities. It is hoped that goods can be shipped westwards by land far more quickly and economically than by sea.

But the plan is also to attract more tourists. Actually, China does pretty well for tourists already; it's the world's fourth most visited country. Two cities—Beijing and Shanghai—possess the tourism business, with significant interest in destinations such as Xi'an and Chengdu. While Beijing is modern, cities such as Lanzhou and Dunhuang have one foot planted firmly in old China.

Other places featured include Xi'an, the former capital of China, where you can come face to face with the Terracotta Army built to protect China's first emperor in the afterlife. From Lanzhou tour members take the train to Jiayuguan, China's western gateway and a key location on the Silk Road.

There is also a four-day coach journey along the original Silk Route through the Xinjiang region to Kashgar. Along the way, at Kurla, you can visit the ruins of the Iron Fortress.

32. What does the underlined word "diminished" in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Discovered. B. Disappeared.

C. Disturbed. D. Displayed.

33. What is the purpose of reviving the Silk Road?

A. To rebuild the ruins of the Iron Fortress.

B. To construct new roads and other basic structures.

C. To make transportation westwards faster and cheaper.

D. To draw more inland tourists' attention to the western gateway.

34. What can we learn about the Silk Road?

A. It is nothing but a trade route. B. It may destroy some cities' ancient style.

C. It attracts foreign investment of £ 4 trillion. D. It promotes the tourism industry of China.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. The Charming of the Silk Road B. The Function of the Silk Road

C. The Origin of the Silk Road D. The Future of the Silk Road

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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。

(2019·安徽合肥六中月考)

How to cope with(应付)yes-men

Have you ever had someone in your organization who was always agreeable? It is a type of person who always agrees with everyone else. __36__

We have most likely all met a yes-man at one time or another. Yes-men are eager to please, but find it very difficult to voice their opinions. So what can you do as a leader to cope with them?

Talk to them. The first step is an honest and objective(客观的) conversation about their behavior. __37__ Try to get them to see how they respond in these situations so they can start to see themselves objectively as well. __38__ Start with a recent time when they agreed with a decision, and ask their opinions. Keep asking "Why?" or "How come?" Admit their views and let them know that the rest of the team is waiting to hear what they will say.

Find out why they always agree. Maybe they are just very agreeable people. __39__ Find out the causes and work with them to reduce the external (外部的) factors to have their voice heard.

Tell them they need to disagree, constructively, when they have the next chance. When that time comes about, don't embarrass them by putting them on the spot. Instead, ask them what they think, avoid yes-no questions, and use "why" and "how come" questions to get their thoughts out there for the benefit of the team. Thank them for their ideas. __40__

A. Ask what their opinions are.

B. They should provide value for the organization.

C. Or they feel like they will say something stupid.

D. Even if all the ideas presented conflict with each other!

E. Sometimes the men do not realize that they agree with everything.

F. Yes-men are a challenge in any organization that values individual contributions.

G. This will build their confidence and allow them to continue doing what you have started in the future.

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。

It is widely believed that inner beauty is the most impressive in the world.

On the outskirts of a town in England lies a nice cottage with a large garden where there lives an old and aged man. The old man is __41__ pruning(修剪), watering or fertilizing his flowers all the time. The garden __42__ bees and butterflies dance and colorful flowers blossom all year round is so well-tended(被照顾得好) that every passer-by cannot but stop for a __43__ with admiration.

One day a young __44__ went by the old man's garden. He stopped and gazed at the splendid garden and the special cottage, totally __45__ the admiration at the beauty of these sceneries, __46__ how happy he could be __47__ he lived in such a beautiful place. Then, all of a sudden he found the old gardener was __48__.

Greatly shocked, the young painter __49__ that old man, asking "why are you busy __50__ these flowers every day which you can't see?" The blind gardener gave a wide smile, explaining "First, I was a gardener when I was young, and I __51__ like this job. Second, while I can't see these flowers I can __52__ them. Third, I can smell the sweetness of them. __53__ the last one, that's you."

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"Me? But you don't know me." responded the young painter.

"Yeah. But I know flowers are angels which everyone knows and would never __54__. I know a great many people who show __55__ for life would stop by and the beauty of my garden will get them into a good __56__. In the meantime, it also gives a __57__ to me to have a word with you here and to enjoy the happiness these flowers have brought us."

The old man can't see the beauty he's created. __58__, every flower has eyes __59__ which they can see the beauty and kindness of the old man's heart and the sweetness of his soul.

The blind man grows flowers in his heart. Failing the sight of the beauty of blossoming, he surely can __60__ the voice of it, I suppose.

41. A. left	B. kept	C. seen	D. made
42. A. where	B. which	C. that	D. what
43. A. chat	B. return	C. discussion	D. glance
44. A. painter	B. neighbor	C. photographer	D. traveler
45. A. faced with	B. lost in	C. devoted to	D. moved by
46. A. thinking of	B. wondering	C. picturing	D. believing
47. A. when	B. if	C. even if	D. since
48. A. particular	B. special	C. blind	D. energetic
49. A. approached	B. reached	C. watched	D. prevented
50. A. planting	B. watering	C. fertilizing	D. tending
51. A. easily	B. really	C. accidentally	D. eventually
52. A. get rid of	B. give a touch to	C. come up with	D. have fun with
53. A. Without	B. In spite of	C. And for	D. Even so
54. A. pick them up	B. turn them down	C. let them down	D. give them up
55. A. enthusiasm	B. calmness	C. kindness	D. caution
56. A. mood	B. condition	C. place	D. life
57. A. way	B. time	C. chance	D. hand
58. A. Therefore	B. Anyway	C. However	D. Besides
59. A. for	B. in	C. from	D. with
60. A. change	B. hear	C. remind	D. accept

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。

The Dutch are used to living in a country which is always exposed to dangers of deadly floods. A country with a half of its land below sea level cannot afford 61. _____ (ignore) the problem of rising sea level, and Holland, which already has spent about U. S. $2.5trillion on flood 62. _____ (prevent), plans to invest more over the next century. Life in these challenging 63. _____ (circumstance) has inspired the Dutch to develop many excellent methods of 64. _____ (fight) floods. Thanks to the skill of Dutch engineers, flooding in Holland is rarely widespread, and is instead limited 65. _____ certain areas of the country. Two such areas are the valleys of the Rhine and the Meuse Rivers. In spite of large flood wall, these rivers regularly flood the surrounding areas. During dry times, however, those areas are perfectly 66. _____ (pleasure) to live in. One solution that 67. _____ (develop) now is a type of house that seems normal in every day, except that it can float during times of high water rather than. 68. _____ (simple) sink beneath the waves as normal houses would. Groups of houses would form floating neighborhoods in 69. _____ people could live together during times of high water, temporarily getting around by boat 70. _____ the flood ends.

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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。

When taking a test, you may feel shaky, sweaty, with your heart beat quickly. It means you get test anxiety. Actually, test anxiety is the type of performance anxiety. You feel worrying about how you can perform well and focus with some bad things that may happen. Test anxiety create more pressure on you, that may prevent you from doing your best. But test anxiety can overcome. The following method can help deal with test anxiety and let you to gain a perfect score. First, make full preparations for the test and think positive. Then, learn some breathing exercises to help calm yourself down.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

(2019·广东省实验中学期末考试)

请根据下面的提示写一篇短文,介绍飓风的一些基本知识。

飓风发生的时间	多数出现在夏季
与人类的关系	可以给很多地区带来充足的雨水,与人类生活关系密切
对人类的影响	1. 飓风具有突发性强、破坏力大的特点,是世界上最严重的自然灾害之一 2. 飓风所引起的暴雨会造成洪涝灾害,淹没城镇和农田,造成大量人员伤亡和财产损失
政府的做法	……

要求:

1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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第一部分　课时作业

Unit 1　Art

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. abstract　2. sculpture　3. faith　4. conventional
5. typical　6. evident　7. adopt　8. possess
9. coincidence　10. controversial　11. ridiculous
12. shadow　13. predict　14. attempt　15. technique

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. by coincidence　2. a great deal　3. on the other hand
4. have a good reputation　5. be allergic to　6. have a preference for　7. break away from　8. be eager to do sth.

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. Among the painters　were the Impressionists
2. to work outdoors
3. This is because

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. How Western art developed.
2. Four. The Middle Ages, the Renaissance, Impressionism and Modern Art.

Ⅱ.

1～5. BDDBB

Ⅲ.

1. 但是很明显,这些想法在13世纪时发生了改变,像乔托这样的画家们开始以一种更加现实的风格来画宗教场景。
2. 一方面,有些现代艺术是抽象的,也就是说,画家并不打算把我们眼睛看到的东西如实地画出来,而是集中展现物体的某些品质特性,用色彩、线条和形状把它们呈现出来。
3. 在印象派作品创作之时,它们就存在着争议,但如今已被人们接受而成为现在我们所说的“现代艺术”的始祖了。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本篇为应用文,介绍了四家旅馆的信息,包括旅馆的设施和服务等。

1. 选D　细节理解题。根据文章中四家旅馆所提到的WiFi的信息可知,这四家旅馆都提供免费无线网。故选D。
2. 选C　细节理解题。根据**Pingviman Hotel**这部分中的“There is also a tour desk and meeting facilities.”和**At Chiang Mai**这部分中的“arrange sightseeing trips at the tour desk”可知,在Pingviman Hotel和At Chiang Mai这两家旅馆客人可以更方便地预订旅行。故选C。
3. 选B　推理判断题。根据**At Chiang Mai**这部分中的“At Chiang Mai is a 2-minute walk from the Sunday Walking Street.”和**De Chai The Colonial Hotel**这部分中的“it is a 5-minute walk from the Sunday Walking Street.”可知,这两家旅馆都离the Sunday Walking Street不远,故选B。
4. 选A　细节理解题。根据**At Chiang Mai**这部分中的“Home-style Thai and European dishes are served at the restaurant from 07：00 to 23：00.”可知,客人不能24小时在这里用餐。故选A。

【语篇解读】 本文报道了中国建筑设计师王澍在其作品中弘扬中国传统建筑文化。

5. 选B　推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28.”可知,中国49岁的建筑师王澍获得了2012年普利兹克建筑奖,即他的作品赢得了国际的认同和肯定,故选B。A项曲解文意。王澍获奖并不意味着中国的建筑设计师正紧跟世界最新潮流;C项和D项均属无中生有,与文中信息不符。
6. 选C　细节理解题。根据第四段中的“The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities.”和“The curves(曲线)of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.”可知,杭州香山学院的建筑风格与中国其他大学的校园建筑有很大差异,建筑曲线与山峦起伏完美融合,形成了一道独特的风景。故选C。A项“Its hilly environment.”(丘陵环境)曲解文意;B项和D项属无中生有。
7. 选D　细节理解题。根据第五段中的“This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).”可知,王澍的作品之所以引起了广泛的关注,是因为他在作品中将中国建筑的传统和现代元素进行了有机融合,构成了传统与现代的和谐,故选D。A项曲解文意,是传统与现代元素的融合而非不同形状的混合,B项指中西建筑文化的平衡,C项为时尚技术的运用,均不符合文意。

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8. 选 D　推理判断题。根据最后一段可知，中国的传统应该与实践紧密联系，否则它的再创造就会是不自然的、无意义的。故选 D。A 项“Spread them to the world.”，属无中生有；B 项将其保存在博物馆，属颠倒是非；文章以大学校园为例说明建筑艺术的规划，而非在大学里教授传统建筑艺术，故 C 项错误。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本篇文章讲述了不同时期的绘画形式。

1. **解析**：考查动词的时态。由后面的时间状语“for many years”可知，这里用现在完成时，故填 have changed。
   答案：have changed
2. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。根据语境并分析句子结构可知，这里应用动词不定式表目的，在句中作表语，故填 to represent。
   答案：to represent
3. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，those 与 hold 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，应用过去分词作定语，故填 held。
   答案：held
4. **解析**：考查介词。attitude 后常跟介词 to /towards 表示“对……的态度”。
   答案：to/towards
5. **解析**：考查名词。由“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”结构可知，空处要填名词的复数形式，故填 discoveries。
   答案：discoveries
6. **解析**：考查冠词。in the late 19th century“在 19 世纪晚期”，为习惯搭配。
   答案：the
7. **解析**：考查副词。这里修饰整个句子，应该用副词，故填 Naturally。
   答案：Naturally
8. **解析**：考查定语从句。先行词为 the Impressionists，表示人，而且空处引导的是非限制性定语从句并在从句中作主语，故填 who。
   答案：who
9. **解析**：考查主谓一致。分析句子结构可知，主语的中心词是 some paintings，故填 are。
   答案：are
10. **解析**：考查形容词。分析句子结构可知，空处作表语，故填形容词 different。
    答案：different

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. pecific　2. xhibition　3. igure　4. elicate　5. llergic
6. ggressive　7. ermanent　8. reference　9. eputation
10. ontemporary

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. who　2. going　3. a　4. bunches　5. visual　6. work
7. was exhibited　8. to　9. is/was　10. had not rained

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. In→By　2. 第二个 to→for　3. 在 appealed 后加 to
4. good 前加 a　5. 第一个 in→on

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. The passage introduces the best of Manhattan's Art Galleries.
2. a guide book

Ⅱ.

1～4. ABBD

Ⅲ.

1. 亨利·克莱·弗里克是纽约的一位富豪，于 1919 年去世，他把他的房子、家具和艺术品留给了美国人民。
2. 你也可以参观一下弗里克漂亮的故居和花园，它们很值得一看。
3. 令人惊奇的是，在同一家博物馆里竟能容纳下从 19 世纪后期到 21 世纪如此多伟大的艺术作品。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章列举了五件让人琢磨不透的简单事。

1. 选 D　根据本段标题可知，本段是介绍“关于 1 + 1 = 2 的论证有 300 多页”。D 项中的“one plus one equals two”符合本段内容。
2. 选 G　根据本空后的例子可知，同样是在说生病，但是有的时候用 the，有的时候不用 the，所以说 the“这个词实际上非常奇怪”，只是因为它太常见了，所以“大部分从来没有想过这回事”。
3. 选 E　本空前两句分别介绍了关于打哈欠的两种不同理论，由此可推测“实际上，关于我们为什么打哈欠现在还没有一个一致同意的理论”。本空后一句中的“no one knows that either”也提示了大家还不知道为什么会打哈欠、打哈欠为什么会传染。

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4. 选 C　根据本空前的内容可知，我们有时会以自己与某一地标性建筑的相对位置来定义左右，“但是如果我们是同一个盲人交谈呢”，又该如何定义左右呢？这也是如何定义左右困扰了哲学家很多年的原因。

5. 选 B　根据本段列举的例子及最后一句“Their enjoyment of the product wasn't based on appreciation of wine—it was based on the fact that they were told it was good wine.”可知“我们喜欢一样东西除了它能带给我们愉悦，还有其他的原因。”

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 每个人都可以是一个艺术家，不要介意他人的看法，因为那并不重要。

1. 选 C　结合前面的“Margaret came home from school with a drawing in her hand and very big tears in her eyes.”可知，她的眼里含着泪水，因此这里指她的画遭到了一个男孩的嘲笑。

2. 选 A　根据空后面的“Let's show it to Jane and see what she thinks.”以及下文中的“What a lovely drawing!”可知，母亲认为她的画很漂亮。

3. 选 B　根据语境可知，此处表示 Margaret 的母亲带着她去给 Jane 看这幅画。

4. 选 D　根据空前面的“What a lovely drawing!”可知，Jane 认为这是一幅可爱的画，因此赞美她是一个优秀的画家。

5. 选 B　根据第一段中的“a picture of Jane's house”可知，她画的是 Jane 家的房子。

6. 选 C　结合第一段内容可知，这里指那个男孩认为她的画很难看。awful“糟透的，极难看的”。

7. 选 A　根据空后面的“things in different ways and we all find our own ways to show people what we see”可知，Jane 认为我们看待事物的方式都是不同的。

8. 选 B　根据空前面的“Everybody is different”及语境可知，艺术是属于每一个人的。

9. 选 D　根据空前面的“Let's go and see Uncle Dot and I'll show you”可知，她们要去让 Dot 叔叔看看她的画，然后让 Margaret 明白刚才 Jane 所说的话的意思。

10. 选 A　根据“Uncle Dot was painting a picture of two fishermen who were 10 on their boat.”和常识可知，这些渔民正在捕鱼。

11. 选 C　根据上文中的“its beautiful flowers”可知，此处指的是那些漂亮的花。

12. 选 A　根据后面的“Why don't all of you sit down and draw or paint with me for a while?”可知，艺术是非常有趣的。

13. 选 B　结合下文的“Jane found some colored pencils; Margaret chose markers and her mother... chalk.”可知，这里指 Dot 有很多画画的工具。

14. 选 D　根据空后面的“a few bits of colored chalk”可知，Margaret 的母亲从这些画画的工具中挑选了一些彩色的粉笔。pick out“挑选”。

15. 选 C　根据空后面的“they all began to draw and paint on it”可推知，Dot 给了她们一些纸，因此她们在纸上开始画画。

16. 选 A　根据空后面的“their pictures up and stepped back to look at them”可知，他们把画挂了起来，然后看画。

