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提示:全书包括课时作业、阶段检测、答案与解析三部分,共计 144 页。

(根据教师教学情况不同,课时作业部分可在书中作答,也可撕下使用。)

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Unit 1 Living well

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 伤残;无能;无力
   _____ *vt.* 使丧失能力;使伤残
   _____ *adj.* 伤残的
2. _____ *n.* 雄心;野心
   _____ *adj.* 有雄心的;有野心的
3. _____ *adj.* 吵闹的;嘈杂的
   _____ *n.* 噪音
4. _____ *adj.* 适合的;适宜的
   _____ *vt.* 适合 *n.* 套装
5. _____ *adj.* 有益的;受益的
   _____ *n.* 利益 *v.* 有利于;受益
6. _____ *adj.* 外向的;友好的;外出的;离开的
7. _____ *vt.* 使适应;改编
8. _____ *n.* 缺席;不在某处
   _____ *adj.* 缺席的
9. _____ *vt.* 使……不悦;惹恼
   _____ *adj.* 颇为生气的
10. _____ *n.* 心理(学)
    _____ *adj.* 心理的;精神的
    _____ *adv.* 心理(学)地;精神上地
11. _____ *n.* 鼓励;奖励
    _____ *vt.* 鼓励
12. _____ *n.* 行为;品行 *vt.* 指挥;管理;主持

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 换句话说
2. _____ 适合
3. _____ 切去;省略;停止(做某事)
4. _____ 上气不接下气
5. _____ 总而言之
6. _____ 闲坐着
7. _____ 和;也
8. _____ 在很多方面
9. _____ 取笑

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. 不定式的完成式

   She is proud _____(take) part in competitions and _____(break) a record by running two laps(800 metres) this year.

   她很自豪她参加了比赛而且在今年的 800 米长跑中打破了记录。

2. **too... to...** "太……而不能……"

   Sometimes, too, I was _____ so my education suffered.

   而且有时候"我"的身体很虚弱,以至于不能去上学,因此"我"的学习受到了影响。

3. **every time** 引导时间状语从句

   _____, I felt stupid because I was behind the others.

   每次缺课之后,"我"就觉得自己很笨,因为我比别人落后了。

4. "**as + *adj.* + a/an + *n.* + as**"结构

   Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live _____ you do.

   接受他们,给予他们鼓励,让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the text and match the answer.

Para. 1( ) A. How Marty's disability developed.
Para. 2( ) B. How Marty's life has become easier.
Para. 3( ) C. Marty's disease has helped him grow stronger.
Para. 4( ) D. Marty met a lot of difficulties at school.
Para. 5( ) E. An introduction to Marty and his muscle disease.

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Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer.

1. Why can't the doctors make Marty better?

A. Because there hasn't been similar diseases.

B. Because Marty is too weak to be tested.

C. Because they are not sure what's wrong with him.

D. Because they haven't done enough tests.

2. Marty seems to be a fairly _____person who is realistic about his disability and considers he has a good life.

A. positive B. negative

C. objective D. subjective

3. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. Marty always feels sorry for himself

B. Marty gets low marks in his studies due to his disability

C. Marty has become more independent because of his disability

D. Marty writes his story to tell people how serious his disease is

4. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Marty's terrible disease.

B. Marty's motto of living one day at a time.

C. Marty's discouragement because of his disability.

D. Marty's disability and his life which call on us to give the disabled encouragement.

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. I think I had at least a billion tests, including one in which they cut out a piece of muscle from my leg and looked at it under a microscope.

句式分析 本句为主从复合句。I think 后跟一个省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句。in which 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 one(代指 tests)。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. My ambition is to work for a firm that develops computer software when I grow up.

句式分析 to work for a firm 为动词不定式短语作表语;that develops computer software 为 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 a firm,that 在从句中作主语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

Need a Job This Summer?

The provincial government and its partners offer many programs to help students find summer jobs. The deadlines and what you need to apply depend on the program.

Not a student? Go to the government website to learn about programs and online tools available to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round.

Jobs for Youth

If you are a teenager living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(符合条件)for this program, which provides eight weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: Youth 15 ~ 18 years old in select communities (社区).

Summer Company

Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to $3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 ~ 29, returning to school in the fall.

Stewardship Youth Ranger Program

You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource management projects for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

Summer Employment Opportunities (机会)

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older. Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.

1. What is special about Summer Company?

A. It requires no training before employment.

B. It provides awards for running new businesses.

C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.

D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

2. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Program?

A. 15 ~ 18. B. 15 ~ 24.

C. 15 ~ 29. D. 16 ~ 17.

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3. Which program favors the disabled?

A. Jobs for Youth.

B. Summer Company.

C. Stewardship Youth Ranger Program.

D. Summer Employment Opportunities.

B

Seven-year-old Faith never thought much about putting a prosthetic limb(假肢) where her left hand had once been, not until the little girl learned she could design her own limb, tie it on easily and then jump on her bike and cycle away at speeds previously only imagined.

With family members occasionally shouting "Be careful" and "Watch out for that car", Faith firmly placed her new hand's bright blue and pink fingers on her bike and took off for a seemingly endless sojourn (逗留) around the Build It Workspace on Tuesday morning. Inside, just a short time before, that hand was built overnight.

"I don't think we'll ever get her off it," said her mother, Nicole, smiling as she watched her daughter continue to circle the parking lot in this Orange County, California suburb.

The prosthetic limb represents a breakthrough in small hands that are economical and easy for children to use.

Faith had compartment syndrome (间隔综合征) when her position during childbirth (分娩) cut off the flow of blood to her left forearm, severely damaging her tissue, muscle and bone. After nine months of trying to save the limb, doctors determined they had to cut off the part just below the elbow.

Her parents were working with the nonprofit group E-Nable to get her a 3D-printed hand, but the technology is so new that there's a waiting list. Then her mother learned of what Build it Workspace could do from a friend.

Although the company, founded less than a year ago by mechanical engineer Mark Lengsfeld, has printed out everything from pumps for oil and gas companies to parts for unmanned aerial vehicles (无人机), this was the first hand Lengsfeld and his employees had built.

4. What is the text mainly about?

A. The wide use of 3D printing.

B. 7-year-old Faith can ride the bike now.

C. What Build It Workspace could do.

D. 3D printing benefits a 7-year-old girl.

5. Why were Faith's parents unable to get a 3D-printed hand from E-Nable?

A. It costs too much.

B. The technology is too new.

C. Many people are waiting for it.

D. E-Nable can't make a hand for children.

6. What does the underlined "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Faith's bike. B. The 3D printer.

C. The parking lot. D. Faith's prosthetic limb.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

At eight, Alice suffered from a strange muscle disease. She got out of breath after doing something for a while. Unfortunately, the doctor didn't name the disease even if they cut 1. _____ a piece of muscle to research it under a microscope. Later, her other organs went bad. Because of the trouble, she was made fun 2. _____ by our fellow students, which made her 3. _____ (annoy). All in all, her life became a mess. As one of her best 4. _____ (company), I thought we should help her. My idea met with others' 5. _____ (approve). We would let her live with dignity. we read books written by Helen to her and encouraged her. Gradually she became outgoing, adapted 6. _____ her new life and found many things to do. Now, Alice has a busy life with no time to sit 7. _____ feeling sorry for herself. As well as writing, she also looks after her pets, 8. _____ are a tortoise and a parrot. Last week, her article was published. When we congratulated her, she thanked us for our 9. _____ (assist). But in fact she taught us a lot 10. _____ many ways.

词汇积累

1. provincial	*adj.* 省的;地方的
2. available	*adj.* 可获得的;有空的
3. depend on	取决于
4. training	*n.* 培训
5. run	*vt.* 经营;管理
6. cut off	切断

难句解读

Summer Company provides students with hands—on business training and awards of up to $3,000 to start and run their own summer business.

[分析] Summer Company 是句子的主语;谓语是provides,介词 with 之后接两个宾语,to start and run... 作目的状语。

[翻译] Summer Company 给学生们提供亲身实践的商业培训和多达 3 000 美元的奖金,让他们启动和经营他们自己的暑期公司。

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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(根据汉语或首字母提示填空)

1. The headmaster gave away the graduation c_____ to the excellent graduates at the graduation ceremony.
2. Their food is _____(足够的) and it includes meat at least every other day, vegetables and fruit.
3. (**2019·湖北武汉外国语学校月考**)That key will come in h_____ if you lock yourself out.
4. There are usually many taxis waiting at the e_____ of the railway station.
5. On the basis of our sales forecasts, we may begin to make a _____(利润) next year.
6. As _____(毕业) day drew near, the students were all anxiously preparing for their final exams.
7. He r_____ his manager post because he had been offered a better job.
8. —What do you think of Alice?
   —She is an easy-going and o_____ girl.
9. (**2019·浙江余姚中学月考**)The unequal treaty was finally a_____, and people in the country were happy.
10. He commented that this novel was a masterpiece of American _____(文学).

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. When the old man fell down, few of the passengers came to his _____ (assist).
2. As soon as he came to power, he had the rule _____ (abolish) at once.
3. We have received many letters of _____(congratulate).
4. I can't agree to anything without my parents' _____ (approve).
5. The old man is trying his best to make the books _____ (access) to the children.
6. The space available is not adequate _____ our needs.
7. My whole family came to my _____ (graduate) last week.
8. The doctors should try to help those who have trouble _____ (understand) others.
9. It is necessary that everyone should enjoy the film _____ dignity.
10. Usually there are some seats _____ (reserve) for the disabled.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. To her delight, her parents have approved her going abroad for further study. _____
2. Christmas is a special holiday when the whole family are supposed to getting together. _____
3. The match can have been held last month, but unfortunately it had to be postponed(推迟) because of the bad weather. _____
4. You can never imagine the difficulty we had walk home in the snowstorm. _____
5. (**2019·湖南衡阳段考**)A great many urban residents(居民) dream of having easy access with modern transportation so that their life will be more convenient and much easier. _____

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. True or False.

1. The main purpose of Alice Major writing to Ms L Sanders is to consider the matter of easy use of the cinema by disabled customers. (　　)
2. The buttons in the lift should be easy for people in wheelchairs to reach. (　　)
3. There should be earphones beside some seats in a special area. (　　)
4. There should be toilets for the disabled near the entrance to the cinema. (　　)

Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer.

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph of the letter?
   A. To tell the reader the purpose of the letter.
   B. To show the writer's respect for the architect.
   C. To show the writer's thanks for the architect's design.
   D. To make friends with the architect.
2. Which of the following adjectives is NOT used in the passage about the equipment or facilities(设施)?
   A. Handy.　　B. Easy.
   C. Convenient.　　D. Comfortable.
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "dignity"?
   A. Self-respect.　　B. Pride.
   C. Politeness.　　D. Good manners.

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4. Who will be happy if the cinema is designed as the writer suggests?
A. The people in the wheelchairs.
B. The hearing-impaired customers.
C. The cinema owners and the disabled people.
D. The able-bodied people.

5. From the letter we know that Alice Major advised the architect to consider _____ things.
A. two B. three
C. four D. five

Ⅲ. Intensive reading to finish the passage.

Dr. Ms Sanders,

Learning that you are to be the architect for the new Bankstown cinema. I 1. _____ (sincere) hope you can consider the following things for the disabled.

First of all, I think the cinema should have access for wheelchairs and it would be 2. _____ (hand) to have lifts to all 3. _____ (part) of the cinema. What's more, the cinema should have earphones for people 4. _____ have trouble hearing. Then I'd like to suggest that the seats at the back 5. _____ (place) higher so that everyone can see the screen easily. About the toilet, I think 6. _____ would be more convenient to place the toilets near the entrance 7. _____ the cinema. As for the parking lot, if the spaces 8. _____ (reserve) for the disabled are close to the cinema entrance, it is easier for the disabled to get to the film in comfort.

I hope my suggestions will meet with your 9. _____ (approve). At the same time, more people's going to the cinema means making 10. _____ (high) profits than before.

Yours,
Alice Major

Ⅳ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. I read in the newspaper today that you are to be the architect for the new Bankstown cinema.

句式分析 本句的结构分析如下：

I read in the newspaper today
主句
→"be to do"表将来
that you (are to be) the architect for the new Bankstown cinema.
↓
that 引导的宾语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. So I'd like to suggest that the seats at the back be placed higher than those at the front so that everyone can see the screen easily.

句式分析 本句的结构分析如下：

So I'd like to suggest
主句
→使用了虚拟语气，be 前省略了 should
that the seats at the back (be placed) higher than those at the front
↓
that 引导的宾语从句
so that everyone can see the screen easily.
so that 引导的目的状语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

A

(2019·安徽安庆一中期末考试)

What to Do when Someone Doesn't Like you

When someone tells me, "I don't care if people like me," they are showing me the emotional wall they use to block the hurt of rejection.

As humans are social animals, all of us care if people like us. Based on the need for social connections, your reactions to rejection and negative judgment can range from minor hurt to breakouts of depression. __1__

The first step to handle a negative situation is to recognize your reaction. Ask yourself, "What am I feeling?". __2__ Any betrayal (背叛) or embarrassment in your heart? Identify what feeling has shown up in your body, so you can choose what to do next.

__3__ When you sense yourself being shut out or feel defensive, ask yourself what the person actually means to do to you. Does he truly mean to offend you, or make fun of you? Your brain works very hard to keep you safe, so it will judge a situation threatening if there is any possibility of social harm.

When our brains sense a possible threat, we react as if we were personally attacked. Take a breath to relieve (减轻) the stress. __4__

Finally, if you believe the person doesn't like you, ask yourself if this matters. __5__ If not, what can you do to release your need to be liked by this person? And, what can you do to stay neutral and not return the dislike? The more you can come to accept others as who they are, the more you can move forward with your goals regardless of whether someone likes you or not.

A. If you can, look the person in his eyes.
B. Do you feel any fear or anger in your head?
C. Ask yourself what is true about the situation.

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D. Often people do not realize the impact of their words.

E. Will the person's judgment of you impact your work or life?

F. The ability to let a show of dislike roll off your back is a learned skill.

G. This will help you relax at present and take you out of your trembling mind.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

（**2019 · 全国卷Ⅱ**）

It's about 250 miles from the hills of west-central Iowa to Ehlers' home in Minnesota. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting, Ehlers __1__ about the small dog he had seen __2__ alongside the road. He had __3__ to coax（哄）the dog to him but, frightened, it had __4__.

Back home, Ehlers was troubled by that __5__ dog. So, four days later, he called his friend Greg, and the two drove __6__. After a long and careful __7__, Greg saw, across a field, the dog moving __8__ away. Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing the animal to him. Nervousness and fear were replaced with __9__. It just started licking（舔）Ehlers' face.

A local farmer told them the dog sounded like one __10__ as lost in the local paper. The ad had a __11__ number for a town in southern Michigan. Ehlers __12__ the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had __13__ their dog.

Jeff had __14__ in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off. Jeff searched __15__ for Rosie in the next four days.

Ehlers returned to Minnesota, and then drove 100 miles to Minneapolis to put Rosie on a flight to Michigan. "It's good to know there's still someone out there who __16__ enough to go to that kind of __17__," says Lisa of Ehlers' rescue __18__.

"I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as __19__ to it as I am to my dogs," says Ehlers. "If it had been my dog, I'd hope that somebody would be __20__ to go that extra mile."

1. A. read　B. forgot　C. thought　D. heard
2. A. fighting　B. trembling　C. eating　D. sleeping
3. A. tried　B. agreed　C. promised　D. regretted
4. A. calmed down　B. stood up　C. rolled over　D. run off
5. A. injured　B. stolen　C. lost　D. rescued
6. A. home　B. past　C. back　D. on
7. A. preparation　B. explanation　C. test　D. search
8. A. cautiously　B. casually　C. skillfully　D. angrily
9. A. surprise　B. joy　C. hesitation　D. anxiety
10. A. predicted　B. advertised　C. believed　D. recorded
11. A. house　B. phone　C. street　D. car
12. A. called　B. copied　C. counted　D. remembered
13. A. fed　B. adopted　C. found　D. cured
14. A. hunted　B. skied　C. lived　D. worked
15. A. on purpose　B. on time　C. in turn　D. in vain
16. A. cares　B. sees　C. suffers　D. learns
17. A. place　B. trouble　C. waste　D. extreme
18. A. service　B. plan　C. effort　D. team
19. A. equal　B. allergic　C. grateful　D. close
20. A. suitable　B. proud　C. wise　D. willing

词汇积累

1. coax	*v.* 哄
2. lick	*v.* 舔
3. figure	*v.* 认为；计算
4. scare... off	把……吓跑
5. rejection	*n.* 拒绝；否决
6. identify	*v.* 确认；认出

难句解读

"I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as close to it as I am to my dogs", says Ehlers.

［**分析**］ 本句是主从复合句。figured 后面是宾语从句，在宾语从句中，whoever lost the dog 为主语从句。

［**翻译**］ Ehlers 说："我认为不管是谁丢了这只狗，他可能与他的狗很亲近，就像我与我的狗一样。"

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. The desk clerk was made _____ (resign) because of her frequent absence from work.
2. It is very beneficial for us _____ (execise) every day.
3. There are many interesting books _____ (choose) from, but I don't know which one is suitable for me.
4. _____ (support) his family, Mr. Smith has to work from morning to night.
5. I am writing _____ (congratulate) you most sincerely on your appointment as president of the university.
6. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street but his mother told him not _____.
7. (**2019·河南新乡一中期末考试**) Though we have made great progress, there is still much _____ (improve).
8. This new film is said _____ (adapt) from a novel by Jane Austen.
9. (**2019·安徽六安一中月考**) Mr. King attempted _____ (solve) this problem in another way, but he failed.
10. He ran to the station quickly, only _____ (find) the train had gone.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. While the father believes that a high score in the exam is the only way to guaranteeing a successful career, the son wants to chase his own dream. _____
2. This made it possible for the disabled live a normal life. _____
3. (**2019·四川广元中学月考**) What we suggest is put off the sports meeting till next week. _____
4. Any books are not permitted be taken out of the library in the school. _____
5. The naughty boy made a face, which made every student to laugh loudly. _____
6. I would rather remain poor than obtaining money by dishonest means. _____
7. We shall have no choice but complain to the police about this man's bad behavior. _____
8. Jill was the first to making a compromise after our argument. _____
9. (**2019·山东日照一中期中考试**) Jack did whatever he could get access to the computer system. _____
10. The problem to discussed at tomorrow's meeting is related to our daily life. _____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Everyone fancies a bargain; if it is free, everyone loves it even more! Those who do not believe in a free lunch can now eat their words because it is possible to get things for free in Singapore without any conditions attached. Let me introduce you to some tips on where and how to gain some free presents, all without even touching your wallet.

Food

Go search for food festivals and fairs. These food sellers usually put out a lot of small samples for all to try. Famous ones include the Singapore Food Festival held annually in the month of July at various locations including the Takashimaya Square and Plaza Singapura.

Haircuts

There are well-known hair salons every month that require hair models for apprentices (学徒) to exercise their skills or for their hair stylists (发型师) to experiment with new styles. Unbelievable as it might sound, most people come out of this experience satisfied and addicted to more of such deals.

Free Internet

Most hotels offer free wifi. There are also many cafes in Singapore that offer free wireless surfing. However, order a coffee to avoid unfriendly stares from the staff. Popular spots include the McDonald's, Starbucks and Café Galilee outlets throughout our island.

Free City Tour

If you are a traveler in Singapore, the Singapore Tourism Board has arranged for you to enjoy a free two-hour city tour that offers you a choice to enjoy a Sentosa Island tour or a small-boat experience.

Living and traveling in Singapore is expensive, but sometimes all it takes is a closer look at all the little sheltered corners of this island to appreciate the occasional treasures that are given to those who seek.

1. The underlined part "all without even touching your wallet" means "_____".
   A. free of charge　　B. free of worry
   C. free of pain　　D. free of tax
2. Free "Haircuts" benefit hair salons through _____.
   A. advertising their products
   B. attracting more customers
   C. developing their staff's skills
   D. building their reputation

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3. In which part of a magazine can we read this text?

A. Health. B. Economy.

C. Education. D. Travel.

B

Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba Group announced a strategic partnership with Japanese game developer Hit-Point, granting Alibaba exclusive rights to publish the mobile game *Travel Frog* in the Chinese mainland. It marks the company's latest move to charge into the gaming business to keep its growth momentum strong.

From its release in December to March this year, the game was downloaded more than 16 million times by Chinese iPhone users. "The partnership will help Alibaba further tap into the gaming sector," a Beijing-based independent gaming analyst said. "Under the partnership, Alibaba will be able to further analyze the product and have a better understanding of how to make a huge hit in the market, which will fill its gap in terms of developing games," he added.

Alibaba's founder Jack Ma previously said the company "would rather starve to death than live on games", but the situation has changed and it is now taking aim at Tencent Holdings Ltd's dominate position in the booming games market.

A report by the Game Publishers Association Publications Committee, Gamma Data Corp and the International Data Corporation shows that revenue of the gaming market grew by 23 percent year-on-year to 203.6 billion *yuan* ($32.4 billion) in China in 2017, with more than 60 percent contributed by Tencent and NetEase Inc.

4. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

A. Alibaba is the only company to have the right to publish *Travel Frog* in the Chinese mainland.

B. Publishing Travel Frog has helped the company with its already booming gaming business.

C. Hit-Point permits Alibaba besides other companies to release *Travel Frog*.

D. Alibaba will only manage the gaming business to keep its growth momentum strong.

5. Who is *Travel Frog* targeted for?

A. Computer users. B. Internet users.

C. Phone users. D. Business users.

6. According to the analyst in paragraph 2, what kind of future can the partnership help Alibaba have?

A. *Travel Frog* has helped Alibaba make a big influence in the market.

B. Alibaba has made a successful move in developing games.

C. Alibaba has the ability to develop its own games.

D. Alibaba will move further into the gaming business and make a huge hit in the market.

7. What do we learn from the last two paragraphs?

A. Jack Ma keeps his word that Alibaba will never do game business.

B. Alibaba is now aiming at Tencent Holdings Ltd's dominate position in the booming games market.

C. The revenue of the game market didn't grow much compared with that the year before.

D. Tencent and NetEase Inc made great contributions to the revenue in China in 2017.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2020·济南高二检测)

As is known, some students have breakfast regularly. Therefore, others don't, or even skip it. Among of the students who have breakfast every day, only a few have a balanced diet which includes breads, milk and eggs. There is several reasons. First of all, many students don't know an importance of breakfast. Besides, many parents have limited knowledge about that a balanced diet is. Finally, teachers give students too much tasks, so they have no time have breakfast. In a word, every student should had breakfast regularly. The more balanced diet one has, the healthy he will be!