17. 选 B　结合下文中的“in his or her own way”可知，每个人看到的景色都是一样的，并且画的都是一样的东西，但是画出来的画却是不同的。

18. 选 C　虽然景色相同，但每个人却按照自己的方式画画，故选 C 项。

19. 选 D　从空后面的“if others thought her work was 'good' or not”可知，她不再介意别人对自己的画的评价了。

20. 选 A　根据后面的“she knew that didn't matter at all”可知，她不再介意别人的评价，因为他们的评价一点儿都不重要。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. had studied　2. had tried　(should) be praised
3. would have attended　4. had come　5. (should) appeal
6. took　7. couldn't/wouldn't/mightn't have made
8. would have picked　9. Had　10. (should) attempt

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. come→came/were to come 或 come 前加 should
2. will→would　3. would→should/were to 或 would come→came　4. booked 前加 had　5. discuss 前加 to
6. understand→understood　7. must→should
8. superb→superbly　9. live 前加 to　10. was→were

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 随着岁月的流逝,名画《蒙娜丽莎》已受到了损坏。文章介绍了达·芬奇的作品《蒙娜丽莎》的一些情况。

1. 选B　句意理解题。首先,由转折词but判断,本句的意思应和文章前面所说的"美貌是永恒的"意义相反。再根据第二段内容判断,此处的意思是指:随着岁月的流逝,名画《蒙娜丽莎》已受到了损坏。
2. 选A　细节理解题。文章第四段提到,人们"正视"时,往往看不到"蒙娜丽莎"的微笑,原因是当时达·芬奇采用的是阴影画法,因此只有人们"不正视"时,才能看到她的微笑。
3. 选D　细节理解题。由第三段最后一句可知答案。
4. 选D　推理判断题。细读最后一段可知。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇报道。法国印象派画家莫奈创作于1919年的作品《睡莲池》(*Water Lily Pond*)被拍出了8 040万美元的高价,创造了其作品拍卖价格的最高纪录。

5. 选B　数字计算题。根据第三段中的"the painting finally was sold to a collector for $80.4 million"和第四段可知,二者差价为$39 million。
6. 选A　细节理解题。根据第五段中的"at a 1971 New York auction for $320,000"可知,它曾经在美国被拍卖。
7. 选A　观点态度题。根据第三段中的"After a fierce bidding battle between... record price for the artist at auction"可知,拍卖的场面是"令人激动的"。
8. 选A　标题归纳题。本文讲述了法国印象派画家莫奈创作于1919年的作品《睡莲池》(*Water Lily Pond*)被拍出了8 040万美元的高价,创造了其作品拍卖价格的最高纪录。故A项"莫奈和他的睡莲画"作标题最合适。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I live in Brighton, ~~where~~ which is not a big town. It is about 50 miles ~~far~~ away from London. Of course it isn't as interested interesting as London. But the air is a lot clean cleaner and better. There are a few factories, but not much many. It isn't easy ∧ to find a job here. My father used to working work in a steel plant which shut down a year ago but and my father lost his job. In the summer the small town is full of travelers. My father decided decides to open a small shop to sell gift gifts. I do believe our family will have a good life in the future.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. faith　faithful　faithfully　2. aim　3. typical
4. evident　evidence　5. adopt　6. possess　possession
7. technique　technology　8. attempt　9. predict　prediction
10. specific　11. exhibition　12. preference　prefer
13. reputation　14. appeal　appealing

重点短语

1. aim at　2. by coincidence　3. a great deal(of)　4. lead to　5. scores of...　6. on the other hand　7. in the flesh
8. have a preference for　9. appeal to　10. lie in

重点句型

1. Without your help　wouldn't have finished
2. In front of the house sat a girl
3. making their teachers and parents worried

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Mary, who is fond of art, is a sculptor.
2. She often reads some books on sculpture and by coincidence, she found some new skills of sculpture.
3. Her sculpture works adopt the superb typical technique.
4. A great number of her works sell well. As a result, she becomes a great sculptor.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Mary, who is fond of **art**, is a **sculptor**. She often reads some books on **sculpture** and **by coincidence**, she found some new skills of sculpture. Her sculpture works **adopt** the **superb typical technique. A great number** of her works **sell well**. As a result, she becomes a great sculptor.

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Unit 2　Poems

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. rhyme　2. convey　3. concrete　4. contradictory
5. flexible　6. cottage　7. tease　8. salty　9. endless
10. minimum　11. translation　12. branch　13. eventually
14. melt　15. nursery

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. take it easy　2. run out of　3. be made up of
4. in particular　5. bow to sb.　6. transform of...
7. of one's own　8. run away

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. why people write poems
2. they are easy to learn and recite
3. while others do not (like C)
4. saw a house bow to a squire...

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1~5. F　T　F　T　F

Ⅱ.

1~5. BCBDC

Ⅲ.

1. 童谣的语言具体但富有想象力,这使得小孩子们快乐,因为它们押韵,节奏感强,并较多重复。
2. 清单诗可长可短,可以重复一些短语,较为灵活,形成固定句型和节奏。
3. 另外一种学生容易写的简体诗是由五行组成的,叫做五行诗。
4. 它容易写,而且像五行诗一样,它可以用最少的词语呈现出一幅清晰的画面,表达出一种特殊的情感。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了著名作家叶芝在文学方面的巨大成就。

1. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第一段中的"In fact, he inherited(继承) excellent taste in art from his family—both his father and his brother were painters."可知,叶芝的家庭里具有艺术氛围。
2. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第一段中的"... was born in Dublin on June 13,1865"以及最后一段中的"... who produces his greatest works between the ages of 50 and 75"可知 C 项正确。
3. 选 D　推理判断题。诗歌的第一行把 Yeats 尊称为"贵宾",表达了作者对叶芝的敬仰之情,故选择 D 项。诗歌译文:泥土啊,请接纳一位贵宾,威廉·叶芝已永远安寝;让这爱尔兰的大船歇下,既然他的诗已尽倾洒。
4. 选 A　主旨大意题。由文章的体裁和内容可知,本文主要介绍了叶芝在文学方面的巨大成就。A 项本涵盖文章的主要内容,其他选项都只是文中的部分信息。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,举例说明了如何写出优美的五行打油诗,并着重分析了每一行的写法。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。结合文章第一段的内容和下文举的例子可知,写五行打油诗的时候,要注意哪一行和哪一行押韵。
6. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段"Pick what you would like your limerick to be about. It could be about mice, a tree, a person, or whatever."可知,对于五行打油诗的内容没有限制。
7. 选 D　细节理解题。从第四、五、六段首句可知,这里表示开始写五行打油诗的第一句话。
8. 选 A　细节理解题。作者在讲解如何写五行打油诗的时候,用一首诗歌作为例子来进行解释说明,因此选 A。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了诗人写诗的原因。

1. **解析**:考查词形转换。人们写诗有各种各样的原因。此处应填诗的总称,因此填 poetry。
   答案:poetry
2. **解析**:考查主谓一致。主语是 a child,因此谓语动词应用单数形式。
   答案:learns
3. **解析**:考查形容词。分析句子结构可知,此处应填形容词与空前的 concrete 并列。
   答案:imaginative
4. **解析**:考查代词。根据语境可知,这里用代词指代上文提到的 The poems。
   答案:they

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5. **解析**:考查定语从句。清单诗是诗人列清单的诗。空处引导定语从句,先行词是 poems,从句中缺主语,因此填 which/that。
答案:which/that

6. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。空处修饰名词,repeat 与 phrases 为被动关系,故填 repeated。
答案:repeated

7. **解析**:考查固定搭配。be made up of"由……组成"是固定短语,故填 is made。
答案:is made

8. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。它能给出一幅清晰的画面,并用最少的词来创造一种特殊的情感。此处用现在分词表示伴随。
答案:using

9. **解析**:考查介词。be popular with/among"受……欢迎",为固定搭配,故填 with/among。
答案:with/among

10. **解析**:考查副词。分析句子结构可知,该空修饰谓语动词,故用副词形式。
答案:eventually

Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. likely 2. scholarship 3. clapped 4. pianist
5. inspire 6. shared 7. warmth 8. load

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. rhythmic 2. librarian 3. Warmth 4. pianist
5. presented 6. inspiration 7. explanation 8. repaired

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. 去掉 used 前的 was 2. in→on 3. many→much
4. Lucky→Luckily 5. 去掉 been 6. by→with
7. on→at 8. on→out

语篇理解

Ⅰ.
A
Ⅱ.
1~4. BCCA
5. A deep love from parents.
6. Parents can offer their children warmth, light, food, especially love and anything that their children need.
Ⅲ.
哼唱你最喜欢的歌曲是练习你英语的一种有趣的方式。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文为说明文,主要介绍朗读一首诗歌的四条方法。

1. 选 G 空处引出下文,且由下面所列的几条建议可知,G 项符合语境。
2. 选 C 由小标题"**Follow Your Ears.**"及空后一句内容可知,C 项"如果所有其他的都不行的话,把它看成一首歌曲"符合语境。
3. 选 B 此空是本段的小标题。由下文中的"we're not saying you have to shout if from the rooftops"和"reading aloud"可知本段主要是建议大声读出来,故选 B 项。
4. 选 F 本段小标题"**Read in Different Places.**"与 F 项中的"a change of scenery"相呼应,故选 F 项。
5. 选 D 由上文中的"covering up the next line with your hand so you can't see it. Put yourself in the poet's shoes"可知,此处是说"如果我要续写下一行的话,下一行将会写成什么呢?"故选项 D 符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 作者为了写诗歌,放弃了其他所有的爱好,把业余时间都用在读诗歌和写诗歌上。

1. 选 B 从文中可知,作者为了写诗歌,放弃了其他所有的爱好,像集邮 collecting stamps。
2. 选 C 本题应是把业余时间用在读诗歌和写诗歌上。spare"业余的"。
3. 选 A 指这种写诗歌的爱好"habit"。
4. 选 D get sb. into trouble 为固定结构,意为"使某人陷入麻烦"。
5. 选 A 指不感兴趣的课就不上。结构为"sth. interest sb."。
6. 选 C 由于是在上课,为了不让老师发现"我"在偷偷写诗歌,所以非常小心。carefully"小心地,细心地"。
7. 选 B 指上课偷偷写诗歌被发现。get caught = be caught。
8. 选 D 根据下文可知是在地理课上。
9. 选 A stand over 意为"监视"。
10. 选 B 由于没注意听老师讲课,使老师非常生气。in anger 是介词短语作状语。
11. 选 D pay attention 为固定结构"注意",此处否定,指当时没注意听课。
12. 选 A with 短语是伴随状语,warning"警告",警告"我"在课上不能浪费时间做与上课无关的事情。

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13. 选 D　作者仍确信自己写了一首好诗。
14. 选 B　承接上文,“因此”,那天晚上就又把那首诗写了出来。
15. 选 A　read about“获悉”,符合题意。get about“传播”;look about“四下张望”。
16. 选 B　放弃了得奖的希望很长一段时间后。
17. 选 D　win first prize“得了一等奖”。
18. 选 A　praise sb. for sth. 是“为某事表扬某人”。
19. 选 B　本句指老师比以前更注意“我”了。watch 是“注视”,根据意思应选 B 项。
20. 选 C　承接上文,地理老师监视“我”是为了确保“我”在其课上不再写诗歌。sb. be sure...“某人确保……”。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. were　2. would have come　3. had studied
4. (should) break　broke　5. got/should get　6. would tell　7. had done　did　8. would not be　9. should obey
10. (should) be cut

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. must→should　2. need→should　3. even→as
4. has→had　5. had 后加 not　6. 第二个 is→were
7. know→knew　8. we 后加 should 或 start→started
9. with→without　10. have 前加 could

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文主要强调了朗读有利于对诗的理解。

1. 选 D　细节理解题。文章第一段的前三句给出了答案,说明读诗的重要性。
2. 选 A　细节理解题。根据文章第二段的最后两句“Poetry is a criticism of life, and a heightening(提升) of life. It is an approach to the truth of feeling, and it can save your life.”可以排除 B、C、D 三项。
3. 选 B　细节理解题。由第二段中的“I think one of our goals as teachers of English is to have students love poetry.”可以推知答案。
4. 选 A　推理判断题。由最后一句中提到的“必须给学生留出去思考尤其是去听的时间”可以推知过去老师侧重于学生对诗的理解。用排除法也可以排除其他三项。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了在华盛顿特区骑自行车观光的四条路线、参观的主要景点和从事的活动。

5. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一条旅行路线介绍的最后一句“Reserve your spot before availability—and the cherry blossoms—disappear!”可知,选择第一条旅行路线需要提前预订。
6. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三条旅行路线介绍中的“Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks.”可知,选择这条旅行路线的游客可以在观光过程中听导游讲故事。
7. 选 D　细节理解题。第四条旅行路线是夜间游览,根据该段介绍的最后一句“All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.”可知,该路线为夜间骑车观光的游客提供反光背心和安全灯。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I had an amazing experience last Spring Festival. On the second day of the holiday, it was snowing heavily but we had a very ~~importance~~ important relative to visit, ~~that~~ who lived in a distant mountain village. We ~~have~~ had to take risks to drive on our journey. Though the road was bad, ~~but~~ we arrived ~~safe~~ safely.

The family welcomed us warmly ~~or~~ and we said “Happy New Year” to them. We were treated ∧ with/to a good dinner. Later in the afternoon, we said goodbye and started back home.

Sadly, our car was ~~sticking~~ stuck in the snow halfway and couldn't move. Just then, ~~the~~ a villager walked by, offering to push ~~his~~ our car. It was this stranger who helped us out!

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. convey　2. flexible　3. translation　translate　4. branch
5. sorrow　6. forever　7. eventually　8. exchange
9. sponsor　10. warmth　warm　11. scholarship　scholar
12. load

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重点短语

1. take it easy　2. run out of　3. be made up of　4. give sb. a strong impression　5. make sense　6. be popular with　7. by chance　8. in particular　9. try out　10. let out

重点句型

1. The only reason why
2. Had he come earlier
3. With an important meeting to attend

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. We all like poems. Poems, conveying certain emotions, can vividly transform reality into literature, through which we can exchange our feelings with friends, and take a load off our mind.
2. Only if we love life will we never run out of our inspirations.
3. So it is necessary and appropriate for us to enjoy nature and taste life whatever we are and whatever happens.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

We all like poems. Poems, **conveying** certain emotions, can vividly **transform** reality into literature, through which we can exchange our feelings with friends, and take a **load** off our mind. Only if we love life will we never **run out of** our inspirations. So it is **necessary** and **appropriate** for us to enjoy nature and taste life **whatever** we are and whatever happens.

Unit 3　A healthy life

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. abuse　2. stress　3. adolescence　4. ban　5. tough　6. addicted　7. accustom　8. automatic　9. mental　10. quit　11. effect　12. pregnant　13. strengthen　14. desperate　15. ashamed

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. due to　2. be addicted to　3. be accustomed to　4. decide on　5. do damage to...　6. take off　7. feel like doing　8. break the habit　9. reach for　10. be disappointed to do

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. you are finding it difficult to give it up
2. As you know
3. Neither did I know
4. because I want you to live as long and healthy a life as I have

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～5. T　F　F　T　T

Ⅱ.

1～5. CBCDA

Ⅲ.