词汇积累

1. attached	*adj.* 附属的;所附的
2. be addicted to...	沉迷于;有瘾
3. mark	*vt.* 做标记;标明
4. in terms of	在……方面;根据……来说
5. download	下载

难句解读

Those who do not believe in a free lunch can now eat their words because it is possible to get things for free in Singapore without any conditions attached.

[分析] Those 是主语;who 引导定语从句,because 引导原因状语从句。

[翻译] 那些不相信免费午餐的人现在可以收回他们的话了。因为在新加坡不附加任何条件便可以获得免费的东西。

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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.* 雄心;野心
   _____ *adj.* 有雄心的;有野心的
2. _____ *adj.* 适合的;适宜的
3. _____ *adj.* 有益的;受益的
4. _____ *adj.* 外向的;友好的;外出的;离开的
5. _____ *vt.* 使适应;改编
6. _____ *vt.* 使……不悦;苦恼
   _____ *adj.* 颇为生气的;恼怒的
7. _____ *n.* 缺席;不在某处
   _____ *adj.* 缺席的
8. _____ *n.* 鼓励;奖励
   _____ *vt.* 鼓励
   _____ *adj.* 令人鼓舞的;振奋人心的
9. _____ *n.* 行为;品行 *vt.* 指挥;管理;主持
10. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 辞职;辞去(工作、职位等)
11. _____ *vt.* 祝贺;庆贺
12. _____ *n.* 毕业;毕业典礼
13. _____ *n.* 出口;离开;退场
14. disability *n.* _____
    disabled *adj.* _____
    disable *vt.* _____
15. noisy *adj.* _____
    noise *n.* _____
16. entry *n.* _____
17. fellow *n.* _____ *adj.* 同样的;
    _____
18. politics *n.* _____
19. abolish *vt.* _____
20. slavery *n.* _____
21. companion *n.* _____
22. assistance *n.* _____
23. adequate *adj.* _____
24. access *n.* _____
    accessible *adj.* _____
25. handy *adj.* _____
26. approval *n.* _____
    approve *vt.* & *vi.* _____
    disapprove *vt.* & *vi.* _____
27. dignity *n.* _____
28. profit *n.* _____
29. community *n.* _____

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. _____ 换句话说
2. _____ 适合;适应
3. _____ 切去;省略;停止(做某事)
4. _____ 上气不接下气
5. _____ 总而言之
6. _____ 闲坐着
7. _____ 和;也
8. _____ 在很多方面
9. _____ 取笑
10. _____ 不必担心
11. _____ (口语)(祝你)一切顺利
12. _____ 遇到;经历;会晤

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. Sometimes, too, I was **too weak to go to school** so my education suffered.
   而且有时候“我”的身体很虚弱,以至于不能去上学,因此“我”的学习受到了影响。
   [句式] **too... to...**
   [仿写] 我太忙了没时间和你去看电影。
   I am _____ with you.

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2. I have a very busy life with no time to sit around **feeling sorry for myself**.

"我"的生活很充实,没有时间闲坐着顾影自怜。

[句式] **现在分词短语作伴随状语**

[仿写] 他借钱给我,希望我也会为他的事同样尽力。

He lent me the money, _____ that I'd do as much for him.

3. Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live **as rich and full a life as** you do.

接受他们,给予他们鼓励,让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

[句式] **as + 形容词 + a/an + 名词 + as**

[仿写] 尽管有残疾,但杰克可以像其他人一样过着正常的生活。

In spite of disability, Jack can live _____ everybody else.

4. For disabled customers **it would be more convenient to place** the toilets near the entrance to the cinema.

在影院入口处的附近安排厕所会让残疾人感觉更加方便。

[句式] **It is convenient (for sb.) to do sth.**

[仿写] 网上购物相当方便,而且还可以买到各种廉价商品。

_____ online and you can also buy a wide variety of goods at a low price.

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. 我奶奶80岁了,但身体非常健康。每次爬楼梯,从未上气不接下气。(every time;out of breath)

_____

_____

2. 当别人问及长寿秘诀时,她说充足的锻炼是非常必要的,比如:有规律的散步、打太极等,这些都对身体有益处。(adequate;beneficial)

_____

_____

3. 另外,乐观的心态,并能迅速适应新的环境也与锻炼同等重要。(adapt;as. . . as)

_____

_____

4. 学会开心地生活,换句话说,不要为了一点点小事而生气。(in other words;annoy)

_____

_____

5. 总之,只有快乐生活每一天,你才能健康。(all in all)

_____

_____

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 Robots

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 渴望;欲望;渴求 *vt.* 希望得到;想要
2. _____ *n.* 满意;满足;令人满意的事物
   _____ *vt.* 使满意;使满足
   _____ *adj.* 感到满意的;感到满足的
3. _____ *vt.* 使警觉;使惊恐;惊动 *n.* 警报;惊恐
   _____ *adj.* 担心的;害怕的
4. _____ *n.* 同情(心)
5. _____ *adj.* 优雅的;高雅的;讲究的
6. _____ *n.* 喜爱;恩惠 *vt.* 喜爱;偏袒
7. _____ *vt.* 细看;仔细检查;粗略地看;浏览;扫描
8. _____ *adj.* 荒谬的;可笑的
9. _____ *vt.* 陪伴;伴奏
   _____ *n.* 陪伴;公司
10. _____ *adj.* 极坏的;极讨厌的;可怕的;(口语)糟透的
11. _____ *vt.* 宣布;声明;宣称;表明
12. _____ *vt.* 忌妒;羡慕
    _____ *adj.* 嫉妒的;羡慕的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 考验出;检验完
2. _____ 给……打电话
3. _____ 转身;翻转
4. _____ 不管;别惹;让……一个人待着;和……单独在一起

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **It + be + *adj.* + that...**
   _____ he looked so human.
   机器人如此通人性,这使她觉得不安和害怕。
2. 表地点的副词 **there** 位于句首,引导倒装句
   As she turned around, _____ Cladys Claffern.
   她一转身,就看到格拉迪丝·克拉芬站在那里。
3. **cannot have sb. doing sth.** "不能容忍某人做某事"
   But even though Tony had been so clever, he would have to be rebuilt—you _____ machines.
   但是,尽管托尼很聪明,他还得作一番改造——总不能让女人与机器人相爱吧。

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Ture or False.

1. Larry was going to be away from home so he hired a robot to accompany his wife. ( )
2. Claire didn't like the idea at the beginning, but she agreed to it at last. ( )
3. Tony could understand Claire when she said she was not clever. ( )
4. It was Claire that first decided to invite Gladys and her friends to her house. ( )
5. Claire's guests were filled with admiration when they saw her house was completely changed. ( )
6. The company was satisfied with Tony's report because he had successfully made a woman fall in love with him. ( )

Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer.

1. Why did Claire feel alarmed at the sight of Tony?
   A. Because he was a robot.
   B. Because she didn't like him.
   C. Because he was more like a human being than a machine.
   D. Because he never changed his facial expressions.
2. The robot Tony helped Claire to realize her dream by _____.
   A. making her home more elegant
   B. giving her a new haircut and changing the makeup she wore
   C. giving her advice on her dresses
   D. all the above
3. Why did Claire buy the items from the shop?
   A. Because her husband was to return.
   B. Because Tony was to leave.
   C. Because Tony wanted the house transformed.
   D. Because she thought she needed them.
4. Which of the following is NOT the reason why Tony opened the curtains?
   A. To let other women see everything.
   B. To show the risk of Claire's marriage.
   C. To let other women envy Claire.
   D. To make Claire elegant just like her neighbor.
5. As a result, the experiment shows _____.
   A. Claire fell in love with Tony
   B. Tony had to be rebuilt
   C. Tony was angry with his designer
   D. Both A and B

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Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. Claire didn't want the robot in her house, especially as her husband would be absent for three weeks, but Larry persuaded her that the robot wouldn't harm her or allow her to be harmed.

句式分析 本句是but连接的并列句。第一个分句中含有as引导的原因状语从句;第二个分句中that引导宾语从句。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. She cried out "Tony" and then heard him declare that he didn't want to leave her the next day and that he felt more than just the desire to please her.

句式分析 本句是一个主从复合句。heard him declare...是"hear + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"结构;declare后接两个并列的宾语从句,第一个that可以省略,而第二个that则不能省略。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. He had opened the curtains that night so that the other women would see him and Claire, knowing that there was no risk to Claire's marriage.

句式分析 本句是一个主从复合句。so that引导目的状语从句;knowing that there was no risk to Claire's marriage为现在分词短语作伴随状语;其中that引导宾语从句,作know的宾语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

(2019·全国卷Ⅱ)

"You can use me as a last resort (选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it." This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids' lacrosse (长曲棍球) club.

I guess that there's probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on... At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, "Alright. Yes, I'll do it."

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community (社区) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

1. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in Paragraph 1?
   A. She knows little about the club.
   B. She isn't good at sports.
   C. She just doesn't want to volunteer.
   D. She's unable to meet her schedule.
2. What does the underlined phrase "tug at the heartstrings" in Paragraph 2 mean?
   A. Encourage teamwork.
   B. Appeal to feelings.
   C. Promote good deeds.
   D. Provide advice.
3. What can we learn about the parent from Paragraph 3?
   A. She gets interested in lacrosse.
   B. She is proud of her kids.
   C. She'll work for another season.
   D. She becomes a good helper.
4. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?
   A. It gives her a sense of duty.
   B. It makes her very happy.
   C. It enables her to work hard.
   D. It brings her material rewards.

B



Has it come to this? Robots standing in for doctors at the hospital patients' bedside?

Not exactly, but some doctors have found a way to use a robot to check on patients while they're miles away from the hospital.

One is at Baltimore's Sinai Hospital. Equipped with cameras, a screen and microphone, the robot is guided into the rooms of Dr. Alex Gandsas' patients where he speaks to them as if he was right there.

"The system allows you to be anywhere in the hospital from anywhere in the world," said the surgeon, who specializes in weight-loss operation.

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Besides his normal morning and afternoon personal visits, Gandsas uses the $150,000 robot to visit patients at night or when problems arise. The robot can circle the bed and adjust the position of its two cameras, giving the perception from the patient's standpoint that the doctor is there. "They love it. They'd rather see me through the robot," he said of his patients' reaction to the machine. Nurse Florence Ford, who has worked with the robot since it was introduced about 18 months ago, said patients have reacted well, particularly because "Seeing the doctor's face gives them confidence".

Gandsas presented the idea to hospital leaders as a method to more closely observe patients following weight-loss operation. Since its introduction, Dr. Alex found that nearly one third of his 376 patients went out of hospital earlier than first expected.

Michael Chan, president of InTouch Technologies, said his company's device allows doctors to "be in more than one place at the same time".

Speaking with Gandsas through one of the robots at company headquarters, Chan said the company designs applications for the devices in remote areas and for dealing with shortages of health care workers. "They will soon be big," said Chan when asked about their future.

5. According to Dr. Alex, the purpose of using robots in the hospital is that _____.
   A. robots can provide patients more fun than doctors
   B. patients will be closely watched after being operated on
   C. robots can free doctors from their great work pressure
   D. hospitals can solve the problem of lacking medical workers
6. By using robots, Dr. Alex finds that _____.
   A. patients visited by robots may recover completely sooner
   B. the number of patients in his hospital is reducing a lot
   C. he can operate on different patients at the same time
   D. their hospital doesn't need as many medical workers as before
7. From the last sentence, we can learn that Michael Chan thinks that _____.
   A. people won't believe robots will do well in the future
   B. in the future bigger robots will be made to satisfy the needs
   C. more robots of this kind will be used in hospitals in the future
   D. the prices of the robots will be greatly reduced in the future
8. What would be the best title for the passage?
   A. Robots Replace Doctors to Treat Patients
   B. Robots Visit Patients When Doctors Can't
   C. High-tech Makes Patients Better Communicate with Doctors
   D. Robots Have Begun to Play a Great Part in Hospital Management

Ⅱ. 语法填空

(2020·安徽淮北一中高二月考)

The day that you enjoy all the 1. _____ (satisty) of having all the housework 2. _____ (do) by a robot might still be a few decades off. But increasingly engineers are saying that 3. _____ (robot) are going to make the leap from the factory floor to your family room.

Bill Gates once predicted the "Dawn of the Age of Robots". What's behind this new era? It's 4. _____ (part) a matter of technology. Devices that can recognize and respond to a human voice have been developed. There are now a few different ways for robots 5. _____ (move) around. They can walk, crawl or ride on wheels. They are being made smaller these days and also becoming 6. _____ (efficient).

A bigger part of the story depends 7. _____ the consumers. People around the world have tirelessly searched for ways to get lazier since the 1950s 8. _____ the television remote control was invented. Also considering the increasing wealth of people, engineers believe the opportunity 9. _____ (appear) ripe to introduce robots to ease our daily lives. Robots will do most of the basic housework 10. _____ just help you have more fun on the basketball court.

词汇积累

1. relieved	*adj.* 放心的;宽慰的
2. relief	*n.* 减轻;解除
3. motivation	*n.* 动机;积极性
4. tug at the heartstrings	牵动心弦;煽情
5. equip	*v.* 配备;装备
6. shortage	*n.* 不是;缺少

难句解读

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many.

[分析] 该句是一个复合句;句中的because引导了一个原因状语从句;there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many作此原因状语从句的宾语。

[翻译] 我暗自松了一口气,因为我知道许多人分担志愿者的责任就会(产生)真正的力量。

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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(根据汉语或首字母提示填空)

1. Our department has a s_____ of seven and all of us are women.
2. Jack is my older brother while Billy is my j_____ one.
3. You can invite Mary to play the guitar because she is a woman of _____ (才艺).
4. Theory and practice shall not be d_____ by us at all the time.
5. Most of the cameras that are being sold are d_____ ones.
6. (**2019·湖北武汉二中月考**)This is certainly a _____ (理论上的)risk but in practice there is seldom a problem.
7. Those who choose not to o_____ the law will be punished accordingly.
8. Judging from her e_____ look, she must have met with some troubles.
9. The poet expressed his deep and lasting a_____ for his motherland in this poem.
10. He was born in the purple and was brought up in the _____ (雄伟的) palace.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Night is a good time for my _____ (think).
2. The telephone rang and the man came up to pick up the _____ (receive).
3. I don't have much talent _____ music, I can't sing well.
4. I object to being told to do by someone junior _____ me.
5. Her son is working hard _____ her daughter is very lazy.
6. How many people were there _____ all at the party?
7. You've done so much work that you're bound _____ (pass) the exam.
8. Although he is short of money, he will manage to have his novel _____ (publish) soon.
9. They are discussing a film _____ (base) on a true story.
10. As a mother, she won't allow her children _____ (hurt).

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Isaac Asimov was an American scientist and a writer. _____
2. He wrote around 480 books where included mystery stories, science and history books. _____
3. He looked everywhere in search for his glasses. _____
4. We take for granted that everyone should have the chance to be educated. _____
5. I bought a book and lent one to him. _____

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. True or False.

1. Asimov was born in America on 2 January, 1920. ( )
2. In 1931 Asimov's talent for writing became obvious. ( )
3. Asimov found his talent for writing by chance. ( )
4. In 1950 he published his first science book. ( )
5. "The Foundation trilogy" consists of three stories about the death and rebirth of a great empire in a galaxy of the future. ( )

Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer.

1. What kind of books is Isaac Asimov best known for?
   A. Mystery stories.
   B. Science and history books.
   C. Books about the Holy Bible.
   D. Science fiction stories.
2. How old was Isaac Asimov when he became a biochemistry teacher at Boston University?
   A. 22. B. 28.
   C. 29. D. 38.
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. Isaac Asimov was born in Russia in January, 1920.
   B. Isaac Asimov began to write novels in 1939.
   C. Isaac Asimov moved to America with his parents when he was three years old.
   D. Isaac Asimov gained a master's degree in 1941.

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4. Which of the following is the RIGHT order according to the text?

a. Isaac Asimov worked as a junior chemist in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

b. Isaac Asimov began to publish stories in science fiction magazines.

c. Isaac Asimov became a full-time writer.

d. Isaac Asimov was infected with HIV.

e. Isaac Asimov got a divorce from his first wife.

A. b a e c d　　B. b a c e d

C. a b e c d　　D. a b d e c

5. The main idea of the fifth paragraph is about Isaac Asimov's _____.

A. birth date and place　　B. education

C. awards　　D. family life

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

（2019·江西南昌二中期末考试）

Nowadays it is necessary to be reasonable and flexible enough to avoid conflicts as much as possible and live in peace with others. __1__. If you have done all your best to avoid conflicts but you are still arguing, then read these effective tips on how to avoid conflicts.

1. Don't get in the center of the conflict

Sometimes people can get in the center of conflicts because they want to help. Frankly speaking, it is very risky, because it can make you the main figure of the conflict. __2__. You should focus on your own life issues.

2. Be kind

__3__. Life is full of conflicts and disagreements, and that's why you should find more conservative(保守的) ways of dealing with them. For example, kindness can lessen the conflict.

3. __4__

Peacekeepers tend to cooperate with people without bad emotions which usually lead to arguments and even conflicts. "The greatest victory is the battle not fought." This saying is the life motto of a natural-born peacekeeper. Don't worry if you are not a natural-born peacekeeper. You can gain this skill during life.

4. Walk off

When the conflict is gathering pace and you can't manage to keep yourself, you should choose to handle the situation in another way. By all means, try to keep yourself away from stress. __5__. You should get away from the situation for a while.

A. Try to be a peacekeeper

B. Conflicts are unavoidable, so try to accept them

C. Weak people usually desire others to offer help and support

D. It is helpful to put some distance between yourself and the competitor

E. Let other people sort out their relationships without your presence

F. When someone pushes you to the limit, try to act kindly towards this person

G. Arguing can either break your relationship or help you get to know your partner better

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Robocops Hit the Streets

Huge robots have invaded the city of Kinshasa. But they're not there to cause __1__. They're lending a helping hand by __2__ traffic!

Recently, the city's government __3__ three 8-foot-tall robots at busy street crossroads. They join two similar robots that were installed in 2013.

Each robot is __4__ with cameras and traffic lights. These machines are being used as police officers to __5__ drivers who don't follow the __6__ of the road. This should help make the streets safer for __7__.

Kinshasa is a huge city with a serious __8__ safety problem. About 9 million people live there. Its busy streets are crowded with cars whose drivers often fail to __9__ police officers. In the past eight years, more than 2,000 people have died in road __10__ in the city. Officials hope drivers will __11__ more attention to the robots, __12__ less dangerous streets.

To monitor traffic, each solar-powered robot has video cameras in its eyes. The cameras __13__ footage and spread it to a police station, where officers __14__ the information. If the

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police catch a driver breaking the law, they then send him or her a __15__. The robots also have traffic lights in their hands, and their bodies turn to signals when it's __16__ for cars and people on foot to cross crossroads. "These __17__ will be of important value to the police," Celestin said.

So far, people seem __18__ with the Robocops. "As a motorcyclist, I'm very happy with the robot's work", a Kinshasa man said. __19__ the traffic police control the cars here, there's still a lot of traffic. But since the robot arrived, we have seen that everything is in __20__.

1. A. interest　　B. trouble
   C. satisfaction　　D. pain
2. A. directing　　B. blocking
   C. interrupting　　D. designing
3. A. displayed　　B. operated
   C. placed　　D. arranged
4. A. covered　　B. combined
   C. provided　　D. equipped
5. A. leave alone　　B. fight against
   C. watch for　　D. appeal to
6. A. routes　　B. rules
   C. directions　　D. lines
7. A. walkers　　B. drivers
   C. passengers　　D. cleaners
8. A. neighborhood　　B. food
   C. school　　D. traffic
9. A. recognize　　B. understand
   C. obey　　D. challenge
10. A. fights　　B. accidents
    C. traps　　D. arguments
11. A. pay　　B. distract
    C. attract　　D. focus
12. A. resulting in　　B. keeping off
    C. leaving for　　D. turning to
13. A. scan　　B. store
    C. copy　　D. record
14. A. desire　　B. exchange
    C. review　　D. pile
15. A. sign　　B. ticket
    C. notice　　D. warning
16. A. safe　　B. awful
    C. possible　　D. necessary
17. A. signals　　B. cameras
    C. lights　　D. robots
18. A. confused　　B. alarmed
    C. pleased　　D. bored
19. A. Because　　B. When
    C. If　　D. Since
20. A. position　　B. danger
    C. time　　D. order

词汇积累

1. flexible	*adj.* 灵活的;易弯曲的
2. conflict	*n.* 战斗;冲突
3. tend to	倾向于……
4. invade	*vt.* 侵入;侵犯
5. result in	造成;导致
6. review	*v.* 复查;复习;回顾;写评论

难句解读

The cameras record footage and spread it to a police station, where officers review the information.

[**分析**] where 引导定语从句。

[**翻译**] 这些机器人录制视频,然后把视频传到警察局,警察们再审查信息。

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. He was said _____ (treat) badly in the supermarket when he was doing the shopping yesterday.
2. (**2018 · 北京卷**) A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles _____ (injure) and this meant not running for two weeks.
3. Having being used for many years, the machine needs _____ (repair).
4. The book written by the famous writer is worthy _____ (read).
5. (**2018 · 江苏卷**) I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ (carry) out in the past two years.
6. The boy _____ (catch) stealing in the store yesterday.
7. The problems put forward by your father last time _____ (set) aside at the meeting.
8. (**2019 · 吉林长春外国语学校期末考试**) With this in mind, perhaps Shakespeare and his peers are _____ (blame) for unusual British words such as "codswallop" and "balderdash", both of which, ironically, mean "nonsense".
9. A stranger was seen _____ (enter) the building and break glass.
10. The new car is too expensive for us _____ (afford).

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. The considerate wife was very pleased with her own cooking because it was tasted delicious and she was sure her husband would be fond of it. _____
2. Last night someone was heard open the door loudly. _____
3. The jewelry shop is reported in the local newspaper to have robbed last night. _____
4. Harris was disappeared from the scene as suddenly as he had appeared. _____
5. I can't accompany you to the zoo, because I have lots of tasks to be completed tonight. _____
6. I'll go to the post office. Do you have a letter to post? _____
7. This site is updating and will be back online in the not-too-distant future. _____
8. There is no doubt that his theory was proved correct. _____
9. This furniture is belonged to me. Leave it alone. _____
10. The expressway being completed by 2020 will help to promote the tourism of this city. _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Whether in the home or the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more common in the next few years. Social robots are about to bring technology to the everyday world in a more humanized way, said Cynthia Breazeal, chief scientist at the robot company Jibo.

While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools. For example, these robots will be able to distinguish when someone is happy or sad. This allows them to respond more appropriately to the user.

The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is designed to be a personalized assistant. You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks. The robot doesn't just deliver general answers to questions; it responds based on what it learns about each individual in the household. It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or taking family photos.

Social robots are not just finding their way into the home. They have potential applications in everything from education to health care and are already finding their way into some of these spaces.