1. 感到惊奇吧,像我这样的年纪,身体健康而且能在一个下午骑行20千米。
2. 首先,你会在身体上对尼古丁有瘾,它是香烟里几百种化学物质之一。
3. 例如,我不知道抽烟能严重侵害人的心脏和肺部,也不知道吸烟的夫妇生育能力会下降。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了在英国的一档名为 *Save Money: Good Food* 的电视节目。主持人 Susanna Reid 和厨师 Matt Tebbutt 向观众介绍如何少花钱做出营养丰富的、可口的食物。

1. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第一段中的“but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget”可推知,这位电视节目主持人正在主持一档新的节目,介绍如何少花钱做出好吃的饭菜。A 项和 C 项的表述与第一段中的“*Good Morning Britain*'s Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning”意思不符,故可排除。文章中提及这个节目能够帮助预算紧张的家庭做出好吃的饭菜,但并没有信息说明 Susanna Reid 的家庭预算紧张,故可排除 D 项。
2. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段的第一句“In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £ 5 per family a day.”可知,在节目中,厨师 Matt Tebbutt 帮助 Susanna Reid 给家庭提出关于如何减少食物浪费的建议和准备食谱。
3. 选 C　写作意图题。上文介绍了 *Save Money: Good Food* 这个电视节目的情况,本段介绍了与此相关的节目 *Save Money: Good Health* 的情况,旨在提供一些背景信息。本段不是对前三段内容的概括,可排除 A 项;本段没有给读者提出建议,可排除 B 项;本段的目的不是介绍一个新的讨论话题,故可排除 D 项。

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4. 选 D　标题归纳题。本文介绍了由 Susanna Reid 主持的一档电视节目,给观众介绍如何少花钱做出好吃的又有营养的饭菜,因此本文的最佳标题应为 Cooking Well for Less。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了良好的饮食习惯再加上适当的锻炼是身体健康的关键。

5. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第二句话"Each meal should have at least one food from all four main groups."可知每餐应该至少包括四组食物中的各一种。

6. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句话可知每餐至少应该包括四组食物中的各一种。四种食物合在一起,你就会得到一天中足够的能量。

7. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据第二段第二句话"The dairy group has food like milk, cheese and sour milk."可知乳制品组食品包括牛奶,奶酪和酸奶。因此可以判断选 B。

8. 选 C　主旨大意题。根据最后一段最后一句"Having a good eating habit with some exercise is the key to your health."可知,良好的饮食习惯再加上适当的锻炼是身体健康的关键。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了戒烟难的原因、吸烟的危害等,建议人们戒烟并给出了方法。

1. **解析**:考查 it 作形式宾语。分析句子结构可知,空处应用 it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语是 to quit。
答案:it

2. **解析**:考查词形转换。空处修饰短语 become addicted to,故用副词 physically,表示"身体上"。
答案:physically

3. **解析**:考查动词-ing 形式。空处作介词 of 的宾语,故用动词-ing 形式。
答案:smoking

4. **解析**:考查名词复数。根据空前的 all kinds of 可知,空处应用名词复数。
答案:effects

5. **解析**:考查介词。do harm to"对……有害",为固定搭配。
答案:to

6. **解析**:考查主谓一致。分析句子结构可知,句子的主语为 It,和 affects, does 并列作谓语动词,故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。
答案:causes

7. **解析**:考查形容词的比较级。根据空后的 than 可知,空处应用形容词的比较级形式。
答案:healthier

8. **解析**:考查冠词。make a list"列清单",为固定用法。
答案:a

9. **解析**:考查连词。根据语境可知,空处引导条件状语从句,意为"如果",故填 if。
答案:if

10. **解析**:考查不定式。分析句子结构可知,空处应用不定式作目的状语。
答案:to seek

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. pread　2. rejudice　3. isk　4. udgement　5. survivor
6. stress　7. embarrassed　8. awkward

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. survival　2. judgment　3. embarrassed　4. illegal
5. effective　6. breathless

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. That→It　2. smoking→to smoke　3. is looked→looks
4. think 后加 it　5. hear→heard　6. exciting→excited
7. have→had　8. 去掉 that　9. 去掉 to
10. Following→Follow

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1 ~ 2. CD

Ⅱ.

1 ~ 4. CBDB

Ⅲ.

1. which will damage your immune system
2. you can do
3. share your needle with
4. keep in mind
5. the first time

Ⅳ.

People usually think it infectious, and people can be infected easily.

Ⅴ.

1. 携带病毒的血液或体液必须通过皮肤上的伤口或通过注射才能进入人体,使人受感染。
2. 你可以按照这里列举的一些注意事项去做,以确保自己安全。
3. 只有当这种病毒发展成艾滋病时,人才会显出病态。

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文针对如何才能保持健康提出了四条建议。

1. 选D　D项“They develop effective habits to keep good well-being.”中的They指上文的“highly healthy people”。effective habits与下文中的four habits相呼应。他们为了保持健康养成了有效的习惯,下文开始介绍四个习惯。
2. 选A　A项中的“Being organized”和此段小标题中的“are organized”相呼应。
3. 选F　根据文章结构可知,应在D、F项中选。根据下文中的“have a habit to prioritize(优先考虑)their health. They are particular about their nutrition. They always avoid fast food”可知选F,他们关心自己的健康。
4. 选B　B项中的“sports”与本段小标题中的“exercise schedule”和空后“set aside time for exercise in the mornings or evenings”呼应。
5. 选E　E项中的“a good night's sleep”与本段小标题中的“get enough sleep”相呼应。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 一位女士要在医院进行一段时间的康复治疗,但是因为收入有限,很多用品都难以支付,于是“我”把自己额外的衣物送给了她。就在当天“我”去购买布料时,女店主没有收钱,她的丈夫和亲戚也提供了很大的帮助。

1. 选D　空后的“a lady was going into hospital for an extended period of time”是“我”看到的情景,因此用attention最合适。come to sb.'s attention“吸引某人的注意力”。
2. 选B　根据空后的“a list of clothing items needed in the rehab(康复治疗)program”可知,医院向她提供了一份康复治疗计划中所需衣物的清单。provide sb. with sth.“向某人提供某物”。
3. 选D　根据上文中的“in the rehab(康复治疗)program”可知,她来这里是进行康复治疗的。下文中的“make her recovery a bit easier”也是提示。
4. 选A　根据空后的“she didn't know how she could afford the required 5 ”可知,她收入有限。
5. 选C　根据下文中的“I had extra clothes that were her size”可知,此处指“衣服”,故答案为C。
6. 选B　根据语境可知,“我”把这些衣物打包整理好。pack up“把……打包”,符合语境。
7. 选D　根据下文描述可知,“我”把这些东西送给了她。
8. 选C　根据上文中的“so I 6 the freshly washed clothing”可知,这些东西“我”已经打包好了,因此选package,意为“包裹”。
9. 选A　此处是“我”所希望的,因此选A。hopefully意思是“有望,可望”。
10. 选D　根据空前的a bit easier为顺承关系,因此选stressful。
11. 选B　根据空前的“I had heard about a bolt of fabric(布料)for sale”可知,“我”已安排好去取货。make arrangements“做好安排”,为固定搭配。
12. 选A　根据下文的“decided to give me the bolt of fabric 13 ”可推断,她是这家商店的店主。下文中的“the store owner”也是提示。
13. 选B　根据下文中的“Not only had I 16 expected to pay for the fabric”可知,她免费送“我”这匹布料。for free“免费”。
14. 选C　根据语境可知,她的一个亲戚主动提出(offered)开车送“我”去取布料。
15. 选D　她的丈夫甚至帮“我”把这卷很重的布料搬到了汽车上。
16. 选A　根据空后的“expected to pay for the fabric”可知,最初去取布料的时候“我”是打算付给店主钱的。originally“原先,最初”,符合语境。
17. 选B　根据空后的“to take a long bus ride to get it and carry it home”可知,这是“我”最初的计划。
18. 选C　店主一家及其亲戚慷慨相助,这是“我”始料未及的,因此“我”很惊讶。
19. 选B　根据店主一家及其亲戚的表现可知,她们都慷慨大方。
20. 选C　根据上文内容可知,此处表示在生活中一报还一报。come around“发生,降临”,符合语境。show up“到达”;turn around“(使)转变”;pick up“(从谈话、会议停顿的地方)继续,攻进,提高”。

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. it 的用法

1. it　2. It　3. it　4. it　5. it　6. it　7. it　8. it　9. it　10. it

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. it→one　2. see to 后加 it　3. one→it　4. What→It　5. there→it　6. There→It　7. This→It　8. hate 后加 it　9. it→that　10. that→it

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文叙述了“一名新加坡医生观察病人症状,并经过伦敦医生的观察试验得出结论”的整个过程。

1. 选 D　文章最后一段,通过英国的两名医生在动物身上做实验,表明这种病毒易于传播并称之为“亚洲流行性感冒”。

2. 选 D　文章第二段描述新加坡医生发现流行性感冒的传播之后,即向世界卫生组织予以报告。

3. 选 C　根据文章第三段可知。

4. 选 A　全文叙述了“一名新加坡医生观察病人症状,并经过伦敦医生的观察试验得出结论”的整个过程,得出结论:细致的观察实验能得到新的发现。

【语篇解读】 友谊能促进人类身心健康。你信吗?这篇文章可以告诉你。

5. 选 B　主旨大意题。文章通过几个研究结果说明友谊在促进人类身心健康方面作用巨大。

6. 选 A　推理判断题。从文章第三段可知,人们尚未认识到友谊对人们身心健康的重要性。其他选项均与原文信息不符。

7. 选 D　推理判断题。倒数第三段中“The students who stood with friends gave lower estimates of the steepness of the hill.”表明与朋友在一起的学生估计出来的坡度更小,这意味着他们在面对困难时能保持相对乐观的心态。

8. 选 A　主旨大意题。根据本段开头(主题句)可知。而且主题句后的三个研究结论都与“友谊影响身体健康”有关。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Dear Mr. Brown,

I'm ~~real~~ really glad to receive your letter. As you have seen ~~it~~, lots of Chinese ~~chose~~ choose to stick the Chinese character *Fu* on the door upside down during the Spring Festival. This actually expresses their best ~~wish~~ wishes for the new year. In Chinese, the character for “upside down” sounds ∧ the same as the character for “to arrive” so this means that ~~happy~~ happiness is arriving. Quite ~~interested~~ interesting, isn't it?

~~On~~ By the way, I'd like to invite you to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival with my family after the College Entrance Exam. It's a day in memory of the great poet Qu Yuan ~~but~~ and we usually eat *Zongzi* and enjoy dragon boat races. It will be a good opportunity to experience Chinese culture and tradition.

Looking forward to ~~receive~~ receiving your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. stress　2. ban　3. due　4. addicted　5. accustom　6. quit　7. effect　8. unfit　9. strengthen　strength　strong　10. disappointed　11. ashamed　12. survival　13. judgement　judge　14. embarrassed　embarrass　embarrassing　embarrassment

重点短语

1. due to　2. be addicted to　3. be accustomed to　4. have an effect on　5. decide on　6. feel like(doing)　7. in spite of　8. take risks (a risk)　9. get into　10. at risk

重点句型

1. It is time to put
2. As we all know
3. I do hope
4. before you go home

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话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Smoking is a bad habit. First of all, smoking not only does harm to the health of smokers, but also affects the health of non-smokers around them.
2. Secondly, cigarettes are very expensive. Smokers have to spend a lot of money buying them, which is a waste of money.
3. Thirdly, because of the smokers' carelessness, there can be fires which result in a great loss of life and property.
4. If we get into the bad habit, it will be difficult to get rid of it.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Smoking is a bad habit. **First of all**, smoking not only **does harm to** the health of smokers, but also **affects** the health of non-smokers around them. **Secondly**, cigarettes are very expensive. Smokers have to **spend** a lot of money buying them, which is **a waste of** money. **Thirdly, because of** the smokers' carelessness, there can be fires which **result in** a great loss of life and property. If we **get into** the bad habit, it will be difficult to **get rid of** it.

Unit 4 Global warming

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. consume 2. random 3. phenomenon 4. subscribe
5. fuel 6. quantity 7. tend 8. data 9. trend
10. catastrophe 11. steady 12. glance 13. range
14. consequence 15. oppose

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. come about 2. subscribe to 3. quantities of 4. go up
5. result in 6. be opposed to 7. even if 8. keep on
9. compared to 10. due to

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. There is no doubt that
2. that the increase in the earth's temperature is due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, natural gas and oil to produce energy
3. the most important one of which

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. CDAB 2. C

Ⅱ.

1~4. BDCB

Ⅲ.

1. increase 2. compared 3. that 4. warmer 5. to
6. measurements 7. in 8. trend 9. opposed 10. on

Ⅳ.

1. whether global warming would casue serious problems or not
2. In my opinion, it has caused the global warming and it will have a great influence on all of us.

Ⅴ.

1. 它意味着更多的热能将被困在大气层中,从而引起全球气温上升。
2. 他们还赞同下述观点:正是由于越来越多地燃烧化石燃料导致了二氧化碳的增加。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 该文指出生活中常见的过时电子设备其实作用小、耗能高,并提出了解决方案。

1. 选 A 推理判断题。根据对第一段的整体理解可知,与新的电子设备相比,过时电子设备不仅耗能高,而且危害环境,所以可推断出,新的电子设备是环保的,故选 A 项。根据文章第一段中的"as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things"可知,新的电子设备耗能低,比旧设备好,故 B、C 项错;本文未提及电子设备的过时速度快,故 D 项错。
2. 选 D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段第一句中的"To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Instiute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life"可知,Babbitt 的团队做这项研究的目的是计算电子设备的耗电情况,故选 D 项。
3. 选 B 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段最后一句"They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%."可知,用平板电脑替换电视机和台式电脑会节省 44%的能耗,根据第二段中的"LCD TVs entered... showed up in 2007"可知,平板电脑应比液晶电视耗能低,故选 B 项。

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4. 选 A　推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第二句中的“the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function”可推断出，文章建议用多功能的新设备来替换过时设备，即停止使用过时设备，故选 A。take apart“拆卸”；upgrade“使升级”；recycle“回收利用”。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，介绍了全球变暖形成的原因及其对极端天气的具体影响。

5. 选 B　段落大意题。根据第二段的内容可知，这一段主要描写了全球变暖是如何形成的，故选 B。

6. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第三段中的“This is a considerable fraction（分数）of major weather events”可知，Peter 认为这是一个相当大的数量，说明了全球变暖的影响是巨大的。

7. 选 D　细节理解题。结合倒数第三段中的“This period was predicted to be warmer by 2 and 3 degrees Celsius.”可知，未来的温度至少上升两度。

8. 选 A　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“Before the Industrial Revolution, such extremes typically would have occurred only once in every 1,000 days.”和最后一段的第一句话“But since the globe has been warming, such extremes are no longer nearly as rare.”可知，未来这种极端的天气会频繁发生。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了全球变暖的原因及科学家对全球变暖的不同态度。

1. **解析**：考查固定搭配。subscribe to 表示“同意，赞成”。
   答案：to

2. **解析**：考查强调句型。分析句子结构可知，此处构成强调句型，对主语进行强调，因强调部分为物，故填 that。
   答案：that

3. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，空处应用动词不定式作目的状语，故填 to produce。
   答案：to produce

4. **解析**：考查冠词。as a result“结果”，为固定用法。
   答案：a

5. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。动词短语作定语，且 phenomenon 与 call 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，应填动词-ed 形式，故填 called。
   答案：called

6. **解析**：考查比较级。根据语境和空后的 than 可知，空处要用形容词的比较级，故填 cooler。
   答案：cooler

7. **解析**：考查固定搭配。此处表示“大量的”，应用 quantities of，为固定搭配。
   答案：quantities

8. **解析**：考查时态。根据空后的“over the last 100 to 150 years”可知，这里应用现在完成时。
   答案：have increased

9. **解析**：考查词形转换。修饰形容词应用副词，故填 completely。
   答案：completely

10. **解析**：考查固定搭配。be opposed to... 表示“反对……”，为固定搭配。
    答案：opposed

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. efreshing　2. ollution　3. ontributions　4. disagreements
5. advocates　6. growth　7. electrical　8. casual

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. presentation　2. commitment　3. consumers　4. growth
5. electrical　6. individuals　7. whether/if　8. educated
9. difference　10. the

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. in→from　2. from→in　3. in→to　4. quantity→quantities 或在 large 前加 a　5. 在 state 前加 was
6. that→if/though　7. for→to　8. out→on

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. Ouyang Guang and the editor of *Earth Care*.
2. (1) To ask for some suggestions for what he can do about global warming.
   (2) To give some suggestions on global warming.

Ⅱ.

1～4. BBCB

Ⅲ.

1. 有时候我觉得，像这样巨大的环境问题，个人是起不了什么作用的。
2. 有许多人跟你有同感，但他们不相信自己有能力来改善我们的环境。
3. 空气中温室气体二氧化碳的增长实际上是由于我们许多的日常活动。

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,作者回忆了大学时期遇到的一位朋友对自己的影响。

1. 选G　根据下一句中的“Coming from... to a white-collar university...”可知,空处旨在告诉我们“作者高中毕业后离家去上大学”,故G项正确。
2. 选F　该空后开始介绍朋友“Barb”。此处作者告诉我们“在大学的第二年里,作者遇到了朋友Barb”。故选F项。
3. 选E　上一句指出Barb和我完全不同。故所选句应是介绍这位朋友的性格,因此E项符合语境。
4. 选B　根据上一句中“I sighed...”及空后作者的回答可知,B项符合语境。
5. 选C　结合上一句中“...I wrote to Barb...”及后文作者介绍自己的卧室墙装饰的经历可知,作者写信是想告诉Barb她的话对自己的影响,故选C项。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 亚马逊雨林被称为地球的肺,它对全球气候有着重大的影响。本文主要介绍了亚马逊雨林对于全球性的二氧化碳以及全球变暖的影响。

1. 选C　根据上文中的“lungs of the planet”可知,这里应选breathing。
2. 选A　结合常识并根据语境可知,这些品种的树呼吸着更多的气体,因此使得全球变暖变得缓慢。
3. 选B　从下文中的“a sixth of the carbon stored in living plants the world over”可知,空处所在句指这些树储存着森林里一半的二氧化碳的含量。
4. 选D　根据空前的“the future of the world's climate, and the lines of its coastal areas”和后面的“with the fate of this small part of about 16,000 Amazonian tree species”可知,这些树的品种,与世界的未来气候和海洋的海岸线都有着密切的关系。
5. 选A　结合空后的“to perhaps a sixth of the carbon stored in living plants the world over”可知,亚马逊雨林储存的二氧化碳的量占全球活着的植物储存的二氧化碳的六分之一。be home to...“为……的所在地”。
6. 选D　根据空后的“climate-changing carbon dioxide 7 in the atmosphere”可知,这些树木使改变着气候的二氧化碳的含量保持在低水平。level“数量,程度,浓度”。
7. 选B　参见上题解析。keep sth. down“使……保持在低水平,抑制某事物的增长”。
8. 选D　结合空前的“The Amazon is a particularly important carbon stock”可知,亚马逊雨林充当着(acting as)一个二氧化碳的沉积池。
9. 选A　根据语境可知,科学家们正在努力了解这些二氧化碳去了哪儿。
10. 选C　结合空后的“the huge ones”可知,有些树木长得高大。
11. 选B　根据空后的“If you were managing to protect these forests”可知,这里指的是保护森林。
12. 选D　结合第一段中的“Scientists have found a small number of tree species”和空后的“in the study”可知,这里指研究中那些经过辨别的树种。
13. 选A　根据空后的“that can easily go beyond a height of 100 feet”可知,这里指的是树干可以轻松地长到超过100英尺的高度。
14. 选A　这里是说就总的产量来说,这种树排第四。In terms of...“就……来说,关于……”,符合语境。
15. 选C　结合空后的“1.3 percent of the forest's carbon”以及上文内容可知,这些品种的树包含森林中1.3%的二氧化碳。
16. 选B　文章主要描述了二氧化碳的问题,因此这里指二氧化碳在各种植物之间循环。
17. 选D　根据第二段中的“Their discovery that 182 species 3 half the rainforest's wood-bound carbon”可知,这里指这个发现(discovery)推翻了原来想象的模式。
18. 选C　根据下文中的“Because so little is known about how 19 they are to the types of droughts and fires...in managed forests”可知,由于很少知道这种树对干旱或火灾的敏感性,所以Fisher对是否建议多种这些高大的树犹豫不定。hesitant“犹豫不决的”。
19. 选D　结合空后的“they are to the types of droughts and fires”可知,Fisher对这种树木对干旱和火灾的敏感性了解得还不是很多。be sensitive to“对……敏感”。
20. 选A　结合空后的“to become more common in the future”可知,预计将来这种干旱和火灾会变得更常见。

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Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. that　2. who/that　3. that　4. that　5. that　that
6. that　7. what　that　that　8. since　9. when
10. before

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. how→that　2. what→that　3. because→that
4. hard work 后加 that　5. was 后加 that　6. discuss→discussing　7. where→that　8. had→have 或 is→was
9. go→went 或 go 前加 should　10. 第二个 is→am

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。全球变暖带来的海平面上升、生物链断裂、飓风、海啸等危害数不胜数,但令人意想不到的是,它可能还有好的一面。

1. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第四段“The findings come as the unseasonably warm autumn weather this year has led to reports that plants are being ‘tricked’ into blooming early.”可知,英国的秋天反常地温暖,导致花开得早了。故选 D。

2. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第一段中的“it would make flowers smell sweeter”和第五段中“We think about climate change in terms of rising temperatures and sea level, but there are more delicate potential effects which we have not thought about”可知,A 项符合题意。

3. 选 B　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“The increases calculated for floral terpene emissions show that very important increases in the amount of floral scents will likely occur in a warmer world.”可知,经过研究发现,将来在更温暖的世界里,花香的量将大大增加。

4. 选 C　标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了植物能够在温度较高的环境中分泌更多产生香气的萜烯。气温上升到 1℃到 5℃时能够极大地增强花朵产生香甜气味的能力。在全球气候变暖的影响下,一些花朵的气味甚至比原来香甜了 9 倍。故 C 项最适合作文章的标题。

【语篇解读】 在本文中作者主要分析了绿色建筑的诸多好处和对环境的保护作用,呼吁人们多建设这样的绿色环保建筑。

5. 选 C　主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文主要讲述的是绿色建筑的诸多好处及其特征。故选 C。

6. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三段中“Builders of green buildings use techniques that use resources more efficiently during the entire building cycle”可知绿色建筑指的是更有效地利用能源和资源的建筑物。故选 D。

7. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“The environmental benefits of building green include the protection of ecosystems(生态系统) and biodiversity, improved air and water quality, less waste flowing into streams, and the protection of natural resources.”由此可知,建造绿色建筑时必须考虑生态系统。故选 C。

8. 选 D　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“These roofs are partly or completely covered with plants, which helps to keep heating and cooling costs low, prevent water running off and deal with pollutants.”可知,他们可以帮助控制大楼里的温度。故选 D。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

It is three years now since I ~~graduate~~ graduated from Xinhua High School. Last Sunday, the class that I was in held a get-together, which took us a long time to prepare. It was indeed not easy to get in touch with everybody and set a ~~properly~~ proper time for all of us. We all enjoyed ~~a~~ the precious day greatly, ~~remember~~ remembering the time we spent together. It reminded us ∧ of the interesting stories and the people ~~they~~ we were familiar with. It was a pity ~~which~~ that some of us were not present as they had gone ~~to~~ abroad for further studies. ~~And~~ But they called back or sent greeting ~~card~~ cards from different places.

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Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. quantity 2. tend tendency 3. oppose opposed
4. state 5. steady 6. average 7. pollution pollute
8. growth 9. refresh 10. educator educate education
11. circumstance 12. contribution contribute
13. consume consumer consumption 14. electrical electric electronic electricity

重点短语

1. come about 2. subscribe to 3. quantities of 4. go up
5. result in 6. be opposed to 7. keep on 8. on the whole 9. on behalf of 10. put up with 11. and so on

重点句型

1. There is no doubt
2. Even if others might disagree
3. So/As long as we don't lose heart

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. As we all know, water plays an important role in our daily life. At present the water on the earth which is suitable to drink is becoming less and less. How has it come about?
2. On the one hand, some people waste lots of water in their daily life. On the other hand, many factories pour quantities of polluted water into rivers. Meanwhile, global warming results in less rain in some places.
3. There is no doubt that if we don't want to put up with thirst, we must protect and make full use of water resources on the earth.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

As we all know, water **plays an important role in** our daily life. At present the water on the earth which is suitable to drink is becoming **less and less**. How has it **come about**? **On the one hand**, some people waste lots of water in their daily life. **On the other hand**, many factories pour **quantities of** polluted water into rivers. **Meanwhile**, global warming **results in** less rain in some places. **There is no doubt that** if we don't want to put up with thirst, we must protect and make full use of **water resources** on the earth.

Unit 5 The power of nature

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. diagram 2. volcano 3. erupt 4. eruption
5. hurricane 6. alongside 7. equipment 8. appoint
9. evaluate 10. wave 11. fountain 12. absolute
13. absolutely 14. suit 15. potential 16. actual

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. burn to the ground 2. make one's way to
3. protect. . . from. . . 4. out of the way 5. be fast asleep
6. be enthusiastic about 7. in the distance
8. be amazed at. . .

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. that I help protect ordinary people from one of the most powerful forces on earth—the volcano
2. I was about to go back to sleep
3. this being my first experience

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. Part 1—B Part 2—C Part 3—A
2. C

Ⅱ.

1 ~ 5. DDABC

Ⅲ.

1. greatest 2. volcanologist 3. equipment 4. ordinary
5. appointed 6. introduces 7. eruption 8. absolutely
9. closer 10. enthusiastic

Ⅳ.

The job he is doing is exciting, meaningful and challenging. He can travel to many unusual places. And the beautiful and powerful volcanoes can both benefit people and cause damage to people.

Ⅴ.

1. 收集和评估这些信息之后,我就帮助其他科学家一起预测熔岩接着将往何处流,流速是多少。
2. 遗憾的是,我们不可能把他们的家搬离岩浆流经之路,因此许多房屋被熔岩淹没,或者焚烧殆尽。
3. 穿着这些衣服走起路来实在不容易,但我们还是缓缓往火山口的边缘走去,并且向下看到了红红的沸腾的火山中心。

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了全球变暖带来了严重的后果,需要全世界的努力去应对。

1. 选 B　第一句“Various disastrous consequences will occur as the earth's climate grows warmer and warmer.”是本段的主题句,后面都是全球变暖所带来的具体的后果。

2. 选 C　由第二段“The whole world should take joint to control the worsening situation, for no single nation can do it alone.”可知,要解决全球变暖的问题单靠哪一个国家是不行的,需要全世界的努力。

3. 选 A　由第四段可知:发展中国家需要在发展经济的同时,尽量减小污染,这就需要先进的技术和资金投资,而发达国家既有义务也有责任在这方面提供帮助。

4. 选 B　由文章的最后一段“More important, however, is quick action. Global climate changes have left us little time to argue.”可知选 B。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了全球气候变暖加剧了贫穷。

5. 选 C　根据第二段中的“rich governments must immediately address climate change to avoid even 'unbearable levels' of worldwide poverty”一句的意义可知:财力富足的政府必须立即致力于改变日益恶化的气候条件,以免全球范围内的贫穷上升到无法忍受的程度。由此可判断富裕国家应该起主导作用。

6. 选 B　文章第四段提到:气候变化将导致愈演愈烈的洪灾,不断衰减的粮食生产,疾病的威胁以及整个生态系统的退化甚至消失。文章最后一句又说:尚未得到抑制的全球变暖比战争和政变更可怕,它将迫使数百万人口迁移,动摇很多国家的安定局面。而 B 项在短文中没有提及。

7. 选 C　短文最后一段表述的意义是:对贫穷的社会来说,它们几乎不需要高科技的解决方案,但是教育、科研以及教授更好的耕作方式将使它们受益最多。

8. 选 B　短文第一段第一句就表述了全文的中心,其意义是:据全球主要的国际发展组织推测,全球变暖不但威胁着人类发展的进程,有可能使之倒退,而且联合国所有减少贫穷的目标和计划都将无法实现。由此可简述为:全球气候变暖加剧贫穷。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了一位火山学家的工作。

1. **解析:**考查非谓语动词。这里要用动名词作主语,与空前的 Using 形式一致。
   答案:collecting
2. **解析:**考查词形转换。分析句子结构可知,空处应用形容词作表语,故填 dangerous。
   答案:dangerous
3. **解析:**考查主谓一致。句子的主语为 lava,为第三人称单数,故谓语动词填 flows。
   答案:flows
4. **解析:**考查介词。be covered with“被……覆盖”,为固定用法,故填 with。
   答案:with
5. **解析:**考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导非限制性定语从句,且在从句中作主语,故填 which。
   答案:which
6. **解析:**考查名词复数。“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数”为固定用法,故空处填 forces。
   答案:forces
7. **解析:**考查词形转换。根据空前的 the 和空后的 of 可知,空处应用名词。
   答案:eruption
8. **解析:**考查副词。修饰形容词应用副词,故填 absolutely。
   答案:absolutely
9. **解析:**考查时态。根据空后的 was 可知,这里要用一般过去时。
   答案:broke
10. **解析:**考查代词。此处指在它的路途中,因此填 its,指代 the lava's。
    答案:its

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. trembled　2. anic　3. bathed　4. uarantee　5. appreciation

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. trembling　2. diversity　3. under　4. in　5. fearfully
6. Actually　7. was sweating　8. uncomfortable
9. to finish　10. anxious

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Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Worked → Working　2. well 后加 as　3. work → working 或 men 后加 who/that　4. 去掉第一个 a
5. 去掉 been　6. up→on　7. fit→suit　8. hear→hearing

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文讲述世界上最成功人士的共同点。

1. 选 D　根据下句可知上句话意思:高成就的人从不停止工作,从不浪费一分钟。故选 D。
2. 选 A　根据下文可知,成功需要专注。故选 A。
3. 选 E　根据标题"**Know What You Are!**"可知与 E 结构一致。故选 E。
4. 选 G　根据下句"By being more outgoing, open to new ideas, following the feeling that something is true, being optimistic, lucky people create possibilities."更加开朗的,乐于接受新思维,并且遵从自己感受,积极,幸运的人创造可能。可知选 G。选项中"personality types"和空处的下句中"outgoing, open to new ideas, following the feeling that something is true, being optimistic..."是对应关系。
5. 选 F　根据空处上句的"their luck had increased"和选项 F 内容意义一致。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了气候变化及其影响。

1. 选 A　根据文章内容可知是气候变暖,故选 A。
2. 选 C　本文讲的是世界气候变化及其影响,故选择 C。
3. 选 B　从前面可以推断出来,全球变暖就会有高的温度,故选 B。
4. 选 C　第一句话已经说了,在全球会出现非常严重的问题,对农业的影响也很严重。
5. 选 D　气候变暖在北方生长季节会变得更长。故选 D,生长的季节。
6. 选 C　由前面的 dry 一词可知本句讲的是水量的下降,故选 C。
7. 选 B　水量可能减少百分之五十。
8. 选 D　如果水下降的话,这个事情就会导致农作物的产量的下降,A 答案也可以作导致讲,但是必须要在后面加一个 to,故选 D。
9. 选 A　2040 年全球温度上升两度,故选 A。
10. 选 D　气温的上升会导致冰的融化,故选 D。
11. 选 B　冰的融化使海平面上升一至两米。
12. 选 A　"by..."指"增长了……",即海平面增长的差额。
13. 选 B　海平面的上升会造成某些海边城市的淹没。
14. 选 D　为什么这些事情会发生?因为有太多的二氧化碳。
15. 选 C　油、气或者是煤在燃烧的时候,他们就会产生出很多的二氧化碳,所以应该是"当,正当",应该选 when。
16. 选 A　由后面一句的 heat 可知,应该是让太阳光进入到大气层,使地球受热。
17. 选 D　见上题解析。
18. 选 C　根据后面内容可知句意:但是,它不会让太多的热量离开大气层进入太空。
19. 选 C　根据常识和上下文内容是说来自太阳的热量。
20. 选 D　承接上句,从太阳来的热量会穿过毯子,让地球变暖,同时这个热度又只能是留在地球上,且不能通过毯子逃离故选 D。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 语法专练

1. Having spent　2. going　3. Understanding　4. staring
5. being recognized　6. speaking　7. Having spent
8. carrying　9. saying　10. having been given

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. throw→throwing　2. 去掉 been　3. Found→Finding
4. told→telling　5. Have→Having

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍海豚在海军领域的运用。

1. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句话"The Navy also realized that they could learn how to improve the speed of their boats and submarines by studying how dolphins are able to swim fast and dive deep."可知,研究海豚游泳速度的目的是提高潜水艇的速度。
2. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段中的"They have been trained to detect enemy swimmers, and this was used in both the Vietnam War and the Persian Gulf War."可知选 B。

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3. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段第一句话“Dolphins even do underwater surveillance(监视)for the Navy, by holding cameras in their mouths.”可知选 C。

4. 选 D　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“to dive 200 feet below the surface of the ocean off the coast of La Jolla, California, to deliver mail and tools to people”可知选 D。

【语篇解读】　科学家正在探索加勒比海海底一座巨大的火山与地震和海啸的关系,希望通过这个研究找到更好的方法来预测灾害,以便能够挽救更多的生命。

5. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文章第二段和第三段的内容可知,D 项正确。

6. 选 C　推理判断题。根据文章第四段中的“which could have the potential to cause tsunamis”可知,一旦 Kick'em Jenny 火山喷发,则可能引发海啸,因此可推知 C 项正确。

7. 选 D　推理判断题。根据文章最后一段可知,潜水器 *Hercules* 在水下火山周围拍照、绘图、取样等,这对科学家们进一步研究水下火山爆发给周围带来的威胁起着重要的作用。故选 D。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Time and tide wait ∧ (for) no man. My mother is becoming a ~~middle-age~~ (middle-aged) woman quietly. She ~~had~~ (has) been busy running after us all the years. My father is very busy every day outside. ~~But~~ (So) the heavy burden falls on my mother's ~~shoulder~~ (shoulders). Because my school is far from my home, I have to go to school by ~~the~~ train and my mother sees me off at the station every time. I often choose a seat ~~where~~ (which/that) is close to the window, so I can see her. However, I always can't help ~~run~~ (running) tears from my eyes. All the buildings and people outside the window disappear. I wave ~~gentle~~ (gently) to my mother and I look at her till the view of her back disappears. Up to now, even if ~~he~~ (she) is busy, she still does it as usual. The view of my mother's back will never change in my heart.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. equipment　equip　2. appoint　appointment　3. wave　4. absolute　5. suit　suitable　6. potential　7. actual　8. candidate　9. precious　10. shoot　11. anxious　anxiety　12. panic　13. appreciation　appreciate　14. guarantee　15. threat　threaten　16. document　17. unconscious　18. tremble　19. sweat　20. bathe　bath　21. diverse　diversity

重点短语

1. protect... from...　2. be appointed as...　3. burn to the ground　4. be about to do sth.　5. make one's way to...　6. in panic　7. glance through...　8. vary from... to...　9. be home to...　10. give birth to...

重点句型

1. however hard we work
2. Having been shown
3. was about to go　when
4. It's said that

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Compared with natural disasters, such as typhoon, hurricane, flood, earthquake and volcano eruption, humans are weak.
2. When a volcano erupts, hot lava fountains hundreds of meters into the air.
3. Wherever the lava flows, everything is buried under the molten rock. People are in panic and anxious about their safety.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Compared with natural disasters, **such as** typhoon, hurricane, flood, earthquake and **volcano eruption**, humans are weak. When a volcano **erupts**, hot lava **fountains** hundreds of meters **into the air**. Wherever the lava **flows**, everything is **buried** under the **molten rock**. People **are in panic** and **anxious about** their safety.