Fellow Robots is one company bringing social robots to the market. The company's "Oshbot" robot is built to assist

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customers in a store, which can help the customers find items and help guide them to the product's location in the store. It can also speak different languages and make recommendations for different items based on what the customer is shopping for.

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns. But Oshbot, like other social robots, is not intended to replace workers, but to work alongside other employees. "We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us," said Breazeal.

1. How are social robots different from household robots?

A. They can control their emotions.

B. They are more like humans.

C. They do the normal housework.

D. They respond to users more slowly.

2. What can a Jibo robot do according to Paragraph 3?

A. Communicate with you and perform operations.

B. Answer your questions and make requests.

C. Take your family pictures and deliver milk.

D. Obey your orders and remind you to take pills.

3. We can learn from the last paragraph that social robots will _____.

A. train employees B. be our workmates

C. improve technologies D. take the place of workers

4. What does the passage mainly present?

A. A new design idea of household robots.

B. Marketing strategies for social robots.

C. Information on household robots.

D. An introduction to social robots.

B

Hollywood's theory that machines with evil (邪恶的) minds will drive armies of killer robots is just silly. The real problem relates to the possibility that artificial intelligence (AI) may become extremely good at achieving something other than what we really want. In 1960 a well-known mathematician Norbert Winner, who founded the field of cybernetics (控制论), put it this way, "If we use, to achieve our purposes, a mechanical agency with whose operation we cannot effectively interfere (干预), we had better be quite sure that the purpose put into the machine is the purpose which we really desire."

A machine with a specific purpose has another quality, one that we usually associate with living things: a wish to preserve its own existence. For the machine, this quality is not in-born, nor is it something introduced by humans; it is a logical consequence of the simple fact that the machine cannot achieve its original purpose if it is dead. So if we send out a robot with the single instruction of fetching coffee, it will have a strong desire to secure success by disabling its own off switch or even killing anyone who might interfere with its task. If we are not careful, then, we could face a kind of global chess match against very determined, super intelligent machines whose objectives conflict with our own, with the real world as the chessboard.

The possibility of entering into and losing such a match should concentrate the minds of computer scientists. Some researchers argue that we can seal the machines inside a kind of firewall, using them to answer difficult questions but never allowing them to affect the real world. Unfortunately, that plan seems unlikely to work: we have yet to invent a firewall that is secure against ordinary humans, let alone super intelligent machines.

Solving the safety problem well enough to move forward in AI seems to be possible but not easy. There are probably decades in which to plan for the arrival of super intelligent machines. But the problem should not be dismissed out of hand, as it has been by some AI researchers. Some argue that humans and machines can coexist as long as they work in teams—yet that is not possible unless machines share the goals of humans. Others say we can just "switch them off" as if super intelligent machines are too stupid to think of that possibility. Still others think that super intelligent AI will never happen. On September 11, 1933, famous physicist Ernest Rutherford stated, with confidence, "Anyone who expects a source of power in the transformation of these atoms is talking moonshine." However, on September 12, 1933, physicist Leo Szilard invented the neutron-induced (中子诱导) nuclear chain reaction.

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5. Paragraph 1 mainly tells us that artificial intelligence may _____.

A. run out of human control

B. satisfy human's real desires

C. command armies of killer robots

D. work faster than a mathematician

6. Machines with specific purposes are associated with living things partly because they might be able to _____.

A. prevent themselves from being destroyed

B. achieve their original goals independently

C. do anything successfully with given orders

D. beat humans in international chess matches

7. According to some researchers, we can use firewalls to _____.

A. help super intelligent machines work better

B. be secure against evil human beings

C. keep machines from being harmed

D. avoid robots' affecting the world

8. What does the author think of the safety problem of super intelligent machines?

A. It will disappear with the development of AI.

B. It will get worse with human interference.

C. It will be solved but with difficulty.

D. It will stay for a decade.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground. To everyone's surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

词汇积累

1. humanized	*adj.* 人性化的
2. distinguish	*v.* 区分;辨别
3. recommendation	*n.* 提议;推荐
4. intelligent	*adj.* 智能的;有才智的

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Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. _____ *n.* 渴望;欲望;渴求 *vt.* 希望得到;想要
2. _____ *n.* 满意;满足;令人满意的事物
   _____ *vt.* 使满意;使满足
   _____ *adj.* 感到满意的;感到满足的
   _____ *adj.* 令人满意的;令人满足的
3. _____ *n.* 警报;惊恐 *vt.* 使警觉;使惊恐;惊动
4. _____ *n.* 喜爱;恩惠 *vt.* 喜爱;偏袒
5. _____ *vt.* 陪伴;伴奏
   _____ *n.* 公司;同伴;陪伴
6. _____ *vt.* 宣布;声明;表明;宣称
7. _____ *adj.* 较年幼的;资历较浅的;地位较低的
   n. 年少者;晚辈;等级较低者
8. _____ *n.* 天才;特殊能力;才干
9. _____ *n.* 思想;思考
   _____ *n.* 想法
10. _____ *vt. & vi.* 服从;顺从
    _____ *vt. & vi.* 不服从;违抗
11. fiction *n.* _____
12. sympathy *n.* _____
13. overweight *adj.* _____
14. elegant *adj.* _____
15. scan *vt.* _____
16. absurd *adj.* _____
17. clerk *n.* _____
18. awful *adj.* _____
19. affair *n.* _____
20. envy *vt.* _____
21. digital *adj.* _____
22. grand *adj.* _____
23. affection *n.* _____
24. holy *adj.* _____
25. staff *n.* _____
26. chapter *n.* _____
27. divorce *n.* _____
    vt. _____
28. assessment *n.* _____
    assess *vt.* _____

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. _____ 考验出;检验完
2. _____ 给……打电话
3. _____ 转身;翻转
4. _____ 不管;别惹;让……一个人待着;和……单独在一起
5. _____ 将……放在一边;为……节省或保留(钱或时间)
6. _____ 一共;总计
7. _____ 一定做……

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. **It** was disturbing and frightening **that** he looked so human.
   机器人如此通人性,这使她觉得不安和害怕。
   [句式] **it 是形式主语,that 引导的从句是句子的真正主语**
   [仿写] 我们在竞赛中获胜真让人感到兴奋。
   _____ we have won the competition.

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2. As she turned around, **there stood Gladys Claffern.**

她刚转身,就看到格拉迪丝·克拉芬站在那里。

[句式] **there + live/stand/lie...**

[仿写] 图画中,在小溪边有一棵树,树上挂满了水果。

In the picture, _____ full of fruit on one side of the stream.

3. But even though Tony had been so clever, he would have to be rebuilt—you **cannot have women falling in love with machines**.

但是,尽管托尼很聪明,他还得作一番改造——总不能让女人与机器相爱吧。

[句式] **won't/can't have sb. doing...**

[仿写] 我不允许你用那种粗鲁的方式跟你的妈妈说话。

I _____ to your mother in a rude manner.

4. **What a sweet victory** to be envied by those women!

受到那些女士的妒忌,这该是多么甜美的胜利!

[句式] **what 引导的感叹句**

[仿写] 他是一个多么可爱的男孩啊!

_____

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. 与过去相比,许多人在数字时代都渴望有一个机器人。(compared with...;desire)

_____

_____

2. 当你受到惊吓时,它会陪伴着你直到你想一个人待着。(alarm;accompany;leave alone)

_____

_____

3. 你上班时,它会服从你的命令记录下给你打电话的号码,甚至会处理一些办公事务。(obey;ring up;affair)

_____

_____

4. 这样的机器人与其说是一台机器,不如说是一个朋友,我坚决支持机器人的研发。(more...than...;in favour of)

_____

_____

5. 我相信:如果你有这样的机器人,别人一定会羡慕你的。(be bound to;envy)

_____

_____

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　Under the sea

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *adj.*　每年的;按年度计算的 *n.* 年刊;年鉴
_____ *adv.*　每年;一年一次地
2. _____ *vt.*　当场见到;目击 *n.* 目击者;证人;证据
3. _____ *n.*　住所;住宿
_____ *v.*　容纳;向……提供住处
4. _____ *prep.*　在……对面 *adj.* 相对的;相反的
5. _____ *vi. & n.*　暂停;中止
6. _____ *vi.*　逃避;逃跑 *vt.* 逃离
7. _____ *vt.*　拖;拉;扯
8. _____ *n.*　深(度);深处
_____ *adj.*　深的 *adv.* 深地
_____ *adv.*　深深地
9. _____ *vt.*　催促;极力主张;驱策
_____ *adj.*　紧急的
10. _____ *vt.*　放弃;遗弃;抛弃
_____ *adj.*　被抛弃的;废弃的
11. _____ *n.*　关系;血缘关系;交往
_____ *n.*　关系;亲戚
12. _____ *n.*　保存;保护
_____ *v.*　保存;保护

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　整理;分类
2. _____　及时
3. _____　瞄准;针对
4. _____　在此期间;与此同时
5. _____　举起;支撑;耽搁
6. _____　帮助(……)摆脱困境或危难

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **when** 引导定语从句
_____ the killer whales, or "killers" as they were then called, helped the whalers catch the baleen whales that were on their annual migration.
那个时候,虎鲸(当时被称为"杀手")帮助捕鲸人在每年须鲸迁徙时捕捉须鲸。
2. **be about to do sth.** "将要做某事"
This was the call that announced there was about _____ _____ (be) a whale hunt.
这是宣告捕鲸行动马上就要开始的呼声。
3. **see** + 宾语 + 宾补
As we drew closer, I could see a whale _____ (attack) by a pack of about six other killers.
当我们靠近时,"我"能看到一条鲸鱼正在被其他六条虎鲸袭击。
4. **stop sb./sth.** (**from**) **doing sth.** 现在分词短语作伴随状语
"... And those others are stopping it _____ (dive) or _____ (flee) out to sea," George told me, _____ (point) towards the hunt.
"……而其他那些虎鲸则阻止它潜水或逃跑,"乔治一边指着捕猎的情景,一边告诉我。
5. 现在分词短语作原因状语
_____, the whale soon died.
因为受伤严重,这条鲸鱼很快就死了。

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the text and write the right order.

① Using a telescope we could see that something was happening.
②The killers started racing between our boat and the whale.
③Claney arrived at the station.

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④The men started turning the boat around to go home.

⑤Clancy heard a huge noise coming from the bay.

⑥The whaler yelled out.

⑦We jumped into the boat with the other whalers and headed out into the bay.

⑧The man in the bow of the boat aimed the harpoon at the whale.

Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer.

1. According to the text, which of the following is TRUE?

A. They ran down to the shore and found an enormous fish throwing itself out of the water.

B. Tom couldn't tell whalers when he found a whale.

C. George was a patient person.

D. George could beat the water with his oar to call Old Tom.

2. According to the text, which of the following is NOT true?

A. The killers like Old Tom are fierce yet always ready to help the whalers.

B. The writer didn't believe the killers could help the whalers catch whales before working at the whaling station.

C. The whalers left the body of the whale eaten up by the killers.

D. It was hard to handle the boat in the rough sea.

3. Why did the men start turning the boat around to go home after the whale died?

A. Because they didn't need a dead whale.

B. Because they couldn't find the whale's body.

C. Because they knew that the dead whale wouldn't float up to the surface for around 24 hours.

D. They had to do this because it was too late.

4. What does the word "it" in the sentence "He let it go and the harpoon hit the spot." refer to?

A. The whale. B. The boat.

C. The harpoon. D. The killer.

5. According to the text, the killer whales can protect men from being attacked by _____.

A. whales B. tigers

C. enemies D. sharks

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentence.

It took over half an hour to get the boat back to James, and when we approached him, I saw James being firmly held up in the water by Old Tom.

句式分析 本句中 and 连接两个并列分句。第一个分句属于"It takes/took some time to do sth."句型,其中 it 作形式主语,不定式短语为真正的主语。在后一个并列分句中,when 引导时间状语从句;saw James being firmly held up 为"感官动词 + 宾语 + 宾补"结构。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Sharks use their good sense of smell to search for prey(猎物). But a new study shows that the rising levels of carbon dioxide in the ocean could reduce sharks' ability to find food. It's bad news for a healthy ocean. Sharks are top predators (掠食动物) and are like the ocean's weed controllers.

Dixson works at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. Her earlier work has shown that clown fish in acidifying (酸化的) water act strangely. "We want to expand this research to sharks because we know how important it is for sharks to find their food through their sense of smell," said Dixson.

Her team started by placing sharks in each of three different pools for five days. Each pool had a different level of carbon dioxide in it. The first had the same amount as today's ocean water. The second had a level of carbon dioxide that scientists expect to reach by 2050. The third pool had the highest level of carbon dioxide that could develop by the year 2100.

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Sharks weren't allowed to eat any food while in the pools. This made sure that they would be hungry. Then, Dixson released the sharks—one at a time—into a pool with two side-by-side streams of flowing water. In one stream, the researchers pumped water, in which a dead squid had been overnight. This water smelled strongly of the squid. The other stream contained ocean water with no scent(气味). Because each stream flowed at the same rate and in the same direction, the squid smell stayed in its stream. The sharks could choose to swim in either stream.

Sharks that had been swimming for five days in pools of regular ocean water spent more than 60 percent of their time in the squid-scented stream. The same was true for sharks that had been in water with the carbon dioxide level that could develop by the year 2050. But sharks exposed to the highest level of carbon dioxide spent just 15 percent of their time in the squid-scented stream.

1. Why did the writer mention the sharks' smell at the beginning of the passage?

A. Because the writer appreciates their ability to find food.

B. Because the writer considers them dangerous to human beings.

C. Because the writer intends to show how to control weed in the ocean.

D. Because the writer worries about the sharks in the ocean.

2. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. What the ocean in the future will be like.

B. Who helped Dixson conduct the study.

C. What kinds of pools were used during the study.

D. What the levels of carbon dioxide will be in the ocean in the future.

3. The researchers pumped water where a dead squid had been overnight to _____.

A. help the sharks look for food

B. test the sharks' sense of smell

C. prove that sharks like eating squids

D. explain why carbon dioxide in the ocean affects sharks

4. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph suggest?

A. Sharks like the squid-scented stream better.

B. Sharks like the stream with the high level of carbon dioxide.

C. Sharks spent 15% of their time in the squid-scented stream.

D. The high level of carbon dioxide can affect the sharks' ability to smell.

B

(2019·山东曲阜期中)

Imagine a mass of floating(漂浮) waste is two times the size of the state of Texas. Texas has a land area of more than 678,000 square kilometers. So it might be difficult to imagine anything twice as big.

All together, this mass of waste flowing in the North Pacific Ocean is known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. It weighs about 3,500,000 tons. The waste includes bags, bottles and containers—plastic products of all kinds.

The eastern part of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is about 1,600 kilometers west of California. The western part is west of the Hawaiian Islands and east of Japan. The area has been described as a kind of oceanic desert, with light winds and slow moving water currents. The water moves so slow that garbage from all over the world collects there.

In recent years, there have been growing concerns about the floating garbage and its effect on sea creatures and human health. Scientists say thousands of animals get trapped(被困住) in the floating waste, resulting in death or injury. Even more die from a lack of food after swallowing pieces of plastic. The garbage can also make animals feel full, diminishing their desire to eat or drink.

The floating garbage also can have harmful effects on people. There is an increased threat of infection(感染) of disease from polluted waste, and from eating fish that swallowed waste. Divers can also get trapped in the plastic.

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Its existence first gained public attention in 1997. That was when racing boat captain and oceanographer Charles Moore and his crew sailed into the garbage while returning from a racing event. Five years earlier, another oceanographer learnt of the trash after a shipment of rubber duckies got lost at sea. Many of those toys are now part of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

5. The first paragraph is written to _____.

A. lead in the topic of the text

B. inspire readers' imagination

C. develop readers' interest in Texas

D. talk about reasons for water pollution

6. What does the underlined word "diminishing" in Paragraph 4 mean?

A. Increasing. B. Determining.

C. Weakening. D. Reserving.

7. What can we infer about the floating garbage according to the text?

A. It gives rise to various diseases.

B. It does great harm to sea animals.

C. Causes of it still remain unknown.

D. Efforts to clear it have been made.

8. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

A. To warn people about dangers of diving in the ocean.

B. To explore the future of the North Pacific Ocean.

C. To call on people to protect the ocean environment.

D. To display some facts about floating waste.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Clancy had heard of the story that every year the killer whales helped whalers catch huge whales before he 1. _____ (witness) it with his own eyes many times.

On the afternoon he arrived at the whaling station, when he was sorting out his 2. _____ (accommodate), he heard a loud noise coming from the bay. Then he experienced how the killers, 3. _____ (especial) Old Tom, helped lead the way and catch a whale.

First, a pack of about six killers worked as a team to attack the whale. Then a whaler aimed the harpoon 4. _____ the whale and let it go. The harpoon hit the spot and being badly wounded, the whale soon died. Clancy was surprised 5. _____ (find) the killers dragged the whale's body swiftly down into the depths of the sea. He 6. _____ (tell) that the body wouldn't float up for around 24 hours, during 7. _____ the killers would have a good feed on its lips and tongue.

Sometimes, killer whales could help human beings. One day, one of the 8. _____ (whaler), James was washed off the boat when they were out in the bay. Just as James was terrified of 9. _____ (abandon) by the other whalers, a shark appeared.

To Claney's surprise, it was a killer whale 10. _____ came and saved James in time.

词汇积累

1. expose	*v.* 使暴露;使面临
2. diminish	*v.* 减少;缩减
3. get trapped in	被困住
4. existence	*n.* 存在;生活
5. abandon	*v.* 抛弃

难句解读

But sharks exposed to the highest level of carbon dioxide spent just 15 percent of their time in the squid-scented stream.

[**分析**] 本句的主语是 sharks, 谓语动词是 spent; exposed to... 做定语。

[**翻译**] 但是, 曾置身于最高浓度的二氧化碳中的鲨鱼只在有鱿鱼味的水中花费了仅仅 15% 的时间。

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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(根据汉语或首字母提示填空)

1. All the exhibits are so v_____ that all the dinosaurs seem to have come to life.
2. The plan was so _____ (肤浅的) and impractical that no serious attempt was ever made to realize it.
3. The _____ (界限) between two countries must be marked clearly.
4. (**2019 · 河北衡水中学期末考试**) Parents and children should communicate more to _____ (缩小) the gap between them so that they can understand each other better.
5. (**2019 · 安徽合肥八中月考**) She moved quietly to avoid s_____ the birds away.
6. What the teacher said made me more _____ (意识到的) of the importance of learning English.
7. During the trip, we were amazed at the _____ (使人敬畏的) power of nature.
8. You must be very careful with this s_____ knife. Otherwise, you might hurt yourself.
9. (**2019 · 四川绵阳南山中学月考**) The campaign will _____ (以……为对象) newborn babies, migrants and people living in poor, crowded areas where the disease spreads more quickly.
10. I go j_____ every day to get myself into a good shape.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The government has tried to raise the public's _____ (aware) about environmental protection.
2. I'd like some _____ (taste) food and tea when I get home in the evening.
3. No one in his right senses would believe such a _____ (fantasy) story.
4. She threw the ashtray (烟灰缸) across the room, _____ (narrow) missing my head.
5. The little girl dressed simply and _____ (neat).
6. If you _____ (sharp) an object, you will make its edge very thin.
7. A _____ (reflect) is an image that you can see in a mirror or in glass or water.
8. (**2019 · 四川成都外国语学校月考**) Breaking the vase is _____ (pure) accidental; she didn't mean to do it.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. He pays visits to the shore annually and enjoys the vividly beauty in the sea. _____
2. During his visiting the city on the seaside, he likes diving along boundary. _____
3. It's one of the few countries which people drive on the left. _____
4. The food served in the restaurant was not taste and the accommodation conditions there were damp. _____
5. Ordinary woman though she is, she tries every means to make people aware the importance of the environment protection. _____

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. True or False.

1. The corals were fantastic—they were shaped like various things, such as fans, plates, mushrooms and so on. ( )
2. The fish seemed to welcome the author's swimming among them. ( )
3. There were some big fish that cleaned the bodies of smaller fish. ( )
4. The author liked to get close to eels with strong sharp teeth. ( )
5. Although the sharks were not dangerous, the author still felt scared to death for a moment. ( )

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Ⅱ. Read and choose the best answer.

1. In the diary, the author mainly wants to tell us _____.

A. what he saw in the sea

B. how the fish eat in the sea

C. the vivid colours in the sea

D. all the plants in the sea are poisonous

2. The writer first became aware of _____.

A. all the animals that he saw

B. all the vivid colours surrounding him

C. all the pictures he took

D. all the flowers in the park

3. What was hanging upside down in the sea according to the text?

A. The orange and white fish.

B. The yellow-spotted red sea-slug.

C. The yellow and green parrotfish.

D. The orange and blue-striped angelfish.

4. What astonished the writer was that the small fish _____.

A. could eat sharks

B. dared to get inside the mouths of larger fish to clean their teeth

C. feared no animals in the sea

D. were friendly to large fish

5. From the whole text we know that the author felt that _____.

A. he was a tiny spot compared with the sea world

B. the ocean was a tiny spot compared with the whole world

C. there was no danger in the sea except sharks

D. all kinds of fish were waiting for something for food

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

Is Fresh Air Really Good for You?

We all grew up hearing people tell us to "go out and get some fresh air." __1__ According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES, if the air quality in your camping area is good.

__2__ If the air you're breathing is clean—which it would be if you're away from the smog of cities—then the air is filled with life-giving, energizing oxygen. If you exercise out of doors, your body will learn to breathe more deeply, allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles (肌肉) and your brain.

Recently, people have begun studying the connection between the natural world and healing (治愈). __3__ In these places patients can go to be near nature during their recovery. It turns out that just looking at green, growing things can reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and put people into a better mood (情绪). Greenery is good for us. Hospital patients who see tree branches out their window are likely to recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or sky instead. __4__ It gives us a great feeling of peace.

__5__ While the sun's rays can age and harm our skin, they also give us beneficial Vitamin D. To make sure you get enough Vitamin D—but still protect your skin—put on sunscreen right as you head outside. It takes sunscreen about fifteen minutes to start working, and that's plenty of time for your skin to absorb a day's worth of Vitamin D.

A. Fresh air cleans our lungs.

B. So what are you waiting for?

C. Being in nature refreshes us.

D. Another side benefit of getting fresh air is sunlight.

E. But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?

F. Just as importantly, we tend to associate fresh air with health care.

G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They __1__ with them lots of waste. The __2__ might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers (冰川) are disappearing, changing the __3__ of Kilimanjaro.

Hearing these stories, I'm __4__ about the place—other destinations are described as "purer" natural experiences.

However, I soon __5__ that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of __6__ among tons of rubbish. I find a __7__ mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are __8__ but the efforts

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made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be __9__.