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第二部分　阶段检测

单元质量评估检测卷(一)

录音材料：

Text 1

W：Excuse me, sir. How can I get to the University of Spring Town?

M：Walk along this street for about 10 minutes and turn right at the corner of the street ①**and you'll find a church opposite. The university is behind it.**

Text 2

W：How do you like my yard?

M：It's beautiful. Do you always do your gardening by yourself, Mrs. Vivian?

W：②**No, my husband enjoys doing it.**

Text 3

M：We are supposed to get to the party at 18:30. ③**Mr. Andrew told me it would start at 19:00.**

W：Maybe something is wrong with him.

Text 4

M：Excuse me. How can I get to Hilton Hotel? I thought it was on this street but I seem to have made a mistake.

W：The hotel is near Victoria Mall. ④**You can get there by tube and it is fifty meters ahead.** It runs every five minutes.

Text 5

M：Hi, Jenny, can you say something about your trip to Australia? When is it that you are leaving?

W：Sure. Just in a fortnight, and I'm excited! ⑤**But I need to buy my plane ticket myself.**

Text 6

M：That's great! We made 20 minutes earlier.

W：⑥**Good thing, we took a taxi.**

M：Mom, you are the best!

W：Hey, look there. It is an advertisement of the piano training class on the billboard. The place is not far from our home.

M：Mom, come on. What are you thinking about?

W：⑦**Your sister is in high school now; no one plays the piano at home.**

M：⑦**Don't tell me you want me to do that**?

W：⑦**Why? Why not! The piano is right there.**

M：But I don't like playing the piano. And the homework keeps me busy enough.

W：Anyway, I will have a look at the piano class after work by myself.

M：How depressed!

Text 7

M：I really can't stand my roommate anymore.

W：What's up?

M：⑧**He is a nighthawk. His stereo often keeps me awake to midnight. And I'm usually awaked by a sudden noise.**

W：Do you want to move out?

M：Of course not.

W：Then stop complaining to me. It's useless. What you need to do is talk to him.

M：⑨**We haven't talked to each other over one month.**

W：It's not a better way. ⑩**You'd better have a talk with him openly.**

M：Thank you for your advice.

Text 8

M：What a beautiful new dress you're wearing!

W：Thanks! And you really think so?

M：Of course. When and where did you buy it?

W：It was not bought.

M：Ah? A gift from your parents or friends?

W：⑪**No. I made it by myself.**

M：Really? I can't believe it.

W：I'm not kidding. ⑫**I went to do some shopping with my mother last Sunday.** On the way back home, we went into a store where a lot of clothes and cloth are on sale. I happened to see this kind of cloth. The colors and designs struck me as suitable for a dress. So I bought it and made it by myself.

M：Wow, ⑬**you're a girl of excellent judgment.**

Text 9

W：Good morning. Royal Restaurant. Can I help you?

M：Yes. I'd like to book a table for Saturday evening please.

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W: Certainly. For how many people?

M: ⑮**We'll be four people.** Could we book a private room?

W: I'll just check. At what time?

M: ⑭**About 5:30.**

W: Yes. That's fine. We can book you a private room for four people at that time. Could you give me your name please?

M: Hamlet. My smart phone number is 1975397382.

W: Yes. Do you intend to order French food or will you be having our seafood buffet?

M: Oh, ⑯**we'd like the Mexican food please.** We've heard it's very good.

Text 10

⑰**Tom was an American traveler.** He had been to many countries and had taken a lot of interesting pictures. ⑱**Last week he was staying in Samoa.** He visited towns and villages there. One day he was walking along a river when he saw some boys playing under a tree. ⑲**He held up his camera to take pictures of them**, but the boys began to shout at him.

Tom's face turned red and he said sorry to the head of the boys. He told him that he had forgotten some people in this area believed a person would be very ill if his picture was taken. And then he began explaining how a camera worked. Several times the head of the boys tried to say something, but couldn't.

When Tom believed that the boys weren't afraid of having pictures taken any more, he stopped talking and smiled at them.

"Very well, sir," said the head of the boys. ⑳"**But we were only trying to tell you that you forgot to take off the cover of the camera.**"

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍到纳米比亚以及博茨纳旅行的情况。

21. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文中的"bring a refillable bottle to keep costs—and plastic waste—down"可知 D 项正确。

22. 选 B　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的"a group leader to take care of the itinerary(行程), accommodation and tickets, and deal with the language"可以推断出,队长的作用最为重要。

23. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文中的"SOLOS: Solo travelers are welcome. Single rooms are available with extra charge."可知 C 项正确。

【语篇解读】 文章主要讲述了作者小时候得到梦寐以求的圣诞礼物的经历。

24. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"When I was nine years old my greatest wish in life was to own a pogo stick(弹簧单高跷)."可知,作者九岁时最想得到弹簧单高跷。所以 B 项正确。

25. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第三段中的"I knew that as soon as I opened that magical box my bright, shiny pogo stick would appear."可知,作者偷偷进入谷仓时很兴奋。所以 C 项正确。

26. 选 D　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的"When I went to bed that night, I made sure my pogo stick was on the floor next to me... I could hold onto my pogo stick as I fell asleep."可知,作者很喜欢弹簧单高跷,睡觉时将弹簧单高跷放在他触手可及的地方。

27. 选 C　标题归纳题。文中作者讲述了小时候得到渴望已久的圣诞礼物的经历。

【语篇解读】 文章主要介绍了美国历史上颇具盛名的作家——《杀死一只知更鸟》的作者哈波·李——逝世。美国各界表达了缅怀之情。

28. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文章第一段《杀死一只知更鸟》是美国文学史上的一座丰碑;《设立守望者》只是续集;《杀死一只知更鸟》讲述了一位白人律师为一位被控告犯下强奸罪的黑人辩护的故事。

29. 选 B　细节理解题。根据文章第二段哈波·李因为声名斐然而受到尊重。

30. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文章第三段"Knowing Lee these past few years has been not just a complete delight but an extraordinary privilege."句意:这些年能结识哈波·李对我而言不仅是莫大的愉悦,更是天大的恩赐,而并不是说她有什么特权。

31. 选 C　推理判断题。根据文章整体描述,作者对哈波·李的逝世是感到悲伤的。

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【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了全球语言多样性的发展变化以及现在所面临的危机。

32. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第一段的最后一句“Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.”可知,在狩猎时代,人口少,语言却很丰富,故选 B。

33. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据第二段最后一句“In recent centuries... all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.”可知,近几个世纪以来,随着社会的发展,很多语言已经消失,英语、西班牙语、汉语逐渐占主导地位。complex“复杂的”;advanced“高级的,先进的”;powerful“有影响力的”;modern“现代的”。故选 C。

34. 选 B　数字计算题。根据第三段最后一句“The median number(中位数)of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.”可知,目前全球不同语言使用人数的中位数仅是6,000,这就意味着世界上有一半的语言的使用人数不到6,000;结合第三段第一句“At present, the world has about 6,800 languages.”可知,选 B。

35. 选 C　主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句中的“but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going”和第二段可知,随着人类社会的发展,尤其是工业化、全球化以来,很多语言已经消失,即人类的发展使得语言的种类越来越少。故选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了东西方文化的差异。

36. 选 E　这是因为在整体上文化系统是两个不同的系统。前面一句“The cultures of the East and the West really distinguish each other a lot.”说的是东西方的文化是彼此不同的,后面说明文化不同的原因。

37. 选 F　它们帮助两种文化发展了几个世纪,形成它们不同的风格。前面一句“Both of the two cultures are developed by rivers—the Yellow River in China and the Hindu River in India.”是说:两种文化被中国的黄河和印度的印度河所孕育。可知这里是写两条河流对于文化的作用。故选 F 项。

38. 选 C　这两种文明作为欧洲文化的基础而闻名。前一句“This civilization later on developed into the cultures of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.”是说:这种文明之后发展成古希腊文明和古罗马文明两种。而这里是说这两种文明对于欧洲文化的地位和重要性。故选 C 项。

39. 选 D　同时,其他方面的不同增加了文化的不同。后面一句“Take the language system for example.”是说:以文化系统来举例。可知这一自然段主要是讲其他方面的不同来说明文化的不同。故选 D 项。

40. 选 G　这是很明显的,而且它们影响人们的思考方式和对世界的观念。前面一句“The differences are everywhere.”意思:区别到处都是。可知后面讲述的是不同文化对于社会的影响。故选 G 项。

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了作者酷爱英国著名侦探小说家 Agatha Christie 的作品及作者参观她故居时的感受。

41. 选 D　根据“I love a good murder mystery.”和“an exciting and interesting detective story”可知,作者认为阅读侦探小说是很有趣的(fun)事情。

42. 选 C　根据“a good murder mystery”和“detective”可知,此处指“尝试自己破案。”

43. 选 B　根据“Agatha Christie is undoubtedly the queen of the detective story”可知,这是对 Agatha 极高的赞誉,故可推出她写了(wrote)八十多本书。

44. 选 A　根据语境可知,很多人喜欢 Agatha 创造的人物(creations)。

45. 选 B　根据“Hercule Poirot, a famous Belgian detective”和 also 可推断出,Miss Marple 也是一名业余侦探(detective)。

46. 选 C　根据前文内容可知,作者十分喜欢阅读侦探小说,故可推知作者是她的一个粉丝(fan)。

47. 选 D　根据下文中的“I traveled to her”可知,作者对要去参观(visit)Agatha 的故居兴奋不已。

48. 选 A　根据上文中的 her house 可知本空答案为 house,故选 A。

49. 选 A　根据上文中的“We went through a dark tunnel and there was lots of smoke.”及下文中的“for a murder like in her famous novel”可知,这个地方是谋杀案(发生)的完美(perfect)背景。

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50. 选 B　根据语境可知,此处表示“幸运的是,所有乘客都安全到达了”。

51. 选 C　根据上文中的“After a pleasant walk through the woods”可知,在穿过树林后,作者到达了(reached)Agatha 的故居。

52. 选 D　很多第一版的书在一个旋转的书架上陈列着。on display“陈列”,符合语境。on sale“廉价出售”,on hand“在手边”,on purpose“故意地”,均不符合语境。

53. 选 D　根据语境可知,此处指“我最喜欢的(favorite)地方是船库”。

54. 选 C　根据语境可知,前后表示转折关系,故用连词 but。

55. 选 D　根据上文中的“the boathouse also served a more special purpose—inspiration for a crime”可知,此处指这个船库有一个更特殊的用途,它提供了犯罪场景(scene)的灵感。故选 D。

56. 选 C　根据前文的内容可知,在这部小说中,一个女孩的尸体在船库中被找到(found)。

57. 选 B　根据下文中的“the TV adaptation of the book at Greenway”可知,B 项正确,film“拍摄(影片)”。

58. 选 A　根据语境可知,对于这次参观作者非常喜欢。故选 A。

59. 选 B　根据文中的“the splendid house”“There was a lovely view of the river”以及空后的“I was interested in seeing”可知,这是一个漂亮的地方。故选 B。

60. 选 A　根据最后一段的内容可知,正是这样的一个地方使 Agatha 获得灵感,创作出了这么多令人兴奋的故事。上文中的“inspiration”也是信息提示。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文,主要介绍了法国巴黎时装周的一些情况。

61. **解析**:此处是介词 with 的复合结构,空前的主语“Spring/Summer and Autumn/Winter events”与动词短语 take place 为主谓关系,故用动词-ing 形式。
答案:taking

62. **解析**:目前巴黎时装周在 Carrousel du Louver 及这个城市的其他一些地方举行。根据句意可知此处填形容词 other。
答案:other

63. **解析**:巴黎时装周是世界四大时装周之一。此处是“one of the + 复数名词”结构。
答案:one

64. **解析**:时装周是为了向时尚界展示各品牌将要发布什么样的时装。此空后是 show 的宾语从句,由于在宾语从句中 releasing 缺少宾语,因此用 what 引导。
答案:what

65. **解析**:时装周的目的是在发表最新时装的同时促进销售。故用不定式作目的状语。
答案:(to)increase

66. **解析**:Paris 和 New York, Milan, London 一样被看作是时尚之都。Paris 和 regard 之间在逻辑上是被动关系,故用过去分词。
答案:regarded

67. **解析**:法国的时尚以其优雅美丽的风格给其爱好者留下了深刻的印象。
答案:impressive

68. **解析**:这里表客观事实,故用一般现在时;又因句子的主语与 present 之间是被动关系,故用一般现在时的被动语态。
答案:are presented

69. **解析**:design 意为“设计”,为可数名词,此处表示复数的意义,故填 designs。
答案:designs

70. **解析**:while 在这里表对比关系,意为“而”;此处也可用 and 表示并列关系,意为“和”。
答案:while/and

短文改错

My friend Nick told me ∧ (a) story about his experience back in the US, which was very interested (interesting). One day he was having a yard sale and the old man living next door come (came) by to help. As the old man looked over the things on (in) the 或 yard (ground) that were to be sold, he stopped at a box of golden ball (balls) for Christmas trees. On the box was a card say (saying), “25 cents each...” “You will never sell these for that much.” he told Nick. Convinced, Nick ~~has~~ brought the price up (down) to 10 cents a piece. Without a moment's delay, my (his) neighbor picked up the box but (and) announced, “I'll take them.”

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书面表达

One possible version(1):

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your invitation.

I'd love to accept it and take this opportunity to introduce traditional Chinese painting to foreign friends, but I'm sorry to inform you that I can't. My grandpa is seriously ill in hospital and I have to attend him. As for the introduction speech, I strongly recommend my friend Anna, who is the most suitable choice to take my place next Sunday. She began to learn painting at an early age and has a broad knowledge of traditional Chinese painting, which, combined with her active personality and perfect spoken English, will help make your activity a success.

Sorry again for any inconvenience caused by my absence and all the best wishes to you.

Best Wishes!

Li Hua

One possible version(2):

Dear Peter,

I'm so glad to receive the invitation from you. In my opinion, it is very beneficial to hold the culture communication activities and I am willing to introduce the Chinese traditional drawing to you to let you know more about Chinese traditional culture. But I'm so sorry to tell you that I can't, because I have promised to take part in my classmate's birthday party. In Chinese traditional thoughts, there is a saying which is so important, "A promise is weightier than one thousand bars of gold" (一诺千金). So sorry again to refuse your invitation, I hope we will have another chance to communicate. I look forward to your forgiveness.

Best Wishes!

Li Hua

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: Did you always want to be a farmer?

M: No. I studied economics at school, and I wanted to be a businessman. ① **But when my father passed away, he left me his farm, so I wanted to honor his memory.**

Text 2

M: Mom, I want to see Sherlock Holmes IV.

W: Sam, ② **you know it's time for you to practice playing the piano.**

Text 3

M: Could you tell me when we will arrive in Melbourne?

W: Let me see. ③**It's seventeen to seven. I think we will get there in ten minutes.**

Text 4

M: ④**Hey, watch out! I'm in the crosswalk and you almost hit me!**

W: ④**You have a red light! You shouldn't be crossing the street!**

M: Oh, so now you're the traffic police, huh?

W: Just hurry up, buddy!

Text 5

M: Debby, I want to call Mr. Green in the Toronto's office at 9:30 a. m. their time. Please find out the time difference for me.

W: ⑤**It's three hour earlier in Toronto, sir.**

Text 6

M: Do you have any good news over there?

W: No good news, just making up lessons again.

M: What kind of lessons?

W: ⑥ **They say we're poor in math, physics and chemistry, so we need to improve in these subjects.**

M: Then we'll have to study on weekends. That's too bad.

W: ⑦ **Shall we go to the school office and tell the students' opinion**?

M: ⑦**Great! Let's go!**

Text 7

M: Hello, I'm calling about the flat. Can you tell me where it is?

W: It's in the center of the city.

M: ⑧**Is it on a busy road**?

W: ⑧**Yes, it is.** But it's opposite a park. It has a lovely view.

M: How many bedrooms does it have?

W: ⑨**It has three bedrooms and one bathroom.**

M: Is the living room big?

W: No, it's small, but it has a large kitchen.

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M: It sounds nice. Um, when can I see it? How about this afternoon?

W: Sorry, I am out all day and may get home late in the evening.

M: ⑩**OK, I'll call you early tomorrow morning, then.**

W: ⑩**Fine. See you.**

Text 8

W: Excuse me. Could you tell me which line I should stand in to buy packing box and post a package?

M: You can buy the box here, but you'll have to stand in line over there to post your package.

W: That's a really long line. How long do you think it'll take to get through all those people?

M: ⑪**It takes about 3 minutes per person, so it'll probably be about an hour's wait.**

W: Can I buy stamps here?

M: Sure. How many would you like?

W: ⑫**I need 30 for my Christmas cards.**

M: ⑫**Are you sending them abroad**?

W: ⑫**Twenty of them are going abroad to America.**

M: OK, that will be 18 pounds.

W: ⑬ **And the packing box**?

M: ⑬**That's another pound.**

W: OK, give me one and I'll put them in it.

Text 9

M: You know the Sanchez family mom and dad met in Spain last year?

W: Yes, John. Why?

M: ⑭ **They're coming for stay next month. They haven't been to England before, so mom wants us to help plan a really good week for them.**

W: Well, they must spend a day in London seeing the famous places. Perhaps they could go on one of those open top buses and see everything from there.