The best of a Kilimanjaro __10__, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are __11__ as spiritual places by many cultures. This __12__ is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as __13__ go through five ecosystems (生态系统) in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters, __14__ lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather __15__ —low clouds envelop the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I __16__ twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4,000 meters is the highland __17__ :gravel (砾石), stones and rocks. __18__ you climb into an arctic-like zone with __19__ snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

Does Kilimanjaro __20__ its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

1. A. keep　　B. mix
   C. connect　　D. bring
2. A. stories　　B. buildings
   C. crowds　　D. reporters
3. A. position　　B. age
   C. face　　D. name
4. A. silent　　B. skeptical
   C. serious　　D. crazy
5. A. discover　　B. argue
   C. decide　　D. advocate
6. A. equipment　　B. grass
   C. camps　　D. stones
7. A. remote　　B. quiet
   C. tall　　D. clean
8. A. new　　B. special
   C. significant　　D. necessary
9. A. paying off　　B. spreading out
   C. blowing up　　D. fading away
10. A. atmosphere　　B. experience
    C. experiment　　D. sight
11. A. studied　　B. observed
    C. explored　　D. regarded
12. A. view　　B. quality
    C. reason　　D. purpose
13. A. scientists　　B. climbers
    C. locals　　D. officials
14. A. holding on to　　B. going back to
    C. living up to　　D. giving way to
15. A. changes　　B. clears
    C. improves　　D. permits
16. A. match　　B. imagine
    C. count　　D. add
17. A. village　　B. desert
    C. road　　D. lake
18. A. Obviously　　B. Easily
    C. Consequently　　D. Finally
19. A. permanent　　B. little
    C. fresh　　D. artificial
20. A. enjoy　　B. deserve
    C. save　　D. acquire

词汇积累

1. quality	*n.* 质量;品质
2. energize	*v.* 给……增加能量;使有活力
3. recovery	*n.* 恢复
4. beneficial	*adj.* 有益的
5. absorb	*v.* 吸收
6. disturbing	*adj.* 引起烦恼的

难句解读

Further up, the weather changes—low clouds envelop the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass.

[**分析**] Further up 引导省略 if 的条件状语从句;which 引导的是非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 mountainsides。

[**翻译**] 再往上走,天气变了——低垂的云笼罩着山坡,山坡上长满了茂密的草。

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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. (**2019·湖北武汉二中期末考试**) It dates back to ancient times _____ the town market was the place where people could exchange news and visit with friends.
2. The art museum _____ (repair) now will be open to tourists soon.
3. In order to _____ (efficient) manage quantities of data, the company made a new program.
4. Not only the students but also the teacher _____ (be) against the plan at that time.
5. Human _____ (migrate) is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in the new location.
6. A ban _____ tobacco advertising has been carried out since 1996, but firms have managed to promote their brands in other ways.
7. The miraculous _____ (survive) of some people in the air crash was widely reported by the press.
8. (**2019·山西太原五中期中考试**) Hangzhou, _____ (know) to the whole nation for its West Lake, has changed greatly.
9. The doorway was dark and narrow with a bad smell, and I _____ (narrow) escaped death in the fire.
10. He stood for an instant with his hand still _____ (raise).

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. It was one of the most important questions which were discussed at the meeting. _____
2. She was about to walk out of the door while the telephone rang. _____
3. One witness of the accident said that the driver appeared to be drunk. _____
4. I've got exactly the opposite opinion as yours. That's why we often quarrel. _____
5. How long does it take people show signs of HIV after being infected by the virus? _____
6. The sun heats the earth, that makes it possible for plants to grow. _____
7. Unfortunate, the restaurant he recommended fell far short of our expectations. _____
8. (**2019·湖北黄冈中学月考**) Fled into the mountains, the robbers had little to eat and lived a hard life. _____
9. (**2019·河南洛阳一高期末考试**) Robert Hannigan, former director of GCHQ urged children can develop computer skills to compete in the digital economy. _____
10. It kept rain heavily for a whole week. As a result, we couldn't get the food supply in time. _____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

When you eat fish, you probably eat it off a plate, using a fork. Well, the dolphins in Shark Bay, Australia, eat their fish from conch (海螺) shells!

Scientists have found some of these bottlenose dolphins (宽吻海豚) using their large beaks to trap fish in shells underwater. Then, carrying the shells to the surface, they shake out the fish into their mouths and eat them. Clearly, using the conch shells allows the dolphins to catch more fish than they would be able to without such a tool. The technique has been called "conching".

Researchers noticed dolphins engaging in the behavior a handful of times from 2007 to 2009. Then this dolphin trend seemed to become popular.

Simon Allen, a scientist, was surprised to see the conching technique spreading. "In the last four months alone, the research team have seen and photographed the behavior no less than six times, possibly even seven," he said in a press release. He thinks the dolplins may be learning conching from one another.

Dolphins are known to be highly intelligent. The size of their brain is large in proportion (比例) to their body size. Compared with other animals, they have highly developed communication and social skills. This species of dolphin also uses other tools. They will break off pieces of sponges that grow in the ocean, for example, and use them to cover their beaks. This allows them to search for food on the ocean floor without hurting their noses.

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Scientists are going to keep trying to catch the dolphins in the act of conching. They hope to see evidence of the dolphins teaching one another the technique. They also want to know how the dolphins get fish in the conch shell. Do they push the fish into the shell with their beaks? Or do they chase the fish into the shell before carrying them up to eat?

However they do it, Allen believes these dolphins to be particularly clever. "I wouldn't be too surprised to find such cunning and devilish ploys being adopted by Shark Bay's bottlenose dolphins," he said in a statement.

1. The author develops the first paragraph by _____.
   A. telling a story　　B. making a comparison
   C. listing some facts　　D. offering an explanation
2. The technique "conching" refers to the fact that _____.
   A. dolphins eat fish together with shells
   B. dolphins attract fish with the conch shells
   C. dolphins use shells to catch fish for food
   D. dolphins catch fish with their beaks
3. According to Allen, the conching technique _____.
   A. is spreading among sea animals quickly
   B. has just been noticed at most 7 times
   C. is sure to be learnt from one another
   D. is becoming popular with dolphins
4. What might be the most suitable title for the passage?
   A. Dolphins play a trick on each other
   B. Dolphins use shells as tools to catch food
   C. Dolphins depend on tools to find food
   D. Dolphins are the cleverest sea creature

B

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See some of the most beautiful coral and the most unusual fish in the world. Watch some fish "flying" through the water. They are less colourful than some other fish but they move beautifully.

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See our intelligent dolphins. There are fantastic shows every two hours.

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· Noisiest Fish. Some fish can produce sounds almost twice as loud as your speaking voice! You certainly won't find a noisier fish.

· Prettiest Fish. Some fish attract other fish with a light on their body—and then eat them! They have a huge mouth and can eat fish as big as themselves. Watch out!

· Tiniest Fish. Look carefully for the tiniest fish in the world. It is not as big as a fly in your house!

· Swim with dolphins and face an attack by the most dangerous creature in the sea—the great white shark!

See these and many more! Special discount before the 22nd so the sooner the better! We're open every day from 10:00 till 19:00.

5. What character do the penguins have?
   A. Friendlier and more energetic.
   B. Friendlier and less energetic.
   C. Cleverer and friendlier.
   D. Less energetic and cleverer.
6. What can't you see during the Virtual Reality Voyage?
   A. The tiniest fish.　　B. The prettiest fish.
   C. Polar bears.　　D. The noisiest fish.
7. Where is the passage most probably taken from?
   A. A travel journal.　　B. An amazing novel.
   C. A scientific report.　　D. A social survey.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2020·安徽合肥六中月考)

Our beloved dog passed away a few days before. She was about to cross the road while a truck ran out of the control and knocked her over. I had no idea how to react her sudden death. So did my little sister. She was in competition with me for the most tear. She couldn't accept the fact and kept asked me, "Why can't I see her again?" We felt heartbreaking deeply. Our parents suggested in the end that we adopted another one. I couldn't agree more. But we will never forget our sweet dog what passed away.

词汇积累

1. beak	*n.* 喙
2. compared with...	与……比较
3. evidence	*n.* 证据
4. devilish	*adj.* 恶毒的;魔鬼似的
5. acrobatic	*adj.* 杂技般的
6. discount	*n.* 折扣

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Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词——重点单词再巩固

1. _____ *adj.* 每年的;按年度计算的 *n.* 年刊;年鉴
2. _____ *vt.* 当场见到;目击 *n.* 目击者;证人;证据
3. _____ *prep.* 在……对面 *adj.* 相对的;相反的
4. _____ *vi.* & *n.* 暂停;中止
5. _____ *vt.* 催促;极力主张;驱策
   _____ *n.* 紧急;迫切;强求;催促
   _____ *adj.* 紧急的;迫切的;强求的;催促的
6. _____ *vt.* 放弃;遗弃;抛弃
7. _____ *n.* 关系;血缘关系;交往
   _____ *n.* 关系;亲戚
   _____ *n.* 亲戚 *adj.* 相对的
8. _____ *n.* 目标;靶;受批评的对象
9. _____ *vi.* 思考 *vt.* 映射;反射;思考
   _____ *n.* 映射;反射;思考
10. _____ *adj.* 意识到的;知道的
    _____ *n.* 意识;认识;明白;知道
11. _____ *adj.* 生动的;鲜明的;鲜艳的
12. _____ *adj.* 好的;整齐的;匀称的
13. _____ *adj.* 狭窄的;有限的;狭隘的
14. accommodation *n.* _____
15. flee *vi.* _____ *vt.* 逃离
16. drag *vt.* _____
17. depth *n.* _____
18. conservation *n.* _____
19. pure *adj.* _____
    purity *n.* _____
20. sharp *adj.* _____
21. tasty *adj.* _____
22. scare *vt.* _____ *vi.* _____
    scared *adj.* _____
    scaring *adj.* _____
23. shallow *adj.* _____
24. steep *adj.* _____
25. boundary *n.* _____
26. awesome *adj.* _____
27. pension *n.* _____

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. _____ 整理;分类;收拾
2. _____ 正要做……
3. _____ 在……前面;领先
4. _____ 在此期间;与此同时
5. _____ 举起;阻挡
6. _____ 帮助(某人)摆脱困境/危难
7. _____ 对……知道/明白;意识到……
8. _____ 上下翻转
9. _____ 靠近
10. _____ 吓死了

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. **It was a time when** the killer whales, or "killers" as they were then called, helped the whalers catch the baleen whales that were on their annual migration.

   那个时期,虎鲸(当时被称为"杀手")帮助捕鲸人在每年须鲸迁徙时捕捉须鲸。

   [句式] **It/There is/was a time when...**

   [仿写] 李华曾一度迷恋网络游戏。

   _____ Li Hua was addicted to playing computer games.

2. This was the call that announced **there was about to be a whale hunt.**

   这是宣告捕鲸行动马上就要开始的呼声。

   [句式] **be about to do...**

   [仿写] 她正要讲话时,一个学生冲进来把她推到了一边!

   Just when she _____, a student rushed in and pushed her aside!

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3. As we drew closer, I could **see a whale being attacked** by a pack of about six other killers.

当我们靠近时,“我”能看见一条鲸鱼正在被其他 6 条虎鲸袭击。

[句式] **see... being done...**

[仿写] 我看见杰克正在被警察询问,这使我非常吃惊。

I _____ by the police, which surprised me very much.

4. **It took over half an hour to get** the boat back to James...

我们花了半个多小时才把船调转过头来,回到詹姆斯落水的地方……

[句式] **It takes/took (sb.) some time to do...**

[仿写] 我花了 1 个小时画了一匹马。

_____ a horse.

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. 我依然记着在动物园玩耍的那一天。(when 引导的定语从句)

_____

_____

2. 我正要离开时,通过望远镜目睹了一只猴子被它的同伴抛弃。(be about to; witness; abandon)

_____

_____

3. 我恐惧地看到一只老虎向它靠近,有可能攻击它。(scare; approach; likely; attack)

_____

_____

4. 没有其他猴子来帮它摆脱困境,我意识到它成了老虎的目标。(help out; aware; target)

_____

_____

5. 思考了一下这件事,我体会到了生活的残酷。(reflect)

_____

_____

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 Sharing

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.* 观念;概念
2. _____ *adj. & adv.* 每周(的)
   _____ *n.* 周;星期
3. _____ *adj.* 有关的;切题的
4. _____ *adj.* 遥远的;偏僻的
5. _____ *vi. & vt.* 调整;(使)适合
   _____ *n.* 调整;适合
   _____ *adj.* 可调整的
6. _____ *vi.* 参与;参加
   _____ *n.* 参加
   _____ *n.* 参加者
7. _____ *conj.* 否则;不然 *adv.* 用别的方法;其他方面
8. _____ *n.* 特权;特别优待
9. _____ *v.* 安排;排列
   _____ *n.* 安排

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 接到……的信
   _____ 听说
2. _____ 极想;渴望
3. _____ 不久前的一天
4. _____ (使浸水等之物)完全变干;干透
   _____ (指河流、井等)干涸

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **It takes sb. some time to do sth.** "花费某人多少时间做某事"

   It takes me only a few minutes _____ (walk) to school down a muddy track.

   "我"沿着一条泥泞的小路步行,只要几分钟就到学校了。

2. **be doing... when...** "正在做……突然……"

   The other day I _____ the boys the weekly chemistry experiment _____, before I knew it, the mixture was bubbling over everywhere!

   不久前的一天,"我"正给男孩子们演示每周一次的化学实验,"我"还没有明白怎么回事,混合剂就到处冒气泡了!

3. **do** 表强调的用法

   But last weekend another teacher, Jenny, and I _____ which is the home of one of the boys, Tombe.

   但是上个周末,"我"和另一个老师,珍妮,确实拜访了一个村庄,其中一个男孩汤贝的家就在那里。

4. **from where** 引导定语从句

   We walked for two and a half hours to get there—first up a mountain to a ridge _____ we had fantastic views and then down a steep path to the valley below.

   我们走了两个半小时才到了那儿——先爬到了一座山的山顶,从那儿我们欣赏到了优美的风景,然后又沿着陡峭的山坡到了下面的山谷。

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information.

1. What type of writing is it?

   _____

2. Read the passage quickly and find out the main idea of it.

   _____

3. Find out the main idea of each part.

   Part 1 (Para. 1) A. Jo and Jenny visited Tombe's home in the village.

   Part 2 (Paras. 2 ~ 3) B. End of the letter.

   Part 3 (Paras. 4 ~ 8) C. Opening of the letter and introduction to what will be talked about in the passage.

   Part 4 (Para. 9) D. The school where Jo worked and Jo's work at school.

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information.

1. In a chemistry experiment the boys jumped out of the windows because they _____.

   A. were frightened by the bubbling mixture

   B. couldn't stand the terrible smell of the mixture

   C. didn't like doing chemistry experiments

   D. knew chemistry was not relevant to them

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2. Which of the following is TRUE about Jo's attitude?

A. She is sure that all the boys will go to college in the future.

B. She believes that chemistry is very useful to the boys.

C. She is wondering if she can make any difference to the boys' lives.

D. She doesn't like the simple life in the mountain village.

3. Which of the following descriptions is NOT right about Tombe's house?

A. It was a low bamboo hut with grass sticking out of the roof.

B. It was dark and there was a fireplace in the centre of it.

C. It was round-shaped, with small windows and a narrow doorway.

D. There were only a few possessions in it.

4. By writing "The only possessions I could see were...", the author wants to tell us _____.

A. Tombe's family were kind-hearted

B. Tombe's family were guest-lovers

C. Tombe's family only used simple things

D. Tombe's family were too poor

5. Why did Tombe throw out the tin can?

A. Because he believed the can attracted evil spirits.

B. Because he believed any leftovers attracted evil spirits.

C. Because he believed the can has no use at all.

D. Because he believed the grill attracted evil spirits.

6. How did Jo feel after the visit to Tombe's family?

A. Happy. B. Sad.

C. Worried. D. Upset.

Ⅲ. Intensive reading to finish the passage.

Jo worked at a 1. _____ school whose classrooms were made of bamboo and grass. There's no 2. _____ or water there. It took the students about two hours to get to the school. Jo hoped to make some 3. _____ to the children's lives by teaching them. The other day, Jo 4. _____ Tombe's home. When they arrived at the village, Tombe's mother who had been 5. _____ in her garden, started crying "ieee ieee". Tombe's father led them to his house, a low bamboo hut with grass 6. _____ out of the roof, where Jo could only see a few tin plates and cups and a couple of 7. _____. What they ate were sweet 8. _____, corn and greens. That night Jo and Jenny slept on a newly made 9. _____. They left the village the next morning after many 10. _____ and handshakes.

Ⅳ. Answer the question.

Do you want to be a volunteer after reading the text? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ⅴ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. I know you're dying to hear all about my life here, so I've included some photos which will help you picture the places I talk about.

句式分析 本句是个并列复合句,含有两个定语从句。其中"which will help you picture the places"修饰先行词 photos;而 I talk about,省略了引导词 that 或 which,修饰先行词 places。第一分句中"you're dying to hear all about my life here"为宾语从句,在 know 和 you 之间省略了 that。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. The boys who had never come across anything like this before started jumping out of the windows.

句式分析 本句是个含有定语从句的复合句。定语从句"who had never come across anything like this before"修饰先行词 boys。短语 come across 表示"偶然碰到";start doing 表示"开始做某事"。短语 jump out of 为"跳出来"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. They believe that any leftovers attract evil spirits in the night, so the food is dried up in the can and the can is then thrown out of the hut.

句式分析 本句是个复合句。首先整体上分成两部分,由连词 so 来连接。前半句中含有一个 that 引导的宾语从句。后半句为 and 连接的两个并列句。

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

Mariah Bailey would like to make a difference with her dad and his organization Sidewalk Angels Inc. Mariah's dad would go out on the streets to help the homeless in the community, and sometimes Mariah would go out with him. "After being with him on so many occasions, I started to get to know the people that he helped," Mariah said. "I started to learn about who they were and started building a friendship with them."

While Mariah's dad liked doing his good deeds, Mariah thought that she would like to start something similar that was better known to raise even more awareness. After years of making a difference, her organization, Trending Change, was officially launched in October 2013 through her dad's organization.

How did a 12-year-old girl start her organization? Well, for Mariah, she sold everything she had received for Christmas and used the money to start Trending Change. Now Mariah has helped countless numbers of people feel loved and comforted through her organization.

Over the last year, Mariah has done a few campaigns, raising over $1,100. Her big goal for last December was to provide blessing bags for hundreds of homeless people in Myrtle Beach. Each blessing bag not only had daily necessities, but Mariah also added notes to each bag reminding each person that they were loved and that she would be there for them until things got better.

"My goal is to let the homeless know that they have not been forgotten and that they are loved," Mariah said. For people who are homeless, there are a few shops for them to find food and shelters. However, no one at these homeless shelters is obligated(有义务的) to show sympathy. "Sometimes people are starving for more than food. Sometimes they are starving for love."

1. We can learn from Paragraph 1 that Mariah _____.
   A. didn't stay at home every day
   B. made friends with the homeless
   C. got along well with her father
   D. helped people that she knew well
2. What did Mariah do in order to start her organization?
   A. She sold whatever she had received for Christmas.
   B. She asked for help from her teachers.
   C. She sold blessing bags to make much money.
   D. She gave up everything she had at home.
3. Why did Mariah send notes to the homeless?
   A. To remind them to work hard.
   B. To tell them to learn to help others.
   C. To persuade them to accept her gifts.
   D. To encourage them to be confident about life.
4. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
   A. Mariah Does Well at School
   B. A Generous Father
   C. Mariah Supports Her Father Firmly
   D. Mariah Helps the Homeless with Love

B

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

During the rosy years of elementary school (小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and even dishonorable behavior.

Enviable as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage (从事) in dangerous and risky behavior."

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In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys (调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date—sharing, kindness, openness—carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

5. What sort of girl was the author in her early years of elementary school?

A. Unkind. B. Lonely.

C. Generous. D. Cool.

6. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The classification of the popular.

B. The characteristics of adolescents.

C. The importance of interpersonal skills.

D. The causes of dishonorable behavior.

7. What did Dr. Prinstein's study find about the most liked kids?

A. They appeared to be aggressive.

B. They tended to be more adaptable.

C. They enjoyed the highest status.

D. They performed well academically.

8. What is the best title for the text?

A. Be Nice—You Won't Finish Last

B. The Higher the Status, the Better

C. Be the Best—You Can Make It

D. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

Ⅱ. 语法填空

In the letter to Rosemary, Jo 1. _____ (main) told of her experiences as a voluntary teacher in a high school in Africa. It is fairly easy to imagine what 2. _____ (difficulty) she met with while working there because there was no electricity, no water, or even no 3. _____ (equip) for science subjects. In addition, students had to walk a long way to get to school.

4. _____ was quite difficult for Jo to get to know the local people because she didn't speak much of the local English dialect. However, there was one chance 5. _____ she managed to visit the home of one of her students. After up to two and a half hours' hard journey, she and another teacher arrived at the student's house, a low bamboo hut with grass 6. _____ (stick) out of the roof. They entered the room 7. _____ the narrow doorway and the hut was dark inside so it took time for their eyes to adjust. At dinner, Jo and her workmate learned a lot about local 8. _____ (tradition) customs.

Although Jo's muscles 9. _____ (ache) and her knees shaking as they climbed down the mountain towards home, she really felt very glad 10. _____ (spend) a day with the student's family.

词汇积累

1. awareness	*n.* 意识
2. launch	*v.* 发射;发动
3. starve for	渴望;急需
4. status	*n.* 身份;地位
5. rank	*n.* 等级
6. category	*n.* 种类
7. aggressive	*adj.* 好争斗的
8. carry over	使继续下去

难句解读

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date—sharing, kindness, openness—carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

[**分析**] 本句为主从复合句。第一个 that 引导宾语从句,第二个 that 引导定语从句。

[**翻译**] Prinstein 博士也发现了,那种让身边的人想要跟你一起约玩的性格品质,比如分享,善良和坦诚,会延续到以后的岁月中,使得你能更好地去和其他人联系接触。

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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(根据汉语或首字母提示填空)

1. (**2019·重庆八中月考**)Lavalais raised his glass to propose a t_____ to the newly married couple.
2. What skills are needed to _____(操作) this machinery?
3. The three _____(宇航员) finished dressing, breathing oxygen piped directly into their suits.
4. He is being treated at the London _____(私人诊所).
5. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the great p_____ of introducing our speaker for tonight.
6. In electronics, a r_____ control is a component of an electronic device used to operate the device from a distance, usually wirelessly.
7. My classmates often go to the hospital to do some v_____ work on Sundays.
8. (**2019·安徽合肥一中期中考试**)In Hangzhou, borrowing books from the library is now as simple as shopping online: _____(点击鼠标), choose and wait.
9. He gave his son some money for the _____(购买) of his textbooks.
10. Thousands of workers are working to _____(分发) food and blankets to the refugees.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. (**2019·四川绵阳中学月考**)Mailmen usually sort the mail at the post offices before _____(distribute).
2. It is natural that he should fall in love _____ such a beautiful girl.
3. (**2019·湖北宜昌一中期末考试**)As the capital of China, Beijing is the _____(politics), economic and cultural center of the country.
4. A study reveals that _____(occasion) smokers have higher risk of early death.
5. Be careful! Don't dirty the carpet with your _____(mud) shoes.
6. _____(nutrition) value of foods depends on what types of them you eat, not when you eat them.
7. More TV programs according to the officials, will be produced _____(raise) people's concern over food safety.
8. I lead such a busy life that occasions are quite rare _____ I have time to spend with my family.
9. It was said that not the passersby but the driver _____(be) responsible for the car accident.
10. (**2019·山西忻州一中期中考试**)They purchased the land _____ $1 million, which was a really bargain at that time.
11. Have you made all your travel _____(arrange)?
12. You may have heard the news about my new _____(sew) machine, and I am so satisfied with it!