M: That's a great idea. Do you think the children will like it?

W: How old are they?

M: ⑮**One is 12 and the other is 9.**

W: That should be okay then. What about a trip to the car museum on another day?

M: ⑯**Oh no. It's so boring.** I don't think any of them would like that.

W: Well, I think most people find museums boring, but it's what people do when they visit another country, isn't it?

M: Not necessary. They might want to do more outdoor activities.

Text 10

How many words are there in the English dictionary? If you asked that question in 1806, the answer would be 28,000. ⑰**In 1822, the answer would be 70,000.**

Today it is difficult to answer because there are many kinds of dictionaries. The more complete the dictionary is, the more words the dictionary has.

⑱ **A complete English dictionary today would probably have around 650,000 words.** Don't worry. Few people use more than 600,000 words.

A recent edition of *Webster's New World Dictionary* has more than 142,000 entries. However, each new entry is not necessarily a new word. In *Webster's New World Dictionary*, ⑲**the letter S has more entries than any other letter.** Over 200 pages have S entries. The second highest letter is C with over 167 pages. The second from the lowest is Z with six pages. ⑳**The lowest is X with only one and a half pages, having only 81 entries.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了美国的第一位儿童桂冠诗人 Jack Prelutsky。

21. 选 B　标题归纳题。根据第一段第一句话中的"as the nation's first children's poet laureate"可知应选 B。

22. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第四段的主题句"Jack Prelutsky is well-known for creating new words by..."可知正确答案为 A 项。

23. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第二段内容可知 Jack Prelutsky 成为桂冠诗人后,有很多活动要做,关键句:"... give two public readings in the next two years... advise the Poetry Foundation about... and take part in projects..."。

24. 选 C　排序题。b 项是他的第一本书,a 项是他成为桂冠诗人后要做的事,因此 b 最早,a 最晚,而 c 项是他最近写的书,明显要晚于 d 项,所以正确顺序应是 b—d—c—a。

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【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。作者主要介绍了 Fan Fair 这一节日的诞生及发展。

25. 选 D　细节理解题。由第一段中的“country music DJ convention(大会)... Fans would go to Nashville”和“Fan Fair was born”可知,Fan Fair 是乡村音乐爱好者们聚在一起庆祝的一个节日,故选 D 项。

26. 选 B　细节理解题。由第二段中的“The first Fan Fair... about fifty thousand fans.”和“Over one hundred thousand fans attended the second Fan Fair.”可知,第二届比第一届更受歌迷欢迎,故选 B 项。

27. 选 A　推理判断题。由本段中的“more than six hundred reporters”和“Garth Brooks... signed autographs(签名) for 23 hours”可知,作者通过讲述三位音乐界的名人参加 Fan Fair 这一活动说明了其受欢迎的程度,故选 A 项。

28. 选 A　推理判断题。由最后一段中的“those who want to attend Fan Fair must plan ahead”和“there's much more to prepare”可知,作者接下来可能会为想参加 Fan Fair 的歌迷们提供一些建议,故选 A 项。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了《伊利亚特》的历史地位及内容和它阐述的道理。

29. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The *Iliad* holds a unique place in Western literature. It is commonly recognized as the greatest work of Greek literature”可知,《伊利亚特》在西方文学中占据独一无二的位置,被公认为希腊文学中最有名的作品,故 A 正确。

30. 选 D　细节理解题。根据全文内容,尤其是第三段可知,Achilles 曾经面临艰难的人生选择,故选 D 项。

31. 选 C　标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了《伊利亚特》的历史地位及内容和它阐述的道理。所以 C 项作本文标题最佳。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了 car dooring 的危害以及解决问题的可行方法。

32. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Cycling UK wants to see great awareness made about the dangers of opening your car door”可知,car dooring 有危险,第三段中提到的一些数据是为了说明该问题。所以 C 项正确。

33. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第四段中的“where people leaving a vehicle reach over and use the non-door side hand to open the door”可知,采用“荷式开门法”时,应该用不靠近车门的那只手开门。

34. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Charity Cycling UK recently organized a campaign to raise awareness(意识) of dooring after discovering that many people don't know what it is”可知,很多人对 car dooring 不了解。

35. 选 D　推理判断题。car dooring 导致诸多事故,而人们对 car dooring 又了解甚少,作者在字里行间表达了对 car dooring 的担心。所以 D 项正确。

【语篇解读】 考试时间安排不合理会直接影响考生的得分,作者在文中讲述了如何合理安排考试时间。

36. 选 E　下文中的“**Do...**”和“**Don't...**”提出了具体的适宜的做法和不适宜的做法,E 项“The following can help you...”正说明这一点,起到承上启下的作用,故选 E。

37. 选 A　本空是第二段的主题句,该段主要讲述了考生应该先做那些分值高的题,与 A 项中的“higher point questions”相照应。

38. 选 C　根据上文中的“Sometimes it is hard to do...”可知,有时考生很难放弃不会做的题往后接着做别的题,该空的下一句说明这样的做法导致最后有很多题未做,因此此处是作者建议考生放弃难题接着往下做。C 项中的“move on”与本段开头的“Move on”相照应。

39. 选 G　本段的主题句是“Don't allow yourself to get stuck on a question”,空前一句说明,在一个题上停留 20 到 30 分钟的时间,这种做法是不可取的,G 项中的“you've actually made a mistake”说明这样做是错误的。

40. 选 D　下文中的“focus on the big picture”说明考生要顾全大局,由此可知,考生不能在小事上浪费时间,故 D 项符合语境。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了我在大学时所选的课程对自己以后的职业和生活起到了很重要的作用。

41. 选 B　我迫不及待地接受(jumped at)了参加这个课程学习的想法。put forward“提出”;try out“试验”;turn down“关小,拒绝”。

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42. 选 C　毕竟，谁不想节省(save)一些钱呢？waste“浪费，花费”；earn“挣，赚得”；pay“付款”。

43. 选 A　即使我对免费学分不太激动(excited)。worried“担心的”；moved“感动的”；tired“劳累的”。

44. 选 D　关于我们的讲师(instructor)的消息足够吸引我。title“标题，题目”；competitor“竞争者”；textbook“课本”。

45. 选 D　他是一位国际象棋大师，这意味(meant)着我能向象棋界最优秀的人之一学习。urge“敦促”；demand“要求”；hold“举行”。

46. 选 C　参见上题解析。fastest“最快的”；easiest“最容易的”；best“最佳的”；rarest“最珍贵的”。

47. 选 B　根据上文对这位国际象棋大师的描述可知，我迫不及待地想见到(meet)他。interview“采访”；challenge“挑战”；beat“打击”。

48. 选 D　Maurice Ashley 是善良又聪明的人，这份工作(job)对他来说不是游戏。chance“机会”；qualification“资格”；honor“荣誉”。

49. 选 C　在他的介绍里，他清楚地(clear)说明了我们的学分是必须经过努力才能得到的。real“真的”；perfect“完美的”；possible“可能的”。

50. 选 B　为了通过(pass)这门课程，我们必须写一篇关于如何把课堂所学运用到未来职业中的文章。attend“参加”；skip“跳过”；observe“观察”。

51. 选 C　参见上题解析。add“添加”；expose“暴露，使面临”；apply“应用，运用”；compare“比较”。

52. 选 A　并且最后(eventually)运用到我们的生活中。naturally“自然地”；directly“直接地”；normally“正常地”。

53. 选 C　我设法在那门课程(course)获得了 A。game“游戏”；presentation“授予，表现”；experiment“实验”。

54. 选 B　并且学到一些对我课堂(classroom)之外的生活有用的知识。criterion“标准”；department“部门”；situation“形势”。

55. 选 A　我仍然利用到他教(taught)我的东西。write“写”；question“提问”；promise“承诺”。

56. 选 D　当你下象棋时，你学到的最重要的技能(skill)是如何作出好决定。fact“事实”；step“步骤”；manner“方式”。

57. 选 B　参见上题解析。grade“分数”；decision“决定”；impression“印象”；comment“评论”。

58. 选 A　每一步你不得不分析(analyze)情况。describe“描述”；rebuild“重建”；control“控制”。

59. 选 D　在所有选择中评估(evaluate)出最好的选择。announce“宣布”；signal“发信号”；block“阻止，限制”。

60. 选 A　我作为记者这一角色(role)，这些话今天听起来仍然是真实的。desire“欲望”；concern“关心”；behavior“行为”。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了中国书法的起源及特点。

61. **解析**：考查冠词。根据形容词最高级 most important 可知，空处需加定冠词 the，此处意为“最重要的艺术形式之一”。

答案：the

62. **解析**：考查代词。修饰名词应该用形容词性物主代词，所以填 its。

答案：its

63. **解析**：考查名词复数。根据该句的谓语动词 are 可知，中国书法的起源不止一种，所以用名词复数 origins。

答案：origins

64. **解析**：考查介词。unite... as /into... 在此处意为“把……统一成……”，所以填 as/into。

答案：as/into

65. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。动词 make 与其逻辑主语之间是主谓关系且与上文之间无连词，故用现在分词 making 在此处作状语。

答案：making

66. **解析**：考查副词。修饰动词应用副词。

答案：freely

67. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。动词 appreciate 与其逻辑主语 art form 之间是动宾关系，故用过去分词 appreciated 在此处作定语。

答案：appreciated

68. **解析**：考查主语从句。根据句意“需要的东西就是一套简单的(书写)工具”可知，此处应用 what 引导主语从句。

答案：what

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69. **解析**:考查主谓一致和被动语态。“not only... but also...”作主语,谓语动词的单复数遵循就近原则,故此处谓语动词应用单数。natural talent 与动词 need 之间是动宾关系,故用 is needed。

答案:is needed

70. **解析**:考查名词。此处指“坚持练习这门艺术能培养个人的性格而且对健康大有好处”,形容词 great 后应用名词 benefit。

答案:benefit

短文改错

Many years ago, robots ~~are~~ were created to help with people's work. Robots can do many things—for example, they can receive orders and then carry ~~it~~ them out. The most obvious ~~advantages~~ advantage of robots is that they can calculate very quickly. As robots get ~~improving~~ improved all the time, their functions have been ~~large~~ largely expanded. As a result, many people worry that they will take ∧ the place of human brains. One thing ~~with~~ for sure is that men can't compete with robots in calculating. However, robots ~~has~~ have no feelings, so they can't be real humans. Even if they may look like humans, ~~but~~ they are still machines. It is the emotion ~~what~~ that makes the difference between humans and machines.

书面表达

One possible version:

Notice

Do you want to have a further knowledge of Chinese culture? Here comes your opportunity: the Student Union will organize a Tang Poetry Recitation Contest. I'd like to share with you some details.

As scheduled, the contest is to be held on March 12th, 2020. You are supposed to get prepared before the contest. Above all, it's recommended that you should read Three Hundred Tang Poems, and learn to appreciate the beauty of ancient Chinese culture. Whoever feels interested and has a passion for Chinese culture, please sign up for the contest as soon as possible. If you want to attend, please come to the school assembly hall. Don't miss the chance of being a winner, and some appealing prize is eagerly waiting for you.

Don't hesitate to take part! I'm sure you will benefit a lot and your Chinese will gain much progress.

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: Hi, Mr. Salinger. ①**Did you have a sound sleep last night after your long journey**?

M: ①**Yes, I did.** I feel totally myself and now I'm ready for our interview.

Text 2

M: Is the tall lady standing at the door of the office your new manager?

W: Oh, no. ②**Our new manager is a slim young lady.**

Text 3

W: Hi, Steve. ③**How was the game yesterday**?

M: ③**Great. Why did you miss it**?

W: I had to look after my mother in the hospital.

Text 4

M: ④**I think I can never learn to sing.**

W: But singing is as easy as walking.

M: Why is it so difficult for me? ④**Maybe I'm nothing of singing.**

Text 5

W: ⑤**Duke, are you going to Piccadilly Street with us**?

M: But I have to finish my presentation.

W: You may do it this evening. ⑤**I want to buy an iPhone 7 for you.**

M: ⑤**OK, I will.**

Text 6

W: Have you read the news?

M: No, what happened?

W: ⑥**A manager in our city has been killed. Look!** ⑦**It says that it happened on April 14.** After a very busy day, the manager and his wife went to see a play at a theatre in Washington. On their way home, a 25-year-old man, who was from the South, suddenly shot the manager through the head.

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M: That's terrible! Did he die immediately?

W: No, he didn't. ⑦⑧**He died early the next morning in the hospital.**

Text 7

M: Miss Evans, I need you to do me a favor.

W: Sure, Mr. Harris. What is it?

M: ⑨⑩**Can you reschedule my meeting with Mr. Brown for tomorrow afternoon at 3 : 00 p. m. instead of 10 : 00 a. m.** ?

W: No problem. Anything else, sir?

M: Yes. My wife should be calling about our plans for this weekend, but I will be out of the office until 4 o'clock or so. ⑪**Could you let her know that I will call her when I get back**?

W: Absolutely, Mr. Harris.

Text 8

W: You don't look well, Andrew. What's the matter?

M: ⑫**I feel terrible, Mum.** I have a bad headache and sore throat.

W: Why didn't you tell me?

M: ⑬**I thought they might go away after a good night's sleep**, but I feel worse this morning.

W: Hmm. Did you take medicine?

M: No, I feel terrible now. My whole body aches. ⑭**I'm afraid I have to ask for sick leave from Mr. Baker. I hate to miss lessons.**

W: You'd better have a good rest. ⑭**I'll call the doctor and see what he says. Let me take your temperature first.**

Text 9

M: Hi, Alice, have you made any New Year's resolutions?

W: Just the usual. ⑮**I'd like to lose weight**, and I want to save some money.

M: Come on! Everybody makes those resolutions.

W: I know, Henry. Well, I hope I'll get a good job after I graduate this summer, but that's not a resolution. I'm going to work harder. How about you?

M: Mm. ⑯**I stopped smoking last June.** That was last year's promise.

W: So what do you want to do this year?

M: I want to get more exercise. ⑮**I have to lose weight**, so I'd like to join a health club.

W: Me, too. ⑰**Jeff told me he'd like to have a nice vacation.** He might go to a quiet beach in Mexico, or go fishing in Canada.

Text 10

When I was in medical college, I went camping with some of my friends. The season was summer, therefore, we chose to go to the seaside. After arriving there, we rented a room and left our luggage there. We finished lunch and then decided to rent a boat because the sea and the weather were beautiful. We started to row, but about one mile out, the weather suddenly changed. Although the weather was not good, we didn't want to give up, but finally my friends and I agreed that we should go back. We tried to change the boat's direction, but it was too late. ⑲**The sea changed a lot, the waves got very high, and the boat began to shake like a cradle.** ⑱**One of my friends started to cry.** Two hours passed, and nobody came to help us. We were just praying in the storm. ⑳**Fortunately, after three long hours of waiting, two ships came to rescue us. If they hadn't come to get us, we would have crossed the border between Turkey and Greece because the borders were very close.**

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

【语篇解读】 科学家们首次在琥珀中发现了蛇类标本。这表明古代蛇类曾在热带森林中生活。

21. 选 C　细节理解题。由第三段首句"It is the first time that a snake has been found in amber..."可知选 C。

22. 选 D　细节理解题。由第二段中的"The remaining body preserved in the four-centimeter amber measures..."和第三段中的"The amber also contains some insects, animal droppings and plants."可知没有 soil, 故选 D。

23. 选 A　细节理解题。由第四段的内容可知科学家推测出这条小蛇生活在热带丛林, 能帮助研究蛇类的演化和物种的迁徙, 故选 A。

24. 选 A　段落大意题。最后一段主要讲述了这个琥珀的主人刚开始忽视了它, 最后又拿起开始研究它, 分析的一些结果, 以及为了分析这块琥珀做出的一些努力, 故选 A。

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【语篇解读】 本文介绍了美国人(出国旅行)申请护照的一些流程。

25. 选 B 推理判断题。由第一段可知本篇文章是为美国人出国旅行申请本国护照而写的一篇文章,故选 B。

26. 选 D 细节理解题。由第二段第一句话可知 D 选项正确。

27. 选 C 细节理解题。由 **What Is Required to Get a U. S. Passport**? 中可知出生证明只是一个可选项,不是一个必选项,而且出生证明必须用原件而不是复印件,故选 C。

28. 选 B 细节理解题。最后一段中作者一再强调的是要保存好自己的护照,不要弄丢了或者毁坏了,故选 B。

【语篇解读】 文章主要介绍了一项新发现,治疗癌症的药物可以使隐藏的艾滋病毒显现出来,从而对艾滋病的治疗有所帮助。

29. 选 A 词义猜测题。根据画线词后面的内容"hidden HIV viruses reveal their presence"可知 dormant 含"隐藏"的意思,inactive 意为"不活跃的",与 dormant 意思一致。illegal 违法的;abnormal 不正常的;unusual 不寻常的。

30. 选 C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段"Even though these drug treatments can stop the progress of the disease, they can be costly, and they cause side effects."可知 a、b、d 项都是对抗逆转录病毒药物的正确描述,故选 C 项。

31. 选 C 观点态度题。根据文章最后一段内容及"... and suggests that we can build a path that may lead to a cure"可以推测出 Margolis 对将来治愈艾滋病持乐观态度。

【语篇解读】 文章介绍了"我"戒烟的经历。

32. 选 D 细节理解题。由文章最后可知"我"最后戒烟成功了。

33. 选 C 细节理解题。由文中第二段"I looked at my worried sons and wife and knew I had to quit."可知 C 正确。

34. 选 A 词义猜测题。由文中语境可知"enticed"有"诱惑的,诱人的"意思,故选 A。

35. 选 B 推理判断题。通过"我"戒烟成功的经历,我懂得了"有志者,事竟成"。

【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。

36. 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。

37. 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。

38. 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。

39. 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。

40. 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。

【语篇解读】 现代生活节奏不断加快,于是有人提出另外一种生活方式:少即是多。

41. 选 D 逻辑推理题。前面说"少即是多",将事情减半而不是翻倍,清除而不是堆积废旧物品,因此这里表示放慢节奏而不是加快速度。speed up 表示"加速",符合语境。

42. 选 A 词语辨析题。这里用 principles 指前面提到的准则,在日常生活中要运用这些准则。advantage"优点,有利条件";operation"运作,手术";relation"关系"。均不符合语境。

43. 选 C 词语辨析题。当集中精力做一件事时,你会发现你甚至有自己都不知道的能力。energy"精力,能量",符合语境。appetite"胃口,食欲";gift"礼物,天赋";excuse"借口"。均不符合语境。

44. 选 A 语境理解题。这里提到"牲畜市场""两头肥猪""其中一头猪会不断地从你的手中滑下来",根据这些信息可判断出,此处意为"你要把两头肥猪运送到 100 多码远的地方"。carry"搬运,运送",符合语境。

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45. 选 C　语境理解题。语境表示“如果你抓住一头猪，接着去抓另外一头的话，就要很长时间，因为其中一头猪会不断地从你的手中滑下来”。grab“抓”，符合语境。

46. 选 B　逻辑推理题。参见上题解析可知前后表示因果关系，应用 because。故选 B。

47. 选 A　词语辨析题。此处是指“其中一头猪会不断地从你的手中滑下来，然后逃跑”。run away“逃跑”，符合语境。turn off 关掉；catch up 赶上；lie down 躺下。

48. 选 B　词语辨析题。语境表示“把一头猪拴在一个地方，然后用尽全力去抓住另外一头猪”。strength“力气”，符合语境。labor“劳动力”；force 表示“力量”时多指爆发力；power“权力”。

49. 选 D　固定搭配题。语境提到两头猪，前面有 one，此处指“另外一头”，应用 the other。

50. 选 C　这里表示现在几乎所有行业的工作压力都很大(great)。故选 C。

51. 选 A　语境理解题。以前，压力由所有的亲人来分担(shared)。故选 A。

52. 选 B　词语辨析题。语境表示“原先由亲人分担的压力现在集中在个人身上”。contract“签订……的合同”；concentrate“使……集中”；construct“建造”；congratulate“祝贺”。故选 B。

53. 选 A　逻辑推理题。语境表示“如果你觉得一天 24 小时不够用的话，那并不是因为一天的时间太少，而是因为你的活动太多了”。enough“足够的”，符合语境。

54. 选 C　固定搭配题。参见上题解析。本空修饰复数名词 hours，应用表示否定的 few，而 little 修饰不可数名词。

55. 选 D　语境理解题。很简单的事实就是，负担过重的人往往很健忘。overloaded“超负荷的”，符合语境。

56. 选 D　语境理解题。解决的办法同样简单：不要接受这么多的任务。solution“解决办法”，符合语境。

57. 选 B　词语辨析题。越能应对压力的人，分到的任务往往也越多，直到有一天他们垮掉了。这里用 break down 表示“(身体等)垮掉”。break through“取得突破，冲破”；break out“爆发”；break off“断开，中断”。

58. 选 B　逻辑推理题。要认真关注一些迹象，这些迹象表明压力大得自己应付不了了。deal with“应对，处理”，符合语境。

59. 选 C　语境理解题。语境表示“这些迹象来自生活的各个方面”。area“方面”，符合语境。

60. 选 D　语境理解题。当你的压力很大，自己都应付不了时，要么你会病倒，要么你的工作效率会受到影响。affect“影响”，符合语境。

【语篇解读】　在一所小学附近，有一醉汉在五米多高的大树上睡觉。在消防队员把他救下后他仍在酣睡。

61. **解析**：考查连接代词。that 引导宾语从句，在从句中不作成分。

答案：that

62. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。现在分词短语作宾补，表示正在进行。

答案：holding

63. **解析**：考查词性转换。此处应用副词修饰形容词 asleep。

答案：deeply

64. **解析**：考查比较级。根据后面的 than，应用 much 的比较级。

答案：more

65. **解析**：考查词类转换。此处应用名词作定语。safety belt 安全带。

答案：safety

66. **解析**：考查并列连词。and 连接两个并列的谓语动词 put 和 brought。

答案：and

67. **解析**：考查时态和语态。根据全文用过去时。和从句主语 he 形成动宾关系。

答案：was rescued

68. **解析**：考查不定式。此处不定式 to rest 作目的状语。

答案：to rest

69. **解析**：考查固定搭配。according to“根据，按照”的意思。

答案：According

70. **解析**：考查介词。in the town“在镇上”。

答案：in

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短文改错

John, a little boy living next door to me, liked fast food very much. His parents ~~was~~ were so busy that they had ~~a~~ little time to cook for him at home. So they often took him ∧ to eat fast food. That's ~~because~~ why John became overweight. My mother had always told his parents that too much fast food was harmful, and they ignored my ~~but~~ mother's ~~advices~~ advice. Recently, the doctor warned him never to eat fast food any more after the poor boy ~~has~~ had a physical examination. ~~Her~~ His parents came to realize what a ~~terribly~~ terrible mistake they had made. Now John's mother often comes to ask my mother for advice ~~in~~ on/about how to make healthy food.

书面表达

One possible version:

Health and Sports

Good health is very important to everyone. A healthy person can always be energetic and enjoy his life. A person who is in poor health cannot work well.

When it comes to keeping healthy, playing sports enjoys widespread popularity among people. As high school students, we must study hard and take many important exams, which may make many students feel nervous. So it's necessary to take exercise regularly to help make muscles strong. What's more, while playing, we get relaxed, which can help us study more efficiently.

Since sports can make us physically and mentally healthy, we should do sports every day no matter how busy we are. Do remember that good health is the best wealth.

单元质量评估检测卷(四)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: Do you think we will get there before the museum closes?

M: Sure. ①**My watch says 16 : 55, and we have about an hour left.**

Text 2

M: Excuse me, ②**how can I get to the Parliament Building**?

W: You can take the No. 8 bus to the City Hall and get off at the Scotland Bank. After that, walk for five minutes, and you'll see it on the opposite.

Text 3

W: Have you heard about the weather report?

M: Yes, what a pity! We have to change our outing plans. Would you rather play tennis or go for a Yoga?

W: ③**I'd prefer Yoga.**

Text 4

M: How is Maria's new apartment?

W: Very comfortable and quiet. ④**It is located by the lake of the city**, far from the train station.

Text 5

W: How can I help you, sir?

M: I just have one day to stay here, but I don't know where to visit.

W: Since you don't have much time, you can take a bicycle tour first. ⑤**You can see the whole town in just three hours.**

M: That sounds great! Thank you.

Text 6

M: Hello, ABC language training school.

W: Hello, I'd like to speak to Susan Barker, please.

M: ⑥**I'm afraid she's at a meeting.**

W: Err . . . when will she be back?

M: Sorry, I have no idea . . . Hmm, can I take a message or would you like her to call you back?

W: Well, ⑦**I'm just phoning because she interviewed me for a job about two weeks ago, and I haven't heard anything yet.**

M: OK. ⑧**Well, I'll pass on the message and ask her to call you back. What's your number, please**?

W: 5649-7498.

Text 7

W: How time flies!

M: ⑨⑩**Danny and Max have already grown up.**

W: ⑨**Yes. But I can still remember our first date when we were studying at this college.**

M: Oh, look at that big tree over there.

W: Yeah, oh, my God! It's still there. We had our first date right there.

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M: Do you know that I like you at first sight?
W: You looked really silly at that time.
M: But you agreed to go out with me at last.
W: I can't believe this for it's been 20 years since we got married.
M: So do you feel happy now?
W: ⑪**I couldn't have been any happier!**

Text 8

W: ⑫**Well, I'm glad to say there's nothing wrong with you.** You're working too hard and worrying too much. Do you often take exercise?
M: No, doctor. I never have time for exercise. I go to work very early in the morning and come back very late. ⑬**Then I can't go to sleep.** Can you give me some medicine to help me sleep?
W: I can, but I'm not going to. You don't need medicine. You need advice. Don't work so hard, because too much work is bad for you. And it's no use worrying about your work. Take exercise every day.
M: But I may lose my job, doctor! It's hard to get a job.
W: ⑭**Then find an easier one, even if you will make less money.** Which do you think is more important, health or wealth?

Text 9

W: Hello, Miller. ⑮ **How was your Talent Show competition yesterday**?
M: ⑮**Not very good.**
W: Well, the competition is always difficult. Work harder and you'll certainly do better next time.
M: ⑮ **I've worked hard enough, I think, but unluckily, I have never performed well on the stage.**
W: ⑯**Well, it's no use worrying about it now. Let's talk about the basketball game tonight. It's much more interesting.**
M: Is there a basketball game on TV tonight?
W: Yes, it's between the Lakers and the Thunders.
M: Err . . . I'd rather watch some other programs.
W: Why? You're so interested in basketball.
M: ⑰**The Lakers has always played badly in important matches without Kobe Bryant, just as I have done in the important competition.**

Text 10

⑱**Welcome to law class. Today, let's take a look at the similarities and differences between the laws of California and New York.** First, there are a few similarities. For example, the ages for young children to start school are both seven in the two states. Another similarity is about the age limit for driving a car. ⑳**Both states have laws, saying that anyone can drive a car at the age of 18.** Still another similarity is that in either state, ⑲**you should not leave a child alone younger than 14 years old.**

There're also a lot of differences in the laws of the two states. For example, students can leave school at the age of 16 in California, but in New York they have to remain in school until they are 19 years old. Still another difference is about when one becomes an adult. In California, you'll become an adult at the age of 18, but in New York the age is 21. So, if you want to become an adult earlier, you should move to California.

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

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了气候变暖产生的危害。

21. 选 B　主旨大意题。短文中举了洪水泛滥的例子，显然说明气候变暖产生的危害。

22. 选 B　细节理解题。文中问的是"最直接的"原因，文中有一句"Many scientists connect higher surface water temperatures resulting from global warming to greater and more damaging storms."说出了本题的答案。

23. 选 A　细节理解题。第四段第一句话表示 Laupepa 对美国不满意的原因是美国拒绝签署减少温室效应气体排放的公约。

24. 选 C　推理判断题。根据最后一段可判断出 the Maldives 与 Tuvalu 的情况相似。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了一种节省能源和金钱的方法——晾衣绳烘干。

25. 选 B　此题解题的关键是找到"ban"或该词的同义词。根据第三段的第二句话可知答案是 B。

26. 选 B　根据最后一段推出答案。

27. 选 C　A 选项包含的范围太窄，只是文章暗含的一方面。B 和 D 较容易排除。

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【语篇解读】 竞选期间,特朗普一度想退出《巴黎协定》,这可急坏各国领导人!美国大使放话,环境的事儿比总统大!

28. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第一段“They are coming to try to take the next steps to deal with global climate change.”可知他们将努力采取下一步措施应对全球气候变化。

29. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段“‘Heads of state can and will change but I am confident that we can and we will keep a durable international effort to meet climate change,’he said.”可知他说:“国家首脑可以并且将做出改变,但是,我自信我们将能够维持国际努力应对气候变化。”

30. 选 D　判断正误题。根据第四段可知他还任命了 Myron Ebell 领导他的环境保护局(EPA)过渡团队。

31. 选 A　标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了美国大使放话,环境的事儿比总统大!

【语篇解读】 文章介绍了四种杂志的发行期数,发行价格以及杂志的办刊方向等内容。

32. 选 C　细节理解题。题中所问的是每隔一个月发行的刊物,即双月刊,从广告 1 和 4 中有 Published Bimonthly 及 6 Issues 可以确定答案。

33. 选 D　细节理解题。选项 A 中不包括 *Astronomy*;选项 B 中“mainly deals with a variety of lifestyle topics”与原文不符;选项 C 双项否定显然是错误的;选项 D 和广告 2 所说内容相符,故选 D。

34. 选 B　细节理解题。结合四种杂志的价钱和发行期数可轻松选定。

35. 选 D　细节理解题。每月都可以读到的自然是月刊,全年发生 12 期的只有 *Astronomy*。

【语篇解读】 文章主要讲述了作者喜欢旅行,尤其喜欢旅行回来待在家里的惬意时光。

36. 选 G　根据下文“They are wonderful adventures filled with new sights and experiences.”可知作者的旅途充满了新的风景和奇妙的冒险,由此推知作者游历了很多国家。故选 G。

37. 选 D　根据下文“I find that when I am at home, particularly for a while when we have just returned from a trip,I feel very comfortable.”可知旅行回来待在家里感到很舒适,所以作者很享受在家的生活。故选 D。

38. 选 C　根据上文下文都是“Perhaps it is because...”句式,可推知此处为排比句。故选 C。

39. 选 B　根据上文“There are times I think it would be nice to simply stop travelling and stay home.”可知有时作者喜欢待在家里。故选 B 项“我喜欢待在家里,不管什么原因”来承接上文。

40. 选 E　根据下文“We will travel again and we feel fortunate to be able to do so.”中的 We 指代的是作者和他的妻子,由此可知上文应是关于作者与妻子的。故选 E。

【语篇解读】 当大多数毕业大学生在找工作还是继续深造之间徘徊时,26 岁的河南女孩刘娇娇正面对人生更大的挑战——独自养家。

41. 选 C　句意:对于大多数大学毕业生来说,他们不知是选择工作还是继续进修考研。根据下文的“when it came to job or further studies”,可以判断出这里是说进修学习、深造。good 好的;nice 美好的;further 更深一步的;farther 距离更远的。

42. 选 A　句意:因为这位河南的女孩不得不在大学毕业前独自养家。根据本文题目和下文的介绍,可知她要独自养家。on one's own 独立地,独自地。故选 A。

43. 选 A　句意:在 2014 年大学毕业后,26 岁的刘娇娇选择在家乡中学当老师。graduation 毕业;celebration 庆祝;reception 接待;reaction 反应。故选 A。

44. 选 D　句意:因此她能够照顾她瘫痪的母亲。根据下文的“Liu has taken care of her mother”可知选 D。take up 占据;relate to 相关;give up 放弃;take care of 照顾。

45. 选 B　句意:作为家里唯一的经济支柱。for 为了;as 作为;to 对于;of 所属关系“……的”。故选 B。

46. 选 C　句意:刘娇娇已经照顾因脑梗塞而瘫痪的母亲 5 年了。result 结果;prevent 阻止;suffer 遭受;escape 逃离。suffer from 遭受,患……病。故选 C。

47. 选 A　句意:刘娇娇面对人生的挑战一直保持积极的态度坚强地克服这些挑战,而不是抱怨命运的不公。positive 积极的;negative 消极的;pessimistic 悲观的;relaxed 放松的。故选 A。

48. 选 B　见上题解析。more than 超过;rather than 而不是;less than 少于;other than 除了。故选 B。

49. 选 C　句意:在 2010 年高考后,刘娇娇得知她的父亲在 6 个月前被诊断出患有食道癌。diagnose with 诊断,患有……。故选 C。

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50. 选 D　句意：当时奶奶 70 多岁，妹妹还在上高中。只剩下妈妈和我养家。父亲去世，没有了经济来源。所以靠母亲和刘娇娇养家。raise family 养家糊口。故选 D。

51. 选 A　句意：为了省钱，她每天花费不超过 10 元。save 节省。故选 A。

52. 选 B　句意：她还在寒暑假（vacation）去南方打工。故选 B。

53. 选 C　句意：刘娇娇妈妈的病情在 2012 年恶化。operation 操作，手术；relation 关系；situation 情况；contribution 贡献。故选 C。

54. 选 D　根据前面老师组织捐款还成立志愿小组帮助刘娇娇。可知刘娇娇为改善家境向学校申请奖学金。apply for 申请。故选 D。

55. 选 A　句意："我"告诉自己周围有很多好心人，"我"并不孤单。lonely 孤独的；lively 生动的；deadly 致命的；unfriendly 不友好的。

56. 选 B　句意："我"有坚强的意志，"我"能养家。根据下文的转折句"However，it was hard."可知虽然有坚强的意志，但刘娇娇的生活还是很难。will 意志，决心。故选 B。

57. 选 D　句意：最痛苦的时候是"我"在学校生病的时候。peaceful 和平的；fortunate 幸运的；thoughtful 周到的；painful 痛苦的。