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Would you like to donate unusual gift? _____
2. Many of the buildings are in the need of repair.
_____
3. Thousands of soldiers are working to distribute food and blankets the refugees. _____
4. They are easy and funny for children to care for.
_____
5. The doctors shall operate his central nervous system.
_____

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information.

1. What is the purpose of the Internet Page?
_____.
2. One characteristic of the catalogue is that the goods are listed
_____.

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information.

1. The gifts you give are _____.
A. something your loved one keeps
B. some beautiful cards
C. something really needed by the poor people
D. some lovely toys and fashionable clothes
2. In the Internet Page, a card will be given to you when you _____.
A. purchase something in a shop
B. ask for it from poor children
C. buy something from the catalogue for someone in need
D. come to India
3. When you want to give child vaccinations against 6 killer diseases, you must send _____.
A. $50 B. $20
C. $8 D. $85

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4. How much are the cheapest gifts?

A. $8. B. $10.

C. $15. D. $5.

5. You can use the cards for the following occasions EXCEPT _____.

A. anniversaries B. birthdays

C. burials D. weddings

Ⅲ. Intensive reading to finish the passage.

If you would like to 1. _____ an unusual gift, this is the 2. _____ for you. The gift you give is a 3. _____ contribution towards the lives of people who really need it.

There are many things in the catalogue, like tree seedlings, a 4. _____ machine, and village 5. _____. Choose 6. _____ this catalogue a really useful gift for some of the world's poorest and bring hope for 7. _____ better future to a community 8. _____.

When you 9. _____ an item, we will send you an attractive card for you to send to your special person. You can use the cards for any special occasion—weddings, births, birthdays, Christmas or 10. _____, etc.

Ⅳ. Answer the question.

Would you like to donate an unusual gift and what would you do with your donation?

Ⅴ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. Choose from this catalogue a really useful gift for some of the world's poorest and bring hope for a better future to a community in need.

句式分析 该句是由连词 and 连接的并列句,两个分句都是祈使句。choose from 表示"从……中选择";in need 表示"在困境中,在危急中"。

尝试翻译 _____

2. To let you know that I am thinking of you, I have purchased a gift from the World's Most Useful Gift Catalogue for you to give to some of the world's poorest.

句式分析 本句含有一个不定式结构作目的状语。在这个状语中含有一个 that 引导的宾语从句"I am thinking of you"。介词短语"of the world's poorest"作 some 的后置定语。

尝试翻译 _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

(2019·山东泰安一中期末考试)

When I was younger I was fascinated with stories of magic. I was absorbed in books where wizards (男巫) and fighters battled the powers of darkness in strange worlds. I was delighted when they won and brought peace and happiness to their lands. __1__ I wanted to be able to magically make my pain disappear and to make my problems go away.

As I got older, however, I realized that there was no such thing as magic. __2__ I had daily pain from a back injury that never healed right. I still sometimes dreamed of magic but over time even that faded away.

__3__ This magic grew stronger in my heart, soul, and mind day by day. It was called LOVE. This magic connected me with my highest self and with all of the other souls in this world. It didn't remove my poverty but it made every day of my life feel richer. __4__

There is such a thing as magic in this world. There is such a thing as magic in each one of us. This magic is called LOVE. __5__ Also, I hope you use it to help others, to heal this world, and to build a bridge to souls of everybody.

A. I struggled through a long period of poverty.

B. I was eager to have any power that controlled the world.

C. Then one day I started to discover a different kind of magic.

D. It didn't heal my pain but it helped me deal with it so much better.

E. May you choose it, share it, and live in it every single day of your life.

F. It helped me see them as the beautiful, loving and joyful souls they truly are.

G. Most of the readers like me secretly wished for magical powers for themselves.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

When I was a child, my grandma always told me that half the fun of doing anything is sharing it with others. It is so __1__. Friends allow us to __2__ our success and our joy as well as comfort us when we are faced with __3__. Most importantly, they provide a __4__ for us to learn more about ourselves. I've always __5__ friends as my family. They __6__ our lives. As an old saying goes, "A friend is a __7__ which you give yourself."

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It's __8__ to be a good listener so as to be a good friend. Hear what your friends have to say first rather than __9__ to conclusions or interrupting. Sometimes it is necessary to be their mirror as well—__10__ when they hear their words __11__ back to them, it can help them realize what they said was not exactly what they __12__ to say.

Besides, patience and __13__ are also important qualities to be a good friend. You know the old golden __14__, "Treat others the way you would like them to treat you." The support of a friend during a tough time could __15__ a difference between success and failure.

Last but not least, encouragement and confidence are __16__ gifts that can help change a person's life. Take care, __17__, when you choose to have a close relationship with someone, for they can have a huge impact __18__ your self-respect and life path. As someone once put it, "The __19__ of your friends are like the buttons on an elevator. They will either __20__ you up or down."

1. A. true　　B. awful
   C. serious　　D. absurd
2. A. reflect　　B. admire
   C. enjoy　　D. congratulate
3. A. reputations　　B. challenges
   C. assessments　　D. requests
4. A. framework　　B. symbol
   C. mirror　　D. dream
5. A. looked up　　B. looked out
   C. looked for　　D. looked on
6. A. enlarge　　B. enrich
   C. threaten　　D. envy
7. A. diamond　　B. present
   C. bonus　　D. privilege
8. A. important　　B. elegant
   C. normal　　D. probable
9. A. referring　　B. belonging
   C. jumping　　D. turning
10. A. for　　B. while
    C. if　　D. unless
11. A. spoken　　B. understood
    C. repeated　　D. pronounced
12. A. begged　　B. imagined
    C. declared　　D. meant
13. A. independence　　B. dignity
    C. sympathy　　D. security
14. A. advice　　B. rule
    C. order　　D. plan
15. A. make　　B. access
    C. tell　　D. bury
16. A. worthless　　B. expensive
    C. valueless　　D. priceless
17. A. instead　　B. besides
    C. otherwise　　D. though
18. A. to　　B. on
    C. with　　D. in
19. A. characters　　B. functions
    C. attitudes　　D. benefits
20. A. take　　B. pull
    C. push　　D. accompany

词汇积累

1. fascinated	*adj.* 入迷的
2. be absorbed in	专心致志于;全神贯注于
3. fade away	消失
4. heal	*v.* 康复;治愈
5. comfort	*v.* & *n.* 舒服;安慰
6. confidence	*n.* 信心

难句解读

As an old saying goes, "A friend is a present which you give yourself."

[**分析**] 本句是 As 引导的定语从句, which 引导定语从句。

[**翻译**] 正如谚语所说,朋友就是你送给自己的一份礼物。

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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 is believed that the earth is unlikely to be the only planet _____ has life on it.
2. I've made good friends with several of the students _____ talked with me on the Great Wall.
3. (**2019·河北武邑中学期中考试**) My sister will have guitar lessons at the training centre _____ she will stay for an hour.
4. (江苏卷) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.
5. No one can accept the blame for something _____ is someone else's fault.
6. Mary's father was so proud of all _____ she had done that he rewarded her with a box of chocolates.
7. I think you have got to the point _____ a change is needed, or you will fail.
8. The reason _____ he was absent from school was that he had to take care of his sick mother.
9. October 1st is the very day _____ should be remembered by all.
10. The man _____ was mentioned just now comes from the United States.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. The house was out of repair and badly in the need of painting. _____
2. He wrote many children's books which was published in the 1990s. _____
3. Life is a long race which we struggle to go beyond ourselves. _____
4. The Science Museum where we visited is one of Shandong's tourist attractions. _____
5. We all depend on the sun, from where we can get heat and light. _____
6. As students, we should be involved in activities that we can gain experience for growth. _____
7. The dictionary which I bought it last week is of great benefit to me. _____
8. A company profits from home markets are declining may seek opportunities abroad. _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Though they may often be thought of as services for travelers, ferries are often ignored as tourist opportunities. In cities and regions all over the world, ferries offer an advantage point of top destinations.

Staten Island Ferry

Take a famous ride in one of the world's greatest cities; New York's Staten Island Ferry is free all day, every day. On this 25-minute trip between Manhattan and Staten Island, passengers will get a fresh view of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

Golden Horn Ferry

The Bosporus is a narrow, natural strait located in northwestern Turkey, which carries many a boat between its European and Asian shores. Ferries here offer 20-minute trips or six-hour tours into the Golden Horn. Both feature (以……为特色) marks made on the city by 13 different civilizations, including the Egyptians and Bulgarians.

Star Ferry

The Star Ferry travels between Kowloon Peninsula and Hong Kong Island, providing scenes of striking color at sunset in the sky and against the skyline. The two-level Shining Star ferry is a reinvention of boats from the 1920s and offers tours of Victoria Harbor.

Alaska Marine Highway System

Though many cities host eye-catching ferry rides, other locations provide water journeys of a much greater range. Covering more than 3,500 miles, the Alaska Marine Highway System stretches along the coast from southern Washington to the Aleutian Islands. On this voyage, travelers can see wildlife including whales and bears, the largest national forest in the U. S., and Alaska-native villages. While on the journey, travelers can book a two-or four-person cottage or put up a tent on one of the ferries.

Each with its own set of sights and experiences, ferries share just one thing—a new angle to redescribe your favorite place.

1. Which is recommended to those in favor of free ferries?
   A. Star Ferry.
   B. Staten Island Ferry.
   C. Golden Horn Ferry.
   D. Alaska Marine Highway System.

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2. How is the Shining Star ferry special among the four ferries?
   A. It travels between two countries.
   B. The ferry was born out of old boats.
   C. Its tours take the longest time.
   D. It provides services in evenings.
3. What can travelers experience through the Alaska Marine Highway System?
   A. Local mountain villages.
   B. The Statue of Liberty.
   C. The U. S. 's largest national forest.
   D. Striking color at sunset.
4. What is the common characteristic of these ferries?
   A. They provide fantastic European rides.
   B. They feature ancient civilizations.
   C. They offer at least half an hour's ride.
   D. They help travelers appreciate views with a new angle along the way.

B

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N. Y. , today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should. . . should. . . " Chris trips on the "-ld," a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. ". . . Vote for. . . me. . . " Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls (回想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student," Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast (夸耀) about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

5. What made Chris nervous?
   A. Telling a story. B. Making a speech.
   C. Taking a test. D. Answering a question.
6. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
   A. Improper pauses. B. Bad manners.
   C. Spelling mistakes. D. Silly jokes.
7. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley's project is to _____.
   A. help students see their own strengths
   B. assess students' public speaking skills
   C. prepare students for their future jobs
   D. inspire students' love for politics
8. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?
   A. Humorous. B. Ambitious.
   C. Caring. D. Demanding.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·黑龙江哈尔滨期末)

I'm glad to hear that you were visiting Fujian for your holiday. I am writing to tell you that something about Mount Wuyi. Locate in the northwest of Fujian Province, it is a wonderful tourist attraction. The weather there is mild on summer. What's more importantly is that it is famous as a holy tourist site. Not only can I appreciate the impressive scenery, but you can also learn many about the culture of it. It also has a large number of fantastic Chinese building.

There is no doubt whether a trip to Mount Wuyi will be truly unforgettable experience. I wish you a nice trip!

词汇积累

1. ferry	*n.* 渡船;摆渡
2. redescribe	*v.* 再描述
3. trip	*v.* 绊倒
4. conclusion	*n.* 结论;结束
5. excuse	*v.* 找借口
6. confident	*adj.* 自信的

难句解读

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president.

[**分析**] 本句是主从复合句。when 引导时间状语从句,if 引导条件状语从句。

[**翻译**] 有一天 Whaley 让那些觉得自己永远当不上总统的孩子们举手,当时他就有了这个让"二年级(学生)竞选总统活动"的想法。

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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.* 观念;概念
2. _____ *adj. & adv.* 每周(的)
3. _____ *adj.* 有关的;切题的
4. _____ *vi. & vt.* 调整;(使)适合
   _____ *n.* 调整;适合
5. _____ *vi.* 参加;参与
   _____ *n.* 参加
   _____ *n.* 参加者
6. _____ *conj.* 否则;不然 *adv.* 用别的方法;其他方面
7. _____ *n.* 安排;排列
   _____ *v.* 安排
8. _____ *vt.* 捐赠
   _____ *n.* 捐赠
9. _____ *adj.* 自愿的;志愿的;无偿的
10. _____ *n.* 周年纪念(日)
11. _____ *vt.* 分配;分发
    _____ *n.* 分配;分发;分布状态
12. _____ *vi.* 工作;运转 *vt.* 操作
    _____ *n.* 运转;手术
13. fortnight *n.* _____
14. muddy *adj.* _____

重点短语——单元短语再梳理

1. _____ 接到……的信
2. _____ 取决于;到达(某数量、程度等)
3. _____ 极想;渴望
4. _____ 不久前的一天
5. _____ 与……有关
6. _____ 参加
7. _____ (使浸水等之物)完全变干;干透
8. _____ (指河流、井等)干涸
9. _____ 在困难中;在危急中

重点句型——迁移应用学仿写

1. Sometimes I wonder how relevant chemistry is to these students, **most of whom will be going back to their villages** after Year 8 anyway.
有时"我"在想化学和这些学生有何关联,反正 8 年级之后他们中的大多数会回到他们的村子里(生活)。
[句式] "介词 + whom/which"引导定语从句
[仿写] 他有六个朋友,他和他们一起经营一家公司。
He has six friends, _____ he runs a company.
2. To be honest, I **doubt whether** I'm making any difference to these boys' lives at all.
说实在的,"我"真的不知道"我"教的课是否会让这些孩子的生活有所改变。
[句式] **doubt whether...**
[仿写] 诚实地说,我怀疑他们两天内能否完成这项艰巨的任务。
To be honest, I _____ in two days.
3. We walked for two and a half hours to get there—first up a mountain to a ridge **from where we had fantastic views** and then down a steep path to the valley below.
我们走了两个半小时才到了那儿。先爬到了一座山的山顶,从那儿我们欣赏到了优美的风景,然后又沿着陡峭的山坡到了下面的山谷。
[句式] "**from where**"引导定语从句
[仿写] 我们站在山顶,在那儿我们可以一览整个城市。
We stood on the top of the hill, _____ the whole city.
4. The gift you give is **not** something your loved one keeps **but** a voluntary contribution towards the lives of people who really need it.
你送的礼物不是给你所爱的人留念的,而是给那些确实有生活需要的人的一项志愿性捐助。
[句式] **not... but...**
[仿写] 一些人不喜欢他们的工作不是因为他们懒惰而是因为他们的工作太普通。
Some people don't like their jobs _____ because they're lazy _____ because their jobs are too ordinary.

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. 李华到一个偏僻的小山村做志愿者工作已经两个月了。(remote; voluntary)

_____

2. 她的父母急切盼望收到她的来信,但是信要过两个星期才能到。(be dying to; fortnight)

_____

3. 李华正忙于适应那里的生活,要不然早就写信了。(adjust to; otherwise)

_____

4. 李华打算说服她的朋友为那里需要帮助的人捐一些钱。(donate to; in need)

_____

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 Travelling abroad

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n. & vi.* 演讲;讲课
2. _____ *n.* 资格;资历
   _____ *vt.* 使有资格
   _____ *adj.* 有资格的
3. _____ *n.* 准备;预备
   _____ *v.* 准备
4. _____ *vt.* 推荐;建议
5. _____ *n.* 舒适;安慰 *vt.* 安慰
   _____ *adj.* 舒适的
6. _____ *n.* 代替者;代用品 *vt.* 用……代替……
7. _____ *adj.* 学校的;学术的
8. _____ *n.* 要求;需要
   _____ *vt.* 要求
9. _____ *n.* 草稿;草案 *vt.* 草拟;起草
10. _____ *vt.* 承认;确认;答谢
11. _____ *vt.* 反驳;驳斥
    _____ *adj.* 矛盾的;完全相反的
12. _____ *vt.* 占用;占领;占据
    _____ *n.* 占用;占领;职业

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 适应
2. _____ 保持优秀成绩;继续干下去
3. _____ 相适应;相融合
4. _____ 就……而言
5. _____ 忙着做……;忙于某事物

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. **do you think** 作插入语

   How difficult _____ it is to adjust to the customs of another country?

   你认为适应另一个国家的习俗有多难?

2. **It is/was the first time (that)...** "这是第一次……"

   It was the first time she _____ ever _____ (leave) her motherland.

   这是她第一次离开自己的祖国。

3. "特殊疑问词 + 不定式"作宾语

   But I was also very nervous as I didn't know what _____ _____ (expect).

   但是"我"又非常焦虑,因为"我"不知道该期望什么。

4. 动名词作主语

   _____ (study) here is quite different from studying in China.

   在这里学习与在中国学习很不一样。

5. **so/such... that...** "如此……以至于……"

   I have been _____ occupied with work _____ I haven't had time for social activities.

   "我"一直忙于学习,以至于没有时间参加社交活动。

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information.

1. What's the main purpose of the passage?

   _____

2. What is the main idea of the passage? Give one sentence to describe it.

   _____

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information.

1. Xie Lei was very nervous when she left for London because _____.

   A. she was too young

   B. she was a shy girl

   C. she didn't know what to expect

   D. she didn't know where to go

2. Living with the host families can give students _____.

   A. the opportunity to go around the new country

   B. the opportunity to learn everyday life in the new country

   C. the opportunity to get a business qualification

   D. the opportunity to pass the preparation course

3. Xie Lei got an E for her first essay because _____.

   A. the tutor didn't like Chinese students

   B. the tutor thought the essay was bad-written

   C. the essay is a summary of an article

   D. Xie Lei didn't know how to write an essay

4. Who have helped Xie Lei most since she came to England?

   A. Her classmates and tutors.

   B. Her tutors and her family.

   C. A host family and her family.

   D. Her tutors and host family.

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5. According to the passage, we can know that _____.

A. idioms are not so difficult to understand

B. all students need one year to prepare their majors

C. foreign tutors admire the autonomous learners

D. it is impossible that you read it from *China Daily*

Ⅲ. Intensive reading to finish the passage.

six months ago	Xie Lei left her 1. _____ for a business 2. _____.
in England	· Xie Lei lives with a host family. She thinks it's a great 3. _____ to have a 4. _____ family to be with. · When she did her first 5. _____ for her 6. _____, she got an E and she was 7. _____ with shock. She was encouraged to 8. _____ the authors she'd read and soon she made great progress.
now	· She is a more 9. _____ learner. · She feels much more at 10. _____ in England. · She's going to join a few clubs because she has been 11. _____ with work before. · We wish her all the best in her new 12. _____ _____.

Ⅳ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. She is halfway through the preparation year, which most foreign students complete before applying for a degree course.

句式分析 本句为复合句。which 引导的是非限制性定语从句,在从句中作动词 complete 的宾语。apply for 为固定短语,表示"申请"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. "It's not just study that's difficult. You have to get used to a whole new way of life, which can take up all your concentration in the beginning," explained Xie Lei, who had lived all her life in the same city in China.

句式分析 本句为复合句。which 引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面的句子"You have to get used to a whole new way of life",并且在从句中作主语。who 引导的也是非限制性定语从句,指代 Xie Lei,在从句中作主语。get used to 表示"适应于某事,习惯于某事",后接名词或 doing 形式。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

If you like travelling, you can go to the following cities.

Marrakech, Morocco



The city is known as the "red city" for its rose-colored buildings. The city's Medina, an old city, is a really famous place. 1000-year-old monuments (历史遗迹) can be found in Medina. Today, the place is a crowded marketplace with traditional Moroccan goods for sale. Make sure to visit an outdoor theater in the city. Storytellers and musicians perform there.

Siem Reap, Cambodia

Visitors can see hundreds of ancient Buddhist temples in and around the town. After a long day at the temples, tourists can enjoy one of the town's many bars, restaurants and nightclubs. If you go there, you can pay a visit to the Phnom Kulen National Park in Siem Province. The park's two waterfalls offer great swimming areas.

Istanbul, Turkey



Turkey's largest city has one foot in Europe and the other in Asia. The city is a great place for history lovers. If you go there, make sure to see Istanbul's most famous religious buildings: the Hagia Sophia and Blue Mosque. At night, you can try sailing on the Bosporus Strait. It divides this city into the European and Asian areas.

Hanoi, Vietnam

Vietnam's capital has tree-lined streets, lakes, and some 600 temples and towers. If you go there, don't miss the Temple of Literature. It was built in the year 1070. You can also enjoy a slow walk down the Old Quarter's coffee street. Enjoy a cup of local coffee while being there. The peaceful Hoan Kiem Lake is also a nice place to go to. It is one of the prettiest places in central Hanoi.

1. Medina in Marrakech is most likely a nice place for those who love _____.

A. watching movies outdoors B. buying expensive dresses

C. visiting old monuments D. playing outdoor sports

2. What can you do if you go to the Phnom Kulen National Park?

A. You can buy traditional goods.

B. You can swim near a waterfall.

C. You can visit restaurants and nightclubs.

D. You can see hundreds of ancient temples.

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3. What do we know about Istanbul?

A. It lies between Europe and Asia.

B. It is the largest European city.

C. It's near the Bosporus Strait.

D. It's attractive to history lovers.

4. The text is written to _____.

A. encourage us to visit the cities

B. tell us about some countries

C. tell about some old cities

D. show why people visit the cities

B

(2019·全国卷Ⅰ)

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric (生物测量) technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device (装置) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence (节奏) with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word "touch" four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

5. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

A. To reduce pressure on keys.

B. To improve accuracy in typing.

C. To replace the password system.

D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.

6. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

A. Computers are much easier to operate.

B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.

C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.

D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

7. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard?

A. It'll be environment-friendly.

B. It'll reach consumers soon.

C. It'll be made of plastics.

D. It'll help speed up typing.

8. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A diary. B. A guidebook.

C. A novel. D. A magazine.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Xie Lei, a Chinese student 1. _____ (study) in Britain, shared her progress in both study and life. It was the first time she 2. _____ (leave) her motherland. For study, she 3. _____ (high) recommended the preparation course as it was 4. _____ (benefit). She could remember the first essay for 5. _____ she got an E. When she asked the reason for the tutor's 6. _____ (revise), the tutor suggested she acknowledge 7. _____ other people had said and give her own opinion. In her daily life, living with a host family 8. _____ which there may be other college students, 9. _____ (give) her the chance to learn more about the new culture. Xie Lei also thought 10. _____ important to join a few clubs.

词汇积累

1. for sale	出售
2. identity	*n.* 身份
3. precisely	*adv.* 精确地
4. regardless of	不管;不顾
5. commercialize	*v.* 商业化
6. come up with...	想出;提出

难句解读

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric (生物测量) technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces.

[**分析**] 本句为主从复合句。as 引导时间状语从句;不定式短语 to keep... 作目的状语。

[**翻译**] 随着数据和身份盗窃变得越来越普遍,为了阻止他人进入私人的电子空间,像指纹扫描这种生物测量技术的市场正在兴起。

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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(根据汉语或首字母提示填空)

1. As common sense goes, _____ (平行的) lines will never meet no matter how far they extend.
2. Responsibility and reliability are necessary _____ (资格) that you need to get the job.
3. An _____ (经纪人) in the entertainment world is a person who works for an actor or a musician.
4. (**2019·河南安阳一中月考**) The equipment will enable the audience to sit in _____ (舒服) while they are watching the shows.
5. The foreigner walked around Beijing, feeling amazed at its a_____ cultural sites.
6. France is still the most popular holiday d_____ among my friends.
7. My morning r_____ includes walking the dog and reading newspapers over breakfast.
8. The people of this country are trying hard to get away from being g_____ by irresponsible leaders.
9. If you're late, you should make an a_____ to the host either immediately or later.
10. Certain courses such as maths, English, physics are compulsory while others are o_____.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Finally they climbed up the mountain, on the top of which _____ (lie) an old temple dating back to 1500 BC.
2. (**2019·湖南长郡中学月考**) We have just completed a children's petting zoo _____ children can pat animals such as rabbits, baby turkeys and chickens.
3. It _____ (acknowledge) that it is a good school with a high reputation.
4. On my doctor's _____ (recommend), I had the operation.
5. Fortunately, we were in time _____ (catch) the plane in spite of the traffic jam on the way.
6. China's stock markets are in self-recovery and _____ (adjust) after recent ups and downs.
7. As far as I'm concerned, he must make an apology to Jane _____ his rudeness.
8. (**2019·河北衡水中学模拟考试**) Time can slip away from you before a trip—you may be caught up at work, at home, or be _____ (occupy) with other responsibilities of daily life.
9. The school _____ (admire) for its excellent teaching quality.
10. I think there should be warning on every item the _____ (battery) are in.
11. After four years of study, he will gain a qualification _____ medicine.
12. The whole class are working hard, _____ (prepare) for the final examination.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. He apologized to her by not going to her party.

_____

2. As the birthplace of Huaxia civilization, Xi'an is a city with a long history and abundantly cultural relics.

_____

3. Since he has just had a major operation, he knows that a trip to Tibet this summer is out of question. _____
4. Every time he had a chance, he would talk about the great difficulty he had settled in the new country.

_____

5. On the highest plateau in the world lie the Potala Palace, one of the famous ancient Chinese buildings.

_____

语篇理解——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Skimming for the main information.

1. What does the text Peru talk about?

①The location.

②The geographical characteristics.

③The official languages.

④ Plants and the most popular tourist destination of the country.

⑤The history.

⑥The weather and economy.

2. Match the main ideas with the tours.

Tour 1 A. Four days high in the Andes at Cuzco: museums, Spanish cuisine and architecture, and Machu Picchu.

Tour 2 B. The jungle, diverse wildlife, mountain scenery and the ancient ruins.

Tour 3 C. An exploration to the Amazon Jungle.

Tour 4 D. The views of the highland countryside, Lake Titicaca, and the Uros Indian's life.

Ⅱ. Scanning for detailed information.

1. Cuzco is popular with tourists because _____.

A. it was once the capital of Peru

B. it is close to the famous Inca ruins of the city of Machu Picchu

C. it is in the high mountains

D. it is near the high mountains

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2. What can we infer from the passage?
   A. Lake Titicaca is not the highest lake in the world.
   B. Spain once ruled Peru and Spanish culture affected Peru greatly.
   C. The Uros Indian's houses are made of land plants.
   D. You cannot accommodate in a forest reserve.
3. Why did the writer write the passage?
   A. To introduce Peru briefly and attract readers to travel there.
   B. To describe Peru in detail.
   C. To show the beautiful scenery to readers.
   D. To attract readers to Peru.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
   A. Peru has the highest lake in the world.
   B. Peru is short of wildlife.
   C. Peru has only one official language.
   D. Peru mainly has four geographical areas.
5. On which Tours can you visit the famous Inca ruins of the city of Machu Picchu?
   A. Tour 1 and Tour 2. B. Tour 2 and Tour 3.
   C. Tour 1 and Tour 3. D. Tour 3 and Tour 4.
6. If you want to get an opportunity to learn about the Uros Indian's life, you can choose _____.
   A. Tour 1 B. Tour 2
   C. Tour 3 D. Tour 4

Ⅲ. Answer the question.

What could you tell us about Peru?

_____

_____

Ⅳ. Analyze the following difficult sentences.

1. It is a popular tourist destination as it is close to the famous Inca ruins of the city of Machu Picchu. Cuzco is a lively city with many hotels and inns, where both Indian and Spanish culture and art can be seen.

句式分析 第一句中含有一个 as 引导的原因状语从句。第二句含有一个 where 引导的非限制性定语从句。be close to 表示"靠近,接近"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. During this four-day walking tour, you will be amazed by mountain scenery and the ancient ruins we pass on our hike. On the last day, we arrive at the ruins of Machu Picchu in time to see the sunrise over the Andes.

句式分析 第一句含有一个省略了引导词的定语从句 we pass on our hike。be amazed by 表示"被……所震惊"。第二句中的 in time 表示"及时"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. These floating islands and the Uros Indian's houses are made of the water plants that grow in the lake. A full-day stay with a local family gives you an opportunity to learn more about their life.

句式分析 第一句中含有一个 that 引导的定语从句,修饰前面的名词 plants。第二句中 give sb. an opportunity to do sth. 表示"给某人机会干某事"。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Common-sense Safety Tips for Travelling Abroad

When a holiday is just around the corner, you may be planning a trip abroad. But to enjoy a worry-free adventure abroad, you also should pay attention to the following common-sense safety tips for travelling abroad.

__1__

Another reason to take only carry-on baggage—besides avoiding baggage fees—is that the less you have to carry around, the more quickly you can move, if necessary. You should always have a free hand. Besides, you won't be exhausted from dragging all those bags around. __2__

Lock it up.

Leave your hotel with only what you need and lock up the rest. Take a lock for your luggage just in case your hotel doesn't offer a safe. __3__ If you don't need all your cash and cards, don't take them all with you when you go out for a day of sightseeing or shopping. Also, leave your passport in the hotel. Make photocopies of all your important documents and leave the hotel with a copy of your passport plus one photo ID. Why? __4__ If all of your identification is in it, imagine the trouble you'll have to go through to replace it all.

Think and Plan.

Always keep in mind that, when you travel abroad, you are in a place you don't know well and you can always be a target. Trust your senses. __5__ After your arrival, ask the hotel staff and locals about the areas you are thinking of visiting, especially at night. And you should walk in well-lit areas at night and know how to contact the local police with your cell phone or a pay-phone in a foreign country, if necessary.

A. Travel light.
B. Pay by credit card.
C. Imagine having your bag stolen off a restaurant table.
D. You should also make it a habit to take your watch with you.
E. Plus, dragging lots of bags is a dead giveaway that you aren't a local resident.

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F. You should call ahead to be sure, especially if your luggage is made of cloth material.

G. You are smart and mature, so if something or some situation doesn't feel safe, it probably isn't.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Hannah Taylor is a schoolgirl from Manitoba, Canada. One day, when she was five years old, she was walking with her mother in downtown Winnipeg. They saw a man __1__ out of a garbage can. She asked her mother why he did that, and her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry. Hannah was very __2__. She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food. Hannah started to think about how she could __3__, but, of course, there is not a lot one five-year-old can do to solve(解决) the problem of homelessness.

Later, when Hannah attended school, she saw another homeless person. It was a woman, __4__ an old shopping trolley(购物车) which was piled with __5__. It seemed that everything the woman owned was in them. This made Hannah very sad, and even more __6__ to do something. She had been talking to her mother about the lives of homeless people __7__ they first saw the homeless man. Her mother told her that if she did something to change the problem that made her sad, she wouldn't __8__ as bad.

Hannah began to speak out about the homelessness in Manitoba and then in other provinces. She hoped to __9__ her message of hope and awareness. She started the Ladybug Foundation, an organization aiming at getting rid of homelessness. She began to __10__ "Big Bosses" lunches, where she would try to persuade local business leaders to __11__ to the cause. She also organized a fundraising(募捐) drive in "Ladybug Jars" to collect everyone's spare change during "Make Change" month. More recently, the foundation began another __12__ called National Red Scarf Day—a day when people donate $20 and wear red scarves in support of Canada's __13__ and homeless.

There is an emergency shelter in Winnipeg called "Hannah's Place", something that Hannah is very __14__ of. Hannah's Place is divided into several areas, providing shelter for people when it is so cold that __15__ outdoors can mean death. In the more than five years since Hannah began her activities, she has received a lot of __16__. For example, she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing the __17__ of young people to change the world. But __18__ all this, Hannah still has the __19__ life of a Winnipeg schoolgirl, except that she pays regular visits to homeless people.

Hannah is one of many examples of young people who are making a __20__ in the world. You can, too!

1. A. jumping　B. eating　C. crying　D. waving
2. A. annoyed　B. nervous　C. ashamed　D. upset
3. A. behave　B. manage　C. help　D. work
4. A. pushing　B. carrying　C. buying　D. holding
5. A. goods　B. bottles　C. foods　D. bags
6. A. excited　B. determined　C. energetic　D. grateful
7. A. since　B. unless　C. although　D. as
8. A. sound　B. get　C. feel　D. look
9. A. exchange　B. leave　C. keep　D. spread
10. A. sell　B. deliver　C. host　D. pack
11. A. contribute　B. lead　C. apply　D. agree
12. A. campaign　B. trip　C. procedure　D. trial
13. A. elderly　B. hungry　C. lonely　D. sick
14. A. aware　B. afraid　C. proud　D. sure
15. A. going　B. sleeping　C. traveling　D. playing
16. A. praises　B. invitations　C. replies　D. appointments
17. A. needs　B. interests　C. dreams　D. efforts
18. A. for　B. through　C. besides　D. along
19. A. healthy　B. public　C. normal　D. tough
20. A. choice　B. profit　C. judgement　D. difference

词汇积累

1. pay attention to...	注意……
2. avoide	*v.* 避免
3. well-lit	明亮的
4. exhausted	*adj.* 筋疲力尽的
5. donate	*vt.* 捐献
6. make a difference	起作用;有影响

难句解读

Hannah is one of many examples of young people who are making a difference in the world.

[分析] 本句为复合句,主语为 Hannah;who 引导的定语从句作主语的后置定语。make a difference 意为"使变得不同,有影响"。

[翻译] Hannah 是许多影响世界的年轻人中的一个。

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. The boy, _____ father is an engineer, studies very hard.
2. _____ was expected, he failed in the driving test.
3. Mary, _____ is my best friend, will come to see me tomorrow.
4. Let's fix a date, _____ we will discuss the matter.
5. Some tourists stood on the top of the mountain, _____ they could enjoy the beautiful views.
6. These new neighbors, to _____ I was introduced yesterday, have come here from Beijing.
7. Her father gave her a computer for her birthday, _____ pleased her a lot.
8. They lived in a tall building, in front of _____ stood a big tree.
9. There are 30 chairs in the hall, most of _____ are new.
10. The textile mill has over 8,000 workers and staff, eighty percent of _____ are women.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. He wrote many novels, nearly half of them were adapted for the TV series. _____
2. The number of smokers, it is reported, has dropped by 20 percent in the past two years. _____
3. He is the only one of the students who have been a winner of the scholarship for three years. _____
4. (**2019·重庆市实验中学期中考试**) He mentioned a book, of it the title has slipped my memory. _____
5. Last summer we visited the Longxing Temple, in which Zhengding County is famous in the world. _____
6. I lost a book yesterday, which cover is a hard one. _____
7. (**北京卷**) TOKNOW makes complex ideas attractive and accessible to children, which can become involved in advanced concepts and even philosophy. _____
8. The factory, where we visited last week, was built in 1980. _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A



A reader from Brazil recently wrote to us asking for some advice. He's planning a trip to the United States, and wanted to know about the best places to travel in America. Today, we are going to give you some information which may help you when choosing your destination.

Each of the 50 states in America has interesting things to offer visitors, but some are more popular than others. Washington, D. C. is famous for its historical places, like the White House and the Lincoln Memorial. Visitors to Los Angeles, California can see the Hollywood Walk of Fame or shop the stores on Rodeo Drive where they may see a star or two. The Grand Canyon in Arizona appeals to hikers, climbers and nature lovers, as does Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

TripAdvisor is a website where people can write reviews about their travel experiences. Brooke Ferencsik of TripAdvisor said the top picks on the list were not surprising. And it's no secret why New York City was named the number one destination.

New York City is sometimes called "the city that never sleeps". It is an exciting place for many people. But the city might be too busy for travelers looking for rest and calm. They might want something more like Myrtle Beach, in the state of South Carolina, which made it number 21 on TripAdvisor's list.

"A lot of people come to Myrtle Beach for great weather; it's a wonderful family vacation spot, the beaches—got the wonderful Atlantic beaches there—there are a lot of family-friendly parks and water parks."

Because there are many tourists visiting other places, June until August is known as "high season". Traveling during the high season can be crowded. Hotels, restaurants, and transportation might also be very expensive.

If you want to save money on a trip, it is a good idea to plan to leave before or after the summer months. These times are known as "shoulder seasons" for travel.

"If you're looking for value, try and think about traveling through the shoulder season if it's possible—the shoulder season being the fall or the spring. The weather is still very good in some of these destinations, and you can get better prices."

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America's major cities are still the most popular destinations for visitors. Ferencsik says this is because of the good quality of services they provide tourists.

1. Lily has great interest in nature and American history. She can visit _____.
   A. The Grand Canyon and Rodeo Drive
   B. California and Los Angeles
   C. White House and Arizona
   D. Washington, D. C. and the Grand Canyon
2. Which of the following is NOT true about Myrtle Beach?
   A. People can enjoy a wonderful holiday with their family there.
   B. It's a place where people can have rest and calm.
   C. It's on the list of the top 25 cities to visit in the United States.
   D. It's in North Carolina with great weather that attracts tourists.
3. Why does the author suggest traveling through the shoulder seasons?
   A. To enjoy good weather in spring and fall.
   B. To have a good quality of services.
   C. To have better value of traveling.
   D. To save money and energy.
4. The author writes this passage to _____.
   A. give some information about the top 25 cities to visit in the USA
   B. talk about some American popular places and advice on traveling
   C. advise tourists to visit big cities for their good service and opportunities
   D. give advice on saving money and time when traveling in America

B

Driving on up to Yosemite with my family was exciting but nerve-racking(令人紧张的). I had never been to such an amazing national park before, yet I wasn't the most athletic person so I knew that I couldn't stick through all the hiking up and down. It actually ended up being a fun and adventurous experience.

The ride there was definitely long but worth it. As I woke up from my nap, I saw the beautiful scenery of the tall mountains and beautiful streams. The trails were made nicely for visitors. The waterfalls were breathtaking. Climbing up rocks was one of my favorite parts. Even though I fell a couple of times, I still had a lot of fun. The fact that my family and I spent so much time together all trying to find out which route to take and what views to watch really brought us closer together.

The great thing about nature is that, it's just you, the views, and the people around you. There's nothing to bother you and it's the best way to relax and enjoy yourself. Yosemite has 5 of the world's highest waterfalls, and about 300 lakes. The structure of each mountain is incredible; it's formed in ways that almost take your breath away. Some of them are of a deep dark color with water falls forming; some are formed with spots of green peeking(窥探) out. It's definitely something you wouldn't want to miss.

Yosemite isn't the only great national park but based on my experience I highly recommend going out and enjoying nature with family and friends. It's a great time to bond, laugh, and take in what Mother Nature offers.

5. The author writes the first paragraph mainly to _____.
   A. introduce the topic of this passage
   B. offer an example to us
   C. tell us his future plan for hiking
   D. describe a national park
6. While climbing up rocks, the author was _____.
   A. nerve-racking　　B. injured
   C. pleased　　D. worried
7. According to the passage, Yosemite _____.
   A. is crowded with visitors every day
   B. is the only great national park
   C. is worth travelling to
   D. is nothing but a common destination
8. The author suggests us _____.
   A. keeping a good bond with other people
   B. visiting Yosemite now and then
   C. trying to protect the environment
   D. going out to enjoy the beauty of nature

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·全国卷Ⅱ)

Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so coolly. Then, when I was in the five grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher too much. When I studied chemistry high school, I reconsidered my goal or decided to be a doctor. They were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was amazing at the fact that a sick person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor. And the other is that I wanted to help people in need.

词汇积累

1. destination	目的地
2. appeal to	向……呼吁;向……请求
3. crowded	*adj.* 拥挤的
4. adventurous	*adj.* 冒险的
5. be formed with...	形成于……

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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.* & *vi.* 演讲;讲课
2. _____ *n.* 准备;预备
   _____ *v.* 准备
3. _____ *vt.* 推荐;建议
   _____ *n.* 推荐
4. _____ *n.* 舒适;安慰 *vt.* 安慰
5. _____ *n.* 代替者;代用品 *vt.* 用……代替……
6. _____ *vt.* 承认;确认;答谢
7. _____ *vt.* 占用;占领;占据
8. _____ *n.* 道歉;谢罪
9. _____ *adj.* 丰富的;充裕的
   _____ *n.* 丰富;充裕
10. _____ *vt.* & *vi.* 统治;支配;管理
    _____ *n.* 政府
11. visa *n.* _____
12. queue *n.* _____ *vi.* _____
13. qualification *n.* _____
    qualify *vt.* _____
    qualified *adj.* _____
14. academic *adj.* _____
    academy *n.* _____
15. requirement *n.* _____
16. essay *n.* _____
17. draft *n.* _____ *vt.* _____
18. numb *adj.* _____
19. contradict *vt.* _____
20. autonomous *adj.* _____
21. enterprise *n.* _____
22. bachelor *n.* _____
23. routine *n.* _____ *adj.* _____
24. optional *adj.* _____
    option *n.* _____
25. agent *n.* _____
    agency *n.* _____
26. parallel *adj.* _____

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. _____ 适应
2. _____ 保持优秀成绩;继续干下去
3. _____ 相适应;相融和
4. _____ 就……而言
5. _____ 忙着做……;忙于某事物
6. _____ 日复一日
7. _____ 不可能的;不值得讨论的
8. _____ (迁入新居、更换工作后)安顿下来

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. **It was the first time** she **had** ever **left** her motherland.
   这是她第一次离开她的祖国。
   [句式] **It is/was the first time (that)...**
   [仿写] 我记得那是我第一次到电影院看电影。
   As I remember, _____ I _____ in the cinema.
2. But I was also very nervous as I didn't know **what to expect**.
   但是"我"又非常焦虑,因为"我"不知道该期待什么。
   [句式] 疑问词 **+ to do...**
   [仿写] 正当我们疑惑该做什么的时候,老师走了出来。
   When we were wondering _____, the teacher came out.
3. You have to **get used to** a whole new way of life, which can take up all your concentration in the beginning.
   你得适应一种全新的生活方式,在一开始的时候这就会占去你的全部精力。
   [句式] **be/get used to (doing) sth.**
   [仿写] 两周后他就习惯早起了。
   He _____ two weeks later.

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4. I have been **so** occupied with work **that** I haven't had time for social activities.

"我"一直忙于学习,以至于没有时间参与社交活动。

[**句式**] **so... that...**

[**仿写**] 她的学校损坏严重,以至于她不得不暂时到另外一所学校上学。

Her school was _____ she had to temporarily attend another school.

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. 那是我第一次到英国。我相信自己能流利地同当地人交流。(It was the first time that...)

2. 可是,一到英国,我就惊呆了:我听不懂英国人的话。我意识到必须尽快调整自己以适应新的环境。(adjust to)

3. 现在,我已经融入国外的朋友之中。(fit in with)

4. 更为幸运的是,我的成绩一直保持得很好。导师要推荐我到牛津大学。(keep it up;recommend)

5. 除了全身心地投入学习外,我不知道如何去感谢他。(acknowledge;occupy oneself in)

6. 没有他的帮助,这些成绩是不可能的。(out of the question)

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 Living well)

(时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. How did the woman feel before seeing the man?

A. Angry. B. Worried. C. Excited.

2. What did Rolland do last night?

A. She danced late. B. She worked late. C. She played late.

3. What does the woman imply?

A. She can go to the Hockey Hall.

B. She will display her presentation.

C. She has to prepare her presentation.

4. What does the woman want to do?

A. Attend the meeting instead. B. Look after the man. C. Look after the man's son.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. The book is wonderful. B. The book is not so good. C. The book is too old to read.

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. When will Bob and Betty meet?

A. In ten minutes. B. In an hour. C. In thirty minutes.

7. What's Betty going to do now?

A. Have a breakfast. B. Make her lunch. C. Wash the dishes.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the man's cigarettes?

A. On the table. B. On the carpet. C. In the dustbin.

9. What does the woman think of cigarettes?

A. They do harm to health. B. They are a waste of money. C. They are dirty and hard to clean.

10. Where are the speakers most probably?

A. At home. B. In a hotel. C. At a party.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How did the man come to China?

A. By train. B. By ship. C. By plane.

12. Why does the man thank the woman?

A. She gave him a part-time job. B. She helped him with the box. C. She taught him Chinese.

13. Where will the man work?

A. In a language training center. B. In a middle school. C. In a college.

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听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. When will Jane leave?

A. Tomorrow morning.　　B. Tomorrow evening.　　C. The day after tomorrow.

15. Who will go to meet Jane at the station?

A. Her uncle.　　B. Her aunt.　　C. Her sister.

16. What will the weather be like there?

A. Cool and dry.　　B. Hot and wet.　　C. Cold and wet.

17. Why is Jane going to see her uncle?

A. She misses him.　　B. He is not well.　　C. She needs his help.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Why were the people asked to leave the building?