58. 选 A　句意：她经常在朋友圈里分享（share）她和妈妈的照片。故选 A。

59. 选 C　句意：7 月份刘娇娇被提名为年度"中国道德模范"候选人。representative 代表；interviewee 受访者；candidate 候选人；interviewer 采访者。故选 C。

60. 选 D　刘娇娇的感人事迹鼓励和引导年轻人要珍惜和父母共度的时光，要有责任感。a sense of responsibility 责任感。故选 D。

【语篇解读】 湖北省武汉市的一名年轻男子在网上迅速走红，因为他在地铁上睡着后，他手里拿着手机，屏幕上用大字体显示着："如果你需要我的座位，请叫醒我。"他的这种暖心的行为深深地打动了广大网民，大家纷纷称赞他的善良。

61. **解析**：句意：近日，一段关于湖北省武汉市一名年轻男子在地铁上的暖心行为的视频在社交媒体上走红后，这名男子在网络上引起了轰动。设空处修饰句子，应用副词，故填 recently。
答案：recently

62. **解析**：句意：在视频中，人们可以看到，这个人在地铁上睡着后，手里拿着手机，屏幕上有一条大字体的信息，上面写着："如果你需要我的座位，请叫醒我。"see sb. doing sth. 为固定搭配，意为"看到某人正在做某事"，此句用到了其被动结构，故填 holding。
答案：holding

63. **解析**：句意：这段视频是同车的一名乘客拍摄的，他把视频传到了微博上。设空处描述过去的动作，应用一般过去时，且设空处和主语 The video 为被动关系，故填 was captured。
答案：was captured

64. **解析**：句意：这段时长仅 7 秒的视频在短短两天内就被观看了 1 900 多万次。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导定语从句，先行词为 video，指物，在从句中作主语，故填 which。
答案：which

65. **解析**：句意：中国网民被这个年轻人的行为深深地感动了，纷纷称赞他的善良。根据设空处前的介词 for 和形容词性物主代词 his 可知，设空处应为名词，故填 kindness。
答案：kindness

66. **解析**：句意：一位网友甚至评论："我只需 7 秒钟就爱上了这个年轻人。"fall in love with 为固定搭配，意为"爱上"，故填 in。
答案：in

67. **解析**：句意：这位谦虚的人在网上走红后拒绝了采访邀请，并说他只是做了他觉得应该做的事。and 连接并列成分，根据其后的 said 可知，设空处应用一般过去时，故填 refused。
答案：refused

68. **解析**：句意：在微博上，他感谢了网友对他的爱和赞扬。设空处指代 netizens，且修饰名词 love and praise，应用形容词性物主代词，故填 their。
答案：their

69. **解析**：句意：他说，当他在地铁上无事可做时，他总是会睡着，又担心其他人可能需要座位，所以想到了这个在手机屏幕上留言的主意。设空处特指在手机屏幕上留言的主意，故填定冠词 the，或填 this，表示"这个"。
答案：the / this

70. **解析**：句意：他补充说，希望这种正能量可以传播得更远。根据句意可知，设空处暗含比较意义，且指抽象意义上的"远"，故填 further。
答案：further

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短文改错

I'm Li Lei, a high school student from China. I ~~was~~ am here in Britain for my holiday. At around 8:30, ~~in~~ on the morning of February 8th, I found ~~out~~ a lost suitcase near the exit of Heathrow Airport. I waited ~~patient~~ patiently for some time, ~~so~~ but/yet nobody came for it.

I had no ~~choices~~ choice but to hand ~~them~~ it in to the information center. It's a black square suitcase, ~~what~~ which is just as big as a school bag. When ~~picking~~ picked, the suitcase was half open and there were some documents and a camera in it.

I hope ∧ the/its owner can come back and get it soon!

书面表达

One possible version:

These years global warming is becoming a serious problem, endangering people's lives.

Several factors contribute to the rise of the temperature. Firstly, a lot of greenhouse gases are produced by cars and factctories; Secondly, people burn a lot of coal and wood for their life; Thirdly, the loss of forests is another cause of global warming.

Global warming will cause some harmful effects. Some islands will disappear because of rising sea levels, and thus people of certain countries will have to look for new places to live in. Extreme weather will also result from global warming. If the temperature keeps rising, some animals and plants will disappear from the planet, thus destroying the ecosystem.

Facing such a threat, we should join efforts to "cool" the earth. We can take the subway or bus to work instead of driving private cars to reduce greenhouse gases. All in all, we are supposed to remember it's our responsibility to save our earth.

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

录音材料:

Text 1

M: What do we need at the supermarket?

W: Well, we've got enough bread and vegetables, ①**but we need more oatmeal.**

M: What about cheese and butter?

W: No, we've got enough.

Text 2

M: How about the steak I bought yesterday?

W: ②**It couldn't be better. Cooking is really your field.**

Text 3

M: Cart's playing with some boys in the park.

W: ③**Should he do that when the final exam is around the corner**?

Text 4

M: I like this cell phone. But it's too dear for me to afford.

W: If you really like it, ④**I can offer you 10% discount, its fixed price is $200.**

Text 5

M: Why don't you have ice cream, Jasmine? Don't you like it?

W: Yes, I do. ⑤**But I am having a cold today.**

Text 6

M: Good afternoon, madam. Is anyone taking care of you?

W: No, not yet. ⑥**Could you show me that overcoat in the middle**?

M: Certainly. What color, black or silver grey?

W: Silver grey, please. I like the color.

M: Silver grey suits you.

W: Is it 100% wool?

M: Of course. It's 100% new wool. Why not try it on?

W: OK! Mm... I think it fits me.

M: It fits you very well. It looks good on you, madam.

W: How much is it?

M: It is just $299. But we can take 10% off if you buy it today.

W: ⑦**Well, it's still very expensive.**

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Text 7

M: What can I do for you, ma'am?

W: ⑧**I want to buy a cupboard**.

M: You can have a good choice here. What kind of material do you want, solid wood or composite board?

W: I prefer solid wood. What are these toys over there?

M: They are gifts for each buyer. How about the one beside the toys? This is the best-seller.

W: ⑨**I like the color, but its style is too old.** Do you have a modern one?

M: Yes, we do. Look at the one in the corner. I think you will like it.

W: Not bad. What is the price?

M: ⑩**$200. And if you buy it today, you can get it $20 cheaper.**

Text 8

W: It's time to go home. I really don't want to leave. I've had such fun here with you.

M: I'm glad.

W: Thank you so much for taking me to Disneyland. ⑫**That is wonderful.**

M: I'm sorry that you've got to leave.

W: So am I.

M: I'm really glad that you enjoyed your stay here.

W: ⑪**Thank you for your invitation.**

M: You're welcome. I hope you'll have a safe trip back. ⑪⑬**Give a phone call when you get home.**

W: I will. Thanks again. Bye, bye!

M: Bye!

Text 9

M: Good afternoon. ⑭**I believe that this house is for sale.**

W: ⑭**That's right.**

M: ⑭**May I have a look at it, please**?

W: Yes, of course, come in.

M: How long have you lived here?

W: ⑮**10 years.**

M: Then why do you want to sell it?

W: Because I'm retired, ⑯**and I want to live in the country.**

M: How much does this house cost?

W: ⑰ **$76,850.**

M: That's a little too dear.

W: But it's worth every penny of it.

M: Well, I see and I will tell my wife about it. Actually, I like it very much.

Text 10

⑱**Rose left school when she was seventeen years old** and ⑲**went to a college for a year to learn to type.** She passed her examinations quite well and then to look for work. She was still living with her parents. A lot of people were looking for typists at that time, so it was not difficult to find interesting work. Rose went to several offices, and then chose one of them. It was near her parents' house. She thought, "I will walk there every morning. I won't go by bus." She went to the office again and said to the manager, "I want to work here but how much will you pay me?" "We will pay you $27 now," the manager answered, "⑳**and $30 in three months.**" Rose thought for a few seconds before she answered. Then she said, "All right, then I'll start in three months' time."

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文,是一则有关暑期活动的广告,该广告主要向学生们推荐了四个不同风格的活动。

21. 选 A　细节理解题。题干中的 go camping 是关键词,与 **Outdoor Adventure**(**OUT**)活动栏目中的"wild camping"呼应。

22. 选 D　细节理解题。根据题干中的 Mrs. Wilson 可定位到 **WWⅠ Battlefields and Paris**(**WBP**)这一栏,然后根据"After staying overnight in London, we travel on Day 2 to northern France to visit the World War Ⅰ battlefields."可知,这里的 Day 2 就是题干中的 Tuesday,由此可知应该选 D 项。A 项是周一(Monday)的旅游内容,B 项是周四的旅游内容,C 项是周五的旅游内容。

23. 选 A　细节理解题。通读 **Potty about Potter**(**POT**)一栏的内容可知,参观完 Warner Bros Studio 之后在 Streatley-on-Thames 过夜,第二天在 Oxford's Christchurch 外野餐,据此可知该活动历时两天。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了火山 Paracutin 由无到有的事情。

24. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段"... the Mexican village of Paracutin"以及第三段"When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano."可知选 B。

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25. 选 C　推理判断加细节理解题。Paracutin 产生于田野之中。随着它的不断生长,自然毁坏了田野,毁坏森林,见最后一段倒数第二句。

26. 选 A　细节理解题。本文介绍了一座火山由无到有的过程。

27. 选 A　推理判断题。由文中第一、第二段可知 A 正确。

【语篇解读】 本文主要叙述了造成洪水泛滥的几种原因。

28. 选 D　标题归纳题。本文主要叙述了造成洪水泛滥的几种原因。

29. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句可判断出答案。

30. 选 A　细节理解题。逐项对比原文内容可知,选项 A 错误。可对比第二段第四句内容。

31. 选 D　细节理解题。可用排除法,把叙述错误的选项排除。选项 A 可参考最后一段倒数第二句。选项 B 可参考第三段第二句。选项 C 可从全文内容来判断,并非只有沿海地区遭受洪水的侵扰。

【语篇解读】 本文主要叙述了中国正设法重现丝绸之路的光彩,以促进经济、旅游发展。

32. 选 B　词义猜测题。由第三段第一句“Now China is seeking to revive(复兴) the Silk Road”可知,现在中国正在设法重现丝绸之路的光彩,因此推断画线单词所在句的句意:最终,一条路出现了;由于 17 世纪之后海上交通的发展,陆运路线消失了。所以画线单词的词义是“消失”,与 disappear 意义相近,故 B 项正确。

33. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段“It is hoped that goods can be shipped westwards by land far more quickly and economically than by sea.”可知,中国重现丝绸之路是希望能够通过陆地比海洋更快更经济地将商品输送至西方。故 C 选项正确。

34. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“But the plan is also to attract more tourists.”可知重现丝绸之路吸引了更多的游客,促进了中国的旅游业。故 D 选项正确。

35. 选 A　标题归纳题。纵观全文可知,文章主要讲述中国正在设法重现丝绸之路的光彩,通过陆地比海洋更快更经济地将商品输送至西方。欧洲人能够踏上丝绸之路寻觅现代奇迹和已被遗忘的辉煌。所以 A 选项“迷人的丝绸之路”为最佳标题。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,讨论了如何和应声虫打交道以及如何让他们说出自己的想法。

36. 选 D　本段是讲应声虫的特点。D 选项“即使提出的所有的点子都互相矛盾”,与空前句相承接,符合语境,故选 D。

37. 选 E　本段是建议与应声虫讨论他们的行为,E 选项“有时候他们没意识到他们对每件事都同意”符合语境,故选 E。

38. 选 A　A 选项“询问他们的观点是什么”与空后句中的“and ask their opinions”相照应,符合语境,故选 A。

39. 选 C　空前句是推测应声虫总是同意的原因,C 选项提供了另一种可能,符合语境。

40. 选 G　空前句“Thank them for their ideas.”,而 G 选项说明这样做的好处,且 G 项中的 This 指代上文的做法,前后衔接紧密。故选 G。

【语篇解读】 文章讲述了英国郊区有一个小木屋,带着一个大花园,人们经常看见一个老人在修剪,浇花和施肥。虽然他失明了,可是他依然把花园照顾得很好。因为花园在他的心里,他虽然看不到花儿盛开的美丽,但是他能听到花开的声音。

41. 选 C　联系上文,有一个老人居住在这个地方,那么整理花园就是老人做的事,他经常被人们看见在修剪,浇花和施肥。

42. 选 A　该句考查一个定语从句,garden 作先行词,where 在从句中作地点状语。

43. 选 D　每一个路人都禁不住带着羡慕看一眼。glance 一瞥。

44. 选 A　根据下文的 the young painter 可知是一天一个年轻的画家经过老人的花园。

45. 选 B　be lost in... 沉浸在……此处指画家沉浸在对美景的欣赏中。

46. 选 C　勾画着(picture)如果他生活在如此美丽的一个地方,他将会多么幸福。

47. 选 B　if 如果,引导条件状语从句,表示如果他能生活在如此美丽的一个地方将会多么幸福。

48. 选 C　根据下文的 which you can't see 可知他突然发现老园丁是盲人。

49. 选 A　年轻的画家靠近那位老人。

50. 选 D　根据上文的 so well-tended 可知画家问老人你为何忙于照顾这些你看不到的花儿。

51. 选 B　我真正地喜欢这份工作。

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52. 选 B　虽然我看不到这些花儿，但是我可以触摸到它们。give a touch to 触摸。

53. 选 C　而且对于最后一点，就是你。

54. 选 B　我知道大家都知道花朵是天使，没有人能拒绝它们。turn down 拒绝。

55. 选 A　结合语境此处表示许多热爱生活的人会驻足。

56. 选 A　结合语境可知，我美丽的花园会给他们带来好心情。

57. 选 C　而且它也给我一个和你说话的机会。

58. 选 C　老人看不见和每朵花都有一双眼睛构成转折。

59. 选 D　每朵花都有一双眼睛，能够看到老人的美和善。with which(指 eyes)作后一句的方式状语。

60. 选 B　根据后面的 voice 可知是他当然能听到花开的声音。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，旨在介绍荷兰人抗击洪水的努力和方法。

61. **解析**：考查固定短语。afford to do sth. “承受得起……”句意：海拔低于陆地一半的国家不能忽视海平面上升的问题。

答案：to ignore

62. **解析**：考查名词。句意：花了很多钱在洪水的预防上。prevention 是名词“预防”。

答案：prevention

63. **解析**：考查名词单复数。句意：在这些具有挑战性的环境中生活鼓舞了荷兰人发展了许多抗洪的优良方法。circumstances 是名词“环境”。

答案：circumstances

64. **解析**：考查动名词。句意：在这些具有挑战性的环境中生活鼓舞了荷兰人发展了许多抗洪的优良方法。介词 of 后面跟动名词 fighting floods“抗洪”。

答案：fighting

65. **解析**：考查介词。be limited to“局限于……”。

答案：to

66. **解析**：考查形容词。句意：在这些地区生活非常舒适。pleasant 是形容词“令人愉快的”。

答案：pleasant

67. **解析**：考查动词时态和语态。句意：现在正在开发的一种解决方案。所以用现在进行时的被动语态。

答案：is being developed

68. **解析**：考查副词。此处用副词修饰动词 sink。

答案：simply

69. **解析**：考查定语从句。先行词是 floating neighborhoods，关系代词 which 作介词 in 的宾语。

答案：which

70. **解析**：考查连词。根据句子的意思是说直到洪水结束，till/until是连词“直到”。

答案：till/until

短文改错

When taking a test, you may feel shaky, sweaty, with your heart ~~beat~~ beating quickly. It means you get test anxiety.

Actually, test anxiety is ~~the~~ a type of performance anxiety.

You feel ~~worrying~~ worried about how you can perform well and focus ~~with~~ on some bad things that may happen. Test anxiety ~~create~~ creates more pressure on you, ~~that~~ which may prevent you from doing your best. But test anxiety can ∧ be overcome.

The following ~~method~~ methods can help deal with test anxiety and let you ~~to~~ gain a perfect score. First, make full preparations for the test and think ~~positive~~ positively. Then, learn some breathing exercises to help calm yourself down.

书面表达

One possible version:

Hurricanes, which most frequently happen during summer, have a close relationship with human beings, since they bring enough rainfall to many places.

However, as one of the most destructive natural disasters, hurricanes have also brought quite a lot of damage. Usually, hurricanes happen in a sudden way and they're very destructive. What's worse, when a district is hit by a hurricane, its towns and crops will be flooded due to the heavy rainfall, which will in turn cause a heavy loss to people's lives and property.

To protect people's lives and property, the government should take effective measures.

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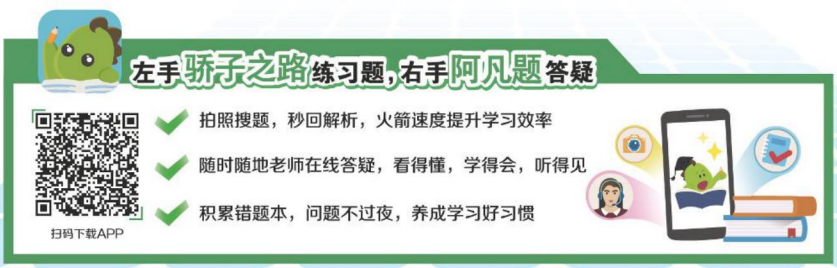

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