A. A shopping bag gave off harmful gas.

B. Something explosive was discovered.

C. A fire caused by a cigarette broke out.

19. What were the people asked to do while leaving there?

A. To move away under the attendants' guidance.

B. To hold the elder and the disabled firmly.

C. To go anywhere as quickly as possible.

20. Where may we hear this announcement?

A. In a theater.　　B. At an airport.　　C. In a supermarket.

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

(2019·陕西宝鸡中学期末考试)

There is a popular saying in the English language, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." Well, that is not true.

Unkind words, name-calling or even the so-called "silent treatment" can hurt children as much as being physically hit, sometimes even more so. A developing brain can be damaged by unkind words, a study shows. A recent study of middle school children showed that verbal abuse by other children can harm development in the brain. The study was a project of researchers at Harvard Medical School in Massachusetts.

Researcher Martin Teicher and his team studied young adults aged between 18 and 25. These young men and women had no experience with domestic (家庭的) violence, or physical abuse by their parents. The researchers asked the young people to rate their childhood exposure to verbal abuse from both parents and other children. Then the researchers performed imaging tests on the brains of the subjects.

The images showed that the individuals who reported suffering verbal abuse from their peers in middle school had underdeveloped connections between the left and right side of the brain. The two sides of the brain are connected by a large bundle of connecting fibers called the corpus callosum(胼胝体). This was the area that was underdeveloped.

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The middle school years are a time when these brain connections are developing. So, unkind, hurtful comments from children or adults during this period have the greatest effect. The researchers tested the mental and emotional condition of all the young people in the study. The tests showed that this same group of individuals had higher levels of fear, depression, annoyance and drug abuse than others in the study.

The researchers published their findings online on the *American Journal of Psychiatry*'s website. We cannot control what other people say to our children. But we can prepare them. A website called *CreativeWithKids. com* suggests 64 things that all children need to hear. Here are our top 20.

21. Why is the saying in the first paragraph quoted?

A. To arouse readers' concern.
B. To introduce the topic of the passage.
C. To summarize the whole passage.
D. To act as the basis of the research.

22. According to imaging tests on the brains of the subjects, _____.

A. middle school students have underdeveloped connections between two sides of the brain
B. drug abuse affects middle school students more than verbal abuse
C. only hurtful comments from children have the greatest effect on brains
D. the corpus callosum will be underdeveloped if affected by unkind words

23. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

A. Actions speak louder than words
B. Words will never hurt you
C. Unkind words hurt the brain
D. Spare the words, spoil the child

24. What will the passage go on to discuss?

A. Some beneficial words to say.
B. Ways to deal with middle school students.
C. Further research done in the field.
D. Different opinions about the findings.

B

I had often dreamt of the possibility of spending a year away from my hometown of Leeds in England, living in a foreign country. When I was old enough, however, I thought that my language was going to hold me back.

However, luckily for me, the University of Leeds, where I was studying at the time, made it possible for any student, even people like me speaking only one language, to study abroad. I boarded a plane for Salzburg, Austria. I wasn't quite sure what to expect of the experience ahead of me but I was prepared to accept the challenge.

The university was quite small but the classes were large. Also, Austrian students usually take five years to complete their courses, so studying there was somewhat more relaxing than at home. Austrian students go home quite often, too. Therefore, the foreign students had to socialise with each other quite a lot, which didn't help with our language skills.

Salzburg itself is a picture-postcard Austrian city. It is also famous for being the birthplace of Mozart and the setting for *The Sound of Music*. As a result, it is usually very busy with tourists. I also found that it doesn't have a lot of entertainment for young people, in comparison with Leeds.

There are, however, many advantages of living in Salzburg. For example, get on a train and you can be in Prague, Rome or Krakow within a matter of hours. By the end of my year in Salzburg, I had visited eight other countries in Europe.

After spending a year overseas, I went back to my courses in Leeds and I was much more focused on what I wanted to get out of my last year and more appreciative of the opportunity the university provided. The year in Salzburg really showed me that you get a lot more out of a place when you live there compared to when you are just travelling through. I'd recommend all students spend a year studying abroad if they can.

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25. In the author's opinion, what may have prevented his studying abroad?

A. His not being old enough.　　B. His fearing the culture shock.

C. His becoming homesick easily.　　D. His not knowing a foreign language.

26. Compared with the University of Leeds, the university in Salzburg _____.

A. provides more social events　　B. has longer university years

C. has more foreign students　　D. offers more small classes

27. One advantage the author mentions about Salzburg is that _____.

A. it's convenient for people to travel　　B. it has a high-speed rail network

C. it's the hometown of Mozart　　D. it's full of foreign tourists

28. What does the author think of his experience of studying abroad?

A. He benefited a lot from it.　　B. He thought it made no difference to him.

C. It was far from what he expected.　　D. It badly affected his studies at home.

C

(2019·湖北武汉二中期末考试)

Society tells us that we should count our blessings, focus on all that we have and feel grateful for what we've been given. But there is nothing wrong with "healthy discontent". In fact, healthy discontent is what motivates us to improve ourselves and our circumstances. Without this feeling, life's easier to stand still.

I always have a certain level of discomfort. That discomfort drives me to work hard at my job. I don't just want to remain where I am. Professionally, I want to keep getting better. Likewise, I always have a certain amount of discontent with my home. That drives me to always try to improve it by making it look better.

My feelings of discontent with my job and my home don't mean that I don't appreciate them. It's an incredible blessing to be able to work and be paid for one's efforts. Similarly, if you live in a safe place, with running water, heating, and air conditioning, you are incredibly fortunate. These are not the things to be taken for granted. However, we should be striving(力争) to improve.

If you happen to be good at playing the piano, you should work to continually improve your skills. The same holds true for our personal development. If you have areas in your personality that need improvement, you should work on them, too.

For instance, I can be very impatient. As a result, I work hard to try to conquer that flaw (缺点) by keeping my impatience to myself. When we feel discontent with ourselves, we have to be honest with ourselves.

It's easy to make excuses for our bad behavior, but we need to face our discontent and say to ourselves, "I need to work on this." This week, consider whether you have healthy discontent in your life. Have you become so settled in your life that you don't see regular improvement?

Do you have a character flaw that you wish you didn't have? Don't ignore these things. Instead, take steps to address your areas of discontent and keep improving your life every day. No matter how great we think things are going, there's always room for improvement.

29. What is stressed in Paragraph 1?

A. The gratitude for what we have.　　B. The importance of healthy discontent.

C. The lessons from society.　　D. The easiness of standing still in life.

30. Why does the author have feelings of discontent with his job and home?

A. He doesn't treasure them.　　B. He is particular about them.

C. He desires to improve them.　　D. He is difficult to satisfy.

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

31. What does the author advise you to do if you have personal flaws?

A. Leave them as they are.　　B. Make efforts to overcome them.

C. Make excuses for them.　　D. Be patient with ourselves.

32. How does the author support his view mostly?

A. By listing some questions.　　B. By telling his own experiences.

C. By analyzing various causes of healthy discontent.　　D. By showing consequences of healthy discontent.

D

There's more evidence that what's good for your heart is good for your head. A new study shows that people who run, swim or do other moderate intensity(中等强度的) exercise have brains that look, on average, 10 years younger than the brains of couch potatoes.

"Our study showed that for older people, getting moderate intensity exercise may be protective, helping them keep their brains work better," said Dr. Clinton Wright of the University of Miami, who led the study. But it's not necessarily easy. Walking, golf, bowling and yoga didn't count, and people need to start before they begin showing memory loss, Wright's team reported in the journal *Neurology*.

The study of nearly 900 people who exercise regularly showed that 90 percent fell into the low intensity group. These people are part of a larger group taking part in a bigger study called Northern Manhattan Study. They were asked how long and how often they exercised during the past two weeks. Five years later, they were tested for memory and thinking skills and got a brain MRI. Seven years after that, they took the memory and thinking tests again. The 10 percent who said they took part in moderate intensity exercise scored better on the tests. These included running, climbing, swimming, riding bicycles and so on.

"We found that those with moderate heavy activity had higher scores and slower decline than inactive patients when comparing the results." the study team wrote.

Many studies have shown that exercise may not prevent Alzheimer's but may delay it. The findings fit in with a study that found two years of exercising, eating healthier food and brain training can promote people's memory function.

33. According to the study, moderate heavy exercise _____.

A. makes people's heart better than their heads　　B. helps people keep a younger brain

C. makes people ten years younger　　D. makes people look like potatoes

34. What's TRUE about the study?

A. Most people surveyed took low-intensity exercise.　　B. Only 900 people took part in the bigger study.

C. High-intensity exercise is better.　　D. Ten people scored best on the test.

35. How did the study team come to the conclusion?

A. By observing people exercise.　　B. By using examples.

C. By making a comparison.　　D. By doing a brain MRI.

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。

There are always parents in the world who want to travel with their kids, but how to be organized and to quickly pack? What do they have to care about? What will the weather be like? 36

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AroundMe



Are the kids hungry? Need to find a restaurant? Meeting friends at a bar nearby? 37 *AroundMe* allows you to search for the nearest restaurants, banks, ATMs, gas stations, book a hotel or find a movie schedule nearby. 38

PackPoint

PackPoint is a free travel packing list organizer. *PackPoint* will help you organize what you need to pack in your luggage and suitcase based on the length of travel and the weather at your destination. 39 And then you can choose to share it with your friends and family in case they need help packing too.

CheapOair

For those looking to travel on a budget, but still get the amazing experience they're looking for with the family, *CheapOair* offers the best prices for flights, hotel reservations, car rentals, vacation packages and MORE! 40 They also have team members available 24/7 to assist with any questions regarding their trip.

A. Or just need to find the closest ATM?

B. With the app's help, trips can be booked in just a few swipes of your finger.

C. Some apps are very easy to use.

D. Here are some apps that can help you.

E. So whether you're at home for weekends or vacationing in Tokyo, just turn to *AroundMe* for help.

F. Once your packing list is built, *PackPoint* will do the rest things for you.

G. This app can do everything for you.

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,从短文后所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was woken up at 1 a. m. My roommate stood at the door with a tall man.

"Please let him in," she told me. "He's been 41 out of his apartment." She had seen him 42 in the snowy night and immediately asked him to 43 at our place. The man was a law student. He was doing his 44 in the library which closed at 11 p. m. when he 45 he had left his keys in his house.

To tell the truth, I had never had a(n) 46 sleep in my house before. My roommate and I were both 47 than one metre sixty and we had been asked "not to 48 to a man whom you don't know" since we were kids. Not to mention we were in a 49 city that we had stayed in less than a month. And there we were soon giving the man my blanket and pillows. He 50 our hospitality(盛情) with unwillingness 51 soon as dawn broke he went back to his apartment.

The next day he came to our house 52, telling us he owed us a big meal for not letting him be 53 in the cold night. He gave us a beautiful card reading, "Thank you so much." "Your actions were so 54." He cooked us a wonderful "thank you" dinner 55 which he told us about his life. He told us how he was completely 56 by our concern for others. I learnt a lot that evening. As he told us how he once 57 a homeless man home to have Christmas dinner with his family, a feeling of warmth rose in my 58.

My roommate taught me a huge lesson: Let go of your 59, always leave the door of your 60 open and you can never go wrong.

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41. A. driven	B. made	C. taken	D. locked
42. A. shaking	B. walking	C. running	D. watching
43. A. sleep	B. eat	C. wait	D. study
44. A. show	B. homework	C. speech	D. labour
45. A. knew	B. saw	C. found	D. heard
46. A. stranger	B. adult	C. student	D. roommate
47. A. taller	B. more	C. less	D. smaller
48. A. go	B. speak	C. listen	D. relate
49. A. modern	B. new	C. big	D. faraway
50. A. appreciated	B. experienced	C. refused	D. accepted
51. A. and	B. but	C. though	D. for
52. A. crying	B. laughing	C. smiling	D. shouting
53. A. thrown	B. hurt	C. caught	D. frozen
54. A. common	B. great	C. honest	D. hard
55. A. during	B. for	C. about	D. in
56. A. interested	B. touched	C. surprised	D. puzzled
57. A. called	B. left	C. turned	D. brought
58. A. heart	B. body	C. mind	D. head
59. A. anger	B. care	C. fear	D. shyness
60. A. kindness	B. apartment	C. thoughts	D. place

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。

My grandfather is over 80 years old，61. _____ he is full of energy and never out of 62. _____ (breathe) when going up the stairs. In his opinion，the reason why he is energetic is that he goes jogging as well as 63. _____ (play) Tai Chi every day，64. _____ is beneficial to a person's health. He thinks we should have a plan to take exercise and carry out the plan 65. _____ (firm). What' s more，he thinks we shouldn't be 66. _____ (annoy) at anything less important. Only in this way can we stay healthy and live much 67. _____ (long). Just as the saying goes，"Early to bed and early to rise 68. _____ (make) a man healthy，wealthy and wise." My grandfather thinks we should have good habits.

All 69. _____ all，he thinks if a person intends to live a healthy life，he or she should take a certain form of exercise which is 70. _____ (suit) for him or her.

第四部分　写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节　短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

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（2019·广东省茂名市五校联考）

Sometimes there's so much work for you to deal with and you felt it's beyond your ability to fulfill them. Actually, you can take measure to help yourself out. Firstly, list all the tasks which must be done and decide which one requires immediately attention. Secondly, divide the work into separate from parts so it'll be easier for you to see whether each part is being accomplished as desiring. Besides, assign a little extra time for each task, such that the work will be carried out systematically. Finally, you'll find sense of accomplishment will replace the anxious you felt at first.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

（2019·广东珠海三中高二下期末卷）

你校校报的英语专栏正在开展以“健康的生活方式”为主题的英语征文活动，你打算参加。请根据以下提示信息写一篇英语短文。

提示：

1. 营养均衡的膳食；

2. 经常参加体育锻炼；

3. 乐观的人生态度。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

All of us want to live a healthy life. The following are some useful tips. _____

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修7 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 Robots)

(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 does the man want to go?

A. The sixth floor. B. The seventh floor. C. The eighth floor.

2. Where are the speakers talking now?

A. At the information desk. B. On the platform. C. Outside the train station.

3. What is the man going to do?

A. Remain in the office. B. Watch a basketball match. C. Finish what he should do that day.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Jackson's got a baby. B. Jackson's got a babysitter. C. Jackson does as a babysitter.

5. What does the man mean?

A. The actress was popular. B. The audience was impolite. C. The actor played well.

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. When will Miss Grace leave?

A. This afternoon. B. This Sunday. C. Next week.

7. What must the woman do first?

A. Go to school. B. Go to hospital. C. Go to the party.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where do the speakers live now?

A. In Florida. B. In New York. C. In London.

9. When can their children visit them?

A. In sunny days. B. In spring. C. In winter.

10. What will they do if they move there?

A. Enjoy snow. B. Travel around. C. Visit friends.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who was interviewed by Jay Leno?

A. Julia Roberts. B. Brad Pitt. C. Matt Damon.

12. How much does the woman know about the new film?

A. Only a little. B. Quite a lot. C. Nothing at all.

13. What does the woman like about the new movie?

A. The movie's music.

B. A few famous actors in the movie.

C. The movie's plot.

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听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. When did the two speakers arrived at the place of the match?

A. At the time of first round.　　B. At the time of second round.　　C. At the time of last round.

15. What game do the two speakers want to watch?

A. Basketball.　　B. Baseball.　　C. Tennis.

16. How does the man like the game?

A. A boring game.　　B. A well-matched game.　　C. A one-sided game.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What's the population of Brighton?

A. About 30,000.　　B. About 130,000.　　C. About 300,000.

18. How far is it to Brighton from London?

A. About 15 miles.　　B. About 50 miles.　　C. About 150 miles.

19. Why is the air in Brighton much cleaner than London?

A. Brighton is near the sea.

B. There are a lot of trees in Brighton.

C. There are only a few factories in Brighton.

20. What does the speaker's father plan to do?

A. Open a shop.　　B. Work in a hotel.　　C. Work in a school.

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

Digital technology—email and smart phones especially—have vastly improved workers' ability to be productive outside of a traditional office. Even so, most white-collar work still happens in an office. One reason is that, according to findings of a new survey (调查) of office workers conducted by Wakefield Research for the IT company Citrix, most bosses are doubtful about remote working. Half of the workers say their boss doesn't accept it, and only 35 percent say it's tolerated.

Skeptical bosses will likely have their doubts reinforced (加深) by the same survey, which shows that 43 percent of workers say they've watched TV or a movie while "working" remotely, while 35 percent have done housework, and 28 percent have cooked dinner.

It is true, however, that working at home makes people much more efficient (高效的), because it allows workers to take care of annoying housework while still getting their jobs done. It's much faster, for example, to shop for groceries at a quarter to three than to stand in line during the after-work rush.

The fact that such practices remain officially unaccepted reflects how far we haven't come as a society from the days when we expected every full-time worker to be supported by a full-time homemaker.

More broadly the Wakefield survey suggests that employers may be missing a low-cost way to give workers something of value. Sixty-four percent of those survey participants who haven't worked remotely would rather give up some bonus in order to get even one day a week working from home. Under such circumstances, smart firms need to find ways to let their employees have enough flexibility to manage their time efficiently.

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21. Why do some employers hesitate to allow remote working?

A. They fear losing control of their workers.　　B. They want to stick to their routine practice.

C. They have little trust in modern technology.　　D. They are used to face-to-face communication.

22. What seems to be most workers' attitude toward remote working?

A. Doubtful.　　B. Favorable.

C. Reserved.　　D. Disapproving.

23. What does the author suggest smart firms do?

A. Shorten their office hours.　　B. Give employees a pay raise.

C. Adopt flexible work patterns.　　D. Reduce their staff's workload.

B

(2019·三明高二检测)

Dreams are not just a product of the processing of information that our brain conducts while we sleep. It is from dreams that some of the greatest inventions have become a reality.

Take for example the famous chemist Dmitri Mendeleev, it was in his dream that he figured out how to place all the elements on a periodical table. Srinivasa Ramanujan discovered thousands of mathematical equations (方程式) from his dreams. Rene Descartes, the man who built much of the framework of the modern scientific method mentioned that the basis of the method came to him in a dream.

These are just a few examples of how people got the answers to some of the most complex questions from their dreams. Our subconscious (潜意识的) mind keeps trying to give us answers to questions we may struggle with, and many of these answers come to us in the form of dreams. However, most of us may struggle with recalling them.

Here is a very simple exercise that can help you recall your dreams. Before going to bed, for at least 24 days (It takes around 24 days to form a habit), keep telling yourself that "I will remember all my dreams". At first, you may not see any results at all, but don't be affected by that. Just keep doing it. After some time you will notice that vague (模糊的) memories of your dreams will stay in your mind when you wake up. These may be forgotten after a while, so make a note of it on your mobile phone or in a book.

Now the fun doesn't just stop there. Try to understand what your dreams mean; see if it applies to something that is happening in your everyday life. Many of the problems we struggle with have already been solved in our amazing mind. It is all locked away in our subconsciousness waiting to be discovered. These answers come to us in the form of dreams.

24. The examples given in Paragraph 2 show that _____.

A. successful people often dream　　B. dreams can help solve problems

C. famous people work hard at night　　D. great inventions are based on hard work

25. According to the text, most people have trouble _____.

A. realizing their dreams　　B. continuing their dreams

C. waking from their dreams　　D. remembering their dreams

26. When you recall a dream, you are advised to _____.

A. forget it　　B. keep it in mind

C. share it with others　　D. make a record of it

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Why Do People Dream　　B. Inventions and Inventors

C. The Power of Your Dreams　　D. How to Remember Dreams

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C

（2019·河南南阳一中期中考试）

You use her as a shoulder to cry on. She texts you back with casual jokes. But she, Xiaoice, is only a virtual chatbot.

Xiaoice, Microsoft's latest artificial intelligence robot, was briefly released in 2014, and returned to WeChat in 2015, where she became a big hit. Millions of young Chinese now exchange messages with her daily, *The New York Times* reported. On WeChat, Xiaoice is an official account. After following it, users can start text-based conversations with Xiaoice.

"People loved to talk with Xiaoice for her incredible learning ability," Liu Jinchang, a researcher at High-tech Research and Development Center under the Ministry of Science and Technology, told *China Daily*. Apart from her ability to identify photos and send emojis in conversations, Xiaoice gains 45 percent of her knowledge from interacting with users, *China Daily* reported.

Chatbot programs first appeared in the mid-1960s in the US. Driven by top tech companies, they are becoming smarter and more common. For instance, IBM's latest artificial intelligence program serves as an academic consultant at Australia's Deakin University, answering students' questions about course schedules and financial aid. Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa have been used as voice assistants who can read news, play music and even make jokes for their users.

These programs are expected to move beyond smartphones, into televisions, cars and living rooms, *The New York Times* pointed out. However, it may take decades before scientists develop a "Samantha", the advanced chatbot seen in the fiction film *Her*. In the film, Samantha sparks a romantic relationship with her user played by US actor Joaquin Phoenix. Many viewers are enthusiastic about this fantasy of virtual soul mate.

28. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. She became a best-seller.　　B. She became very powerful.

C. She became a moneymaker.　　D. She became very popular.

29. Which of the following can Xiaoice do?

A. Do housework.　　B. Spread messages.

C. Identify various photos.　　D. Read news to her users.

30. Which company's chatbot program can act as an academic consultant?

A. Microsoft.　　B. IBM.

C. Apple.　　D. Amazon.

31. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

A. Chatbots mainly run on smartphones now.　　B. It'll take decades to apply chatbots to cars.

C. Samantha is played by a US actor in the film.　　D. The film *Her* doesn't interest many audiences.

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

D

（**2020·安徽淮北一中高二上月考**）

"Most episodes（经历）of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention," says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

"Encoding," Schacter explains, "is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major effect on remembering it later. Failure to encode something properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you do because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now being hung in your wardrobe（衣柜）." "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment. And memory depends on just that.

"Reminders can help prevent absent-mindedness," says Schaeter. "But be sure the reminder is clear and available." If you want to remember to take medicine with lunch, put it on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll be likely to remember.

32. Why does the writer think that encoding is important?

A. It helps us understand our memory system better.　B. It enables us to remember something from our memory.

C. It expands our memory ability greatly.　D. It slows down the process of losing our memory.

33. Why can a note in the pocket hardly serve as a reminder?

A. Because it will easily get lost.　B. Because it's not clear enough for you to read.

C. Because it's out of your sight.　D. Because it might get mixed up with other things.

34. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

A. If we pay more attention to one thing, we might forget another.

B. Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.

C. Doing something purposefully helps improve our memory.

D. If we keep forgetting things, we'd better try thinking again.

35. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The process of gradual memory loss.　B. The introduction about absent-mindedness.

C. The influence of the environment on memory.　D. A way of encoding and remembering.

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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。选项中两项为多余选项。

Starting your very first garden can be a daunting（使人畏惧的）task. This is a guide to help make your entry into gardening fun and easy, and to give you some guidelines to help foster your relationship with your backyard.

◆The first step to a successful garden is figuring out where you are going to place it. The space that you choose will help determine the types of plants that will grow best. __36__ Your vegetables require 6 – 8 hours of natural sun per day to mature quickly.

◆ __37__ Redwood or cedar makes for great wood. I recommend using "2 × 6" lumber. You can cut it down to the appropriate heights and use "4 × 4" wood in the corners and secure it with carriage bolts.

◆If you're growing vegetables, you'll want to provide about an inch of water per week. I tend to water my plants in the morning or at night. __38__ You can purchase a water timer from most nurseries for $20-50 and a simple irrigation kit of drips and tubing for another $30-50.

◆The types of vegetables and fruits that you grow depend on the amount of sunlight and temperature you can provide for your plants. __39__ When I shop for seeds, I try and buy non-GMO varieties. If you're a little late in planning your garden, it might be time to buy starter plants. __40__

A. You can buy seeds online or find them at your local nursery.

B. Spend a day figuring out where in your backyard the plants can get maximum sunlight.

C. A raised bed is a great way to get started once you've decided on the location of your garden.

D. If you are just starting out with gardening it might be easiest to build a raised bed.

E. You can buy plants that are a few inches tall already and will jump-start your garden by about a month.

F. You might have to add nutrients to the soil to make it great for growing.

G. Depending on how-warm your area is, you may only need to water your plants once a day or every other day.

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。

When my son Gene was about 12 years old, I started helping him learn to __41__. I bought twenty chickens and asked him to __42__ them. I told him that they would be his own chickens and we would __43__ the eggs from him. However, he would have to buy chicken __44__ with the money he made from the eggs. Whatever money was __45__ would be his to keep. Gene was __46__, thinking he would make his first __47__.

After several weeks' successful work, I began to __48__ that egg production was going down. I __49__ nothing about it. Then one night, Gene told me he didn't have __50__ money to buy the feed. He said the chickens had never __51__ a meal and he could not figure out why some of them had stopped __52__ eggs.

Then I asked him if he had __53__ the amount of feed he had given the chickens. He was __54__. It was like he did not think anyone would ever __55__ what he had done. After a long __56__, he said yes. He thought he would make more money if he gave them __57__ food. I asked him, "Did you fool the chickens?"

I was just astonished at the question in my own __58__. I was dumbfounded（惊呆）at the __59__ of it. Yes, you can fool everyone else, but you cannot "fool the chickens", because __60__, you will find out, as the saying goes, "What goes around comes around."

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41. A. cook	B. share	C. count	D. work
42. A. take care of	B. observe	C. train	D. play with
43. A. save	B. borrow	C. buy	D. keep
44. A. nest	B. soup	C. meat	D. feed
45. A. given back	B. picked up	C. left over	D. brought in
46. A. thrilled	B. worried	C. satisfied	D. discouraged
47. A. deal	B. contribution	C. fortune	D. choice
48. A. hear	B. notice	C. predict	D. imagine
49. A. said	B. found	C. thought	D. recalled
50. A. private	B. honest	C. pocket	D. enough
51. A. missed	B. wasted	C. enjoyed	D. finished
52. A. hatching	B. laying	C. gathering	D. hiding
53. A. balanced	B. checked out	C. cut down	D. measured
54. A. delighted	B. shocked	C. tired	D. disappointed
55. A. forgive	B. allow	C. discuss	D. know
56. A. silence	B. absence	C. negotiation	D. preparation
57. A. heavy	B. fresher	C. less	D. solid
58. A. life	B. job	C. case	D. mind
59. A. explanation	B. significance	C. trick	D. example
60. A. in this respect	B. in the end	C. in contrast	D. in addition

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 · 山东临沂高二下期末卷**）



Jack Ma, the chairman and founder of China's e-commerce giant Alibaba Group, took down on Google's artificial intelligence AlphaGo at the Big Data Expo 61. _____ (hold) in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, and urged Chinese enterprises not to develop such things as AlphaGo. Chinese Go player Ke Jie, current world No. 1, has admitted defeats in his three 62. _____ (match) against computer program AlphaGo in Wuzhen, Zhejiang Province, 63. _____ led to heavy online discussions regarding the future of mankind and AI.

"Machines must have its own special 64. _____ (think) and must do things humans cannot do," Ma added, 65. _____ (believe) AI should work for humans to do useful things that humans are unable to achieve, rather than just spoil humans' fun.

But speaking for 66. _____, I don't really care. I 67. _____ (especial) advised that many fellow enterprises should not develop such things and we can do many other useful things.

Ma also explained why he didn't like AIphaGo: "Go game is 68. _____ interesting and fun thing where I can wait for my competitor 69. _____ (play) wrong and I can win. But the machine never plays wrong and it can work out the next 300 steps 70. _____ you can only think about the next three."

第四部分　写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节　短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

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When I look at this picture of myself, I realize of how fast time flies. I had grown not only physically and also mentally in the past few years. About one month after this photo was took, I entered my second year of high school and become a new member of the school music club. Around me in picture are the things they were very important in my life at that time: car magazines and musical instruments. I enjoyed studying difference kinds of cars and planes, playing pop music, and collecting the late music albums. This picture often brings back to me many happy memories of your high school days.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

(2018 · 天津卷)

假设你是晨光中学的机器人兴趣小组组长李津,你的美国朋友 Chris 就读于天津某国际学校,他曾在机器人技能竞赛中获奖。你打算邀请他加入你的团队,参加即将于 7 月底在天津举行的世界青少年机器人技能竞赛。请根据以下提示代表兴趣小组给他写一封电子邮件。

1. 比赛的时间、地点;
2. 邀请他的原因;
3. 训练计划将发送其邮箱,请他提出建议。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 100;
2. 可适当增加细节,使内容充实、行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:世界青少年机器人技能竞赛 the World Adolescent Robotics Competition

Dear Chris,

I have good news to tell you. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Jin

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修7 RJ

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

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

(Unit 3 Under the sea)

(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 are the two speakers going to do next week?
A. Have a party. B. Take a trip. C. Have a meeting.

2. What does the woman mean?
A. She likes the car very much.
B. She enjoys the colour of the car.
C. She enjoys the car but its colour.

3. What's the woman speaker doing now?
A. Collecting information for her paper online.
B. Collecting many projects similar to hers online.
C. Looking for the information for her project online.

4. How long does it take to fly from New York to Seattle?
A. Three hours and a half. B. Four hours. C. Four hours and a half.

5. How often does the woman come here for a walk?
A. A couple of times a week. B. Just three times a week. C. Twice a week.

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 two speakers talking about?
A. Their jobs. B. A report. C. A letter of application.

7. Why does the woman advise the man to write about his education?
A. Because people often judge a person by his education.
B. Because people like college graduates.
C. Because the man is applying for a job as a teacher.

8. What is the woman's advice on the last part?
A. To make it shorter.
B. To write something about his family.
C. To add something about his work experience.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a hospital. B. In a library. C. In a restaurant.

10. What does the woman ask the man to buy?
A. Pears. B. Oranges. C. Apples.

11. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The woman's temperature is normal.
B. The woman is not hungry.
C. The doctor told the woman to take more exercise.

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听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What is the woman?

A. A waitress. B. A tour guide. C. A booking clerk.

13. What will the man do when he checks in?

A. Check in his hand luggage first.

B. See if his luggage is more than 20 kilos.

C. Show his passport and weigh his luggage.

14. When should the man pay the departure tax?

A. When checking in. B. When buying the ticket. C. When boarding the plane.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. At what time did the man hear the news?

A. At 6 o'clock. B. At 7 o'clock. C. At 17 o'clock.

16. What's the news about?

A. The space station. B. Space War. C. The astronauts.

17. Why does the man speaker show his interest in such news?

A. Because he hopes to go to the Mars.

B. Because he is an astronaut.

C. Because he wants to research in space.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Why did the woman go to London?

A. To shop for Christmas. B. To travel around the city. C. To study for her master's degree.

19. What does the woman like doing best in the city?

A. Visiting the museums. B. Riding her bicycle. C. Doing some shopping.

20. Why didn't the woman dare to speak English at first?

A. She knew few people in London.

B. She was afraid of making mistakes.

C. People often laughed at her for her English.

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 can stay exactly where you are: no passport needed, no flight necessary. Literature gives you the safety of traveling within the comfort of your own home, with a cup of tea in your hand and a cat sitting on your lap. I would like to take you on a journey through Great Britain.

***Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen**

Jane Austen's romantic novel focuses on the Bennet family during the 19th century and the importance of marriage and social expectations. The author uses exaggerated (夸张的) characters to make fun of the society.

Setting: Longbourn (a fictional town) in Hertfordshire

***The Harry Potter* Series by J. K. Rowling**

Witches (女巫), wizards and wands (魔杖)... It's highly unlikely that you've managed to avoid hearing of Harry Potter, even if you are a person who don't know magic. It is a fantastic series of novels which makes you believe in magic and that anything is possible.

Setting: Hogwarts (fictional)

***The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* by Muriel Spark**

A teacher who uses her authority to influence the pupils at an all-girls school. Her teaching is unusual as the pupils can learn about love, beauty and unselfishness.

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Setting: Edinburgh

***How Green Was My Valley* by Richard Llewellyn**

It is about a Welsh family and their life living among a mining community. It gives readers a really good representation of the struggles faced by those living in this sort of community.

Setting: South Wales

21. Which uses a special writing style to joke about the society?

A. *Pride and Prejudice.*　　B. *The Harry Potter* Series.

C. *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie.*　　D. *How Green Was My Valley.*

22. What is special about the teacher in *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*?

A. She helps pupils to develop some good qualities.

B. She behaves well in front of pupils to affect them.

C. She uses effective methods to make her classes lively.

D. She urges the girls to be aware of their own strengths.

23. What is the purpose of the author's writing the text?

A. To guide people to have a relaxing journey in Great Britain.

B. To get people to have a taste of the literature of Great Britain.

C. To advise people to leave their homes to travel to Great Britain.

D. To encourage people to read more masterpieces of Great Britain.

B

Christin Khan, a biologist, is part of a team that carries out aerial surveys over the waters off the East Coast of the United States to look for North Atlantic right whales. When researchers spot a whale, they open the back window of their plane and take a photo. Some whales are so different that the researchers don't know what they've spotted by their facial markings until they get back to the office and consult the North Atlantic Right Whale Catalog (目录). Researchers study the photos they've taken at sea, input certain features of the whale, and then comb through the possibilities until they find a match.

Khan makes about 60 survey flights a year, covering roughly 25,000 square miles of the ocean. A difficult identification from the catalog can take hours. She says, "So after a flight that finds, say, a hundred whales, identifying all of them can be an exercise in frustration, not to mention the time we have spent."

On one such boring day in the office a few years ago, Khan took a break from studying whale images to log into Facebook, where she was asked to confirm that she was in a photo. Just at that moment she had an idea: Facebook's algorithms (算法) had identified her face. Why couldn't she have something similar for whales? Khan first contacted Facebook, asking if the company was interested in a little pro bono (无偿服务的) work to support endangered whales. After trying some other ways, she thought of Kaggle, an online platform that hosts data science competitions.

With the face recognition software for right whales, Khan says, rather than spending long hours in the office clicking through the right whale catalog, the researchers can use the time to collect data out in the field or work on papers for publication. Someday, similar software could even help the researchers who study other marine mammals. In short, the software would save researchers more time and help the endangered whales they study have more time on the planet, too.

24. What's the purpose of the first paragraph?

A. To explain how researchers observe and keep track of the whales.

B. To show how researchers identify the whales by their facial markings.

C. To describe how researchers try to stop the whales from being extinct.

D. To prove how responsible and confident researchers are in their studies.

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25. How did Khan feel about identifying the whales at first?

A. Exhausted but inspired.　　B. Annoyed and troublesome.

C. Frightened but curious.　　D. Discouraged and tiresome.

26. What can we infer from the text?

A. Khan showed more interest in science competitions than others.

B. Khan found it difficult to take good photos of the whales.

C. Khan's opinion was quite different from her teammates'.

D. Khan's request was even rejected by Facebook.

27. What is the great benefit of the face recognition software?

A. It helps the endangered whales free from being caught.

B. It offers some advanced technology to the scientific study.

C. It lets researchers spare more time to do some actual research.

D. It encourages people to be considerate when they make decisions.

C

A new phone app uses vibrations (震动) from smartphones to warn people of earthquakes.

The phone app recognizes the sudden shaking of the Earth's surface through sensors(传感器) in smartphones. The new app is called MyShake. It is the work of four researchers at the University of California, Berkeley. They said they created a worldwide warning system that would inform people and give them time to prepare. The MyShake app is available only for Android phones.

Smartphones are equipped with accelerometers (加速器). These instruments measure movement, like that of a car or an airplane. They can also measure the shaking of a machine, a building or other structures.

Accelerometers are used in activity trackers and apps that count steps or other exercise. They are also used in the Global Positioning System, also called GPS.

MyShake uses phone accelerometers to test seismic (地震的) activity. It has been programmed to tell the difference between normal activity and earthquake movement. The software developers say their app is right most of the time. A smartphone sends seismic information to the app developers. If the developers receive several warnings from one area, they recognize that an earthquake may be taking place or will take place soon. Using information sent from the app, the network then estimates the location and strength of the quake in real time. MyShake can record level 5.0 earthquakes at distances of 10 kilometers or less. MyShake uses very little power, according to its developers. Only when seismic activity is sensed by the app does it become active and send data to the network.

The app works best when your phone is resting on a flat surface, like a table. The app also shows ways to stay safe during an earthquake. The developers say it will become more effective as more people use it.

28. What is the disadvantage of the MyShake app?

A. It fails to cover the area of the whole world.　　B. It is just suitable for a certain kind of phones.

C. It takes more time to get it started than other apps.　　D. It uses much power when it works to warn people.

29. What can we learn about MyShake from the text?

A. It has been popular with people.　　B. It is often used in a GPS device.

C. It serves as a worldwide warning system.　　D. It can prevent the happening of the earthquake.

30. Why are accelerometers used in MyShake?

A. To locate where the user is.　　B. To measure seismic activity.

C. To count steps or other exercise.　　D. To warn the shaking of the building.

31. What can be done to make MyShake function better?

A. To make more people use it.　　B. To keep it active all the time.

C. To place the phone as high as possible.　　D. To have it send data to the developers frequently.

班级＿＿＿＿ 姓名＿＿＿＿ 考场号＿＿＿＿ 准考证号＿＿＿＿
密 封 线
英语 选修7 RJ

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密 封 线

D

（2019·江西红色七校联考）

Crossing your legs is an extremely common habit; most people don't even notice that they're doing it when they sit down. While you may find it comfortable to sit with one knee crossed over the other, it might be causing health problems that you are not aware of.

A study published in Blood Pressure Monitoring stated that sitting with your legs crossed can increase your blood pressure. The reason for this is that the blood in your legs has to work against gravity to be pumped back to your heart and that crossing one leg over the other increases resistance, making it even harder for the blood to circulate(循环). This causes your body to increase your blood pressure to push the blood back to the heart. You won't feet any immediate effects, but repeated, drawn-out increases in blood pressure can cause long-term health issues. So, planning to sit for a long period of time? Don't keep your legs crossed.

Crossing your legs at the knee can also cause pressure on the major nerve (神经) in your leg that passes just below your knee and along the outside of your leg, explains Richard Graves, a medical expert. This pressure can cause numbness(麻木) of some of the muscles in your foot and leg, preventing you from being able to raise your ankle—what we know as the sensation of "pins and needles". While the feeling of discomfort may only last a minute or two, repeatedly crossing your legs until you feel numb can cause permanent nerve damage.

So next time you sit down, try to get yourself in the habit of sitting, with both of your feet on the floor. Not only will it help your posture and stability, but it will also save your health in the long run.

32. What can we learn about crossing one's legs?

A. It is a very bad social habit.　　B. It is usually practiced on purpose.

C. It can make others feel uncomfortable.　　D. It can do harm to people's health.

33. According to the study, sitting with your legs crossed can _____.

A. resist gravity effectively　　B. affect your blood pressure

C. lead to heart attacks easily　　D. improve the function of legs

34. In the third paragraph "pins and needles" probably means _____.

A. serious muscles injuries　　B. being a little nervous

C. slight sharp pains　　D. being highly flexible

35. What is the main purpose of the text?

A. To give readers some advice.　　B. To compare common habits.

C. To evaluate effects of an experiment.　　D. To introduce research methods.

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·安徽淮北校级月考）

Fun doesn't have to be expensive

Everyone likes to have fun, but not everyone has much money to spend. Here are some free or cheap ways to enjoy yourself.

Get outside

Going outside in good weather can be a lot of fun, especially if you go with a friend. __36__

If you live in a city, you can go window-shopping. Or you can explore an old part of a town and admire the buildings.

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Try a hobby

While you're out, take pictures of things you find. Planning and taking pictures can make you aware of the beauty all around you. Photographic equipment can be expensive, but it doesn't have to be. You probably already own a camera or a cell phone that can take pictures. Other creative hobbies can also be done with basic materials. __37__

Find an event

Libraries often hold free public events. __38__ And while you're there, borrow a book or movie for free. Museums and universities also hold free events.

If you can't find a free event, you can volunteer at an event that requires tickets. People who organize concerts and plays need help. __39__ Sometimes they reward volunteers with free tickets.

Meet a friend

Relationships are often the best things in life. __40__ Invite a friend for a walk, an event or a time working on your hobby. Hosting doesn't have to be difficult. If your friend comes in the afternoon, you don't have to serve a meal. You can sit and talk, play board games or card games or watch a movie.

A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

B. Stop by one to find out what's going on.

C. Hike or bicycle on a nearby path or in a park.

D. Whatever you do, find someone to share it with.

E. It's a good idea to stay at home to watch a movie.

F. You could take down chairs or greet visitors.

G. Drawing and writing require nothing more than a pencil and paper.

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·湖南株洲期末)

My 9-year-old daughter Kallie and I were flying from our home in Carolina to spend a week with my husband in Florida. We were __41__ about the trip because we hadn't seen him for five months, and my daughter __42__ her Dad terribly.

As usual on the Charlotte-to-Miami flight, the plane was totally __43__. Because we did not get our boarding passes (登机牌) until we __44__ the gate, Kallie and I could not get seats together and were __45__ by the aisle (过道). I asked two passengers in my row if they would exchange places with Kallie and me, __46__ we could be together. They __47__, saying they thought they should stay in their arranged seats.

Meanwhile, a mother and her three children were in a __48__ several rows ahead of us. There had been a mistake in their boarding passes, and __49__ the whole family had been split up. The passengers in her row __50__ refused to move elsewhere. She was very __51__ about the younger boy sitting with strangers. She was in tears, yet nobody __52__ to help her.

There were a troop of Boy Scouts (童子军) on __53__. Suddenly the scoutmaster stood up and said, "Ma'am, I think we can help you." He then __54__ five minutes rearranging his group so that adequate space was __55__ for the family. The boys followed his directions cheerfully and without __56__, and the mother's relief was obvious.

Kallie, however, was beginning to panic at the __57__ of not being next to me. I told her that there wasn't anything I could do. __58__, the man sitting next to the scoutmaster, turned __59__ to me and asked, "Would you and your daughter like our seats?" referring to himself and the scoutmaster. We __60__ seats and continued our trip, very much relieved to be together and watch the scenery from Kallie's window seat.

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41. A. worried	B. excited	C. anxious	D. eager
42. A. loved	B. considered	C. imagined	D. missed
43. A. crowded	B. full	C. empty	D. hot
44. A. arrived at	B. glanced at	C. landed at	D. knocked at
45. A. divided	B. blocked	C. separated	D. connected
46. A. in case	B. even if	C. as if	D. so that
47. A. prevented	B. refused	C. agreed	D. promised
48. A. panic	B. hurry	C. rush	D. seat
49. A. however	B. otherwise	C. instead	D. therefore
50. A. too	B. even	C. also	D. ever
51. A. concerned	B. curious	C. particular	D. content
52. A. suggested	B. provided	C. offered	D. supplied
53. A. duty	B. board	C. watch	D. spot
54. A. took	B. cost	C. paid	D. spent
55. A. convenient	B. available	C. probable	D. comfortable
56. A. complaint	B. excuse	C. apology	D. permission
57. A. sense	B. end	C. feeling	D. thought
58. A. Immediately	B. Puzzlingly	C. Amazingly	D. Clearly
59. A. up	B. around	C. out	D. down
60. A. exchanged	B. arranged	C. confirmed	D. discovered

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 · 全国卷 I**）

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 61. _____ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 62. _____ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000 ~ 25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods 63. _____ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive 64. _____ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut 65. _____ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a 66. _____ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by 67. _____ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating（聚集）around human settlements, leading to the illusion（错觉）that populations are 68. _____ (high) than they actually are. Of 69. _____ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six 70. _____ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

第四部分　写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节　短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

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（**2019·广东汕头模考**）

I always dream life in the future. What will it be like?

Perhaps some people will go to a moon for a holiday, and some people may live under the sea and in space. Beside, probably there'll be more educational program on the Internet. And therefore, students will be able to study at home instead of go to school every day. What's more, maybe in the future each family will have a robot, that will be able to do whatever it is told, such as going to shopping, doing housework and so on.

With the breakthrough of technology, I believe that their life will certainly become easier, happy and more colorful.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

请根据以下要点，写一篇 100 词左右的英语短文，介绍大连的海洋主题公园——圣亚海洋世界。

要点：

1. 它位于星海广场西侧、星海公园内；
2. 面积超过 5 万平方米，是中国最受欢迎的海洋公园之一；
3. 游客可以体验惊险之旅、观看各种表演，并且和海豚一起游泳；

……

注意：

1. 需要涉及所有要点，但不要逐字翻译；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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密……封……线
英语　选修7 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 Sharing)

(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 think of the woman?

A. Careless. B. Serious. C. Poor.

2. What can we know about the woman?

A. She can't go to the beach if it rains.

B. She likes raining day very much.

C. She thinks it sunny day tomorrow.

3. Where is the man answering the phone?

A. At home. B. In a shop. C. In an office.

4. What does the man really mean?

A. He has to drive to the airport.

B. He has to go to the airport by taxi.

C. The woman will drive him to the airport.

5. Where are the speaker talking?

A. At an airport. B. At a terminal station. C. At a railway station.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What can we know about the girl?

A. She dislikes having a job. B. She prefers to go to university. C. She wonders what she will do now.

7. What suggestion does the man offer the woman?

A. Going to university. B. Hunting for a job. C. Starting her own business.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the two tickets for?

A. A pop concert. B. A football match. C. A classical concert.

9. Why doesn't the man accept the invitation at first?

A. He is not interested in pop music at all.

B. He has attended such concerts before.

C. He will be very busy.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman feel surprised?

A. The man has worked for over five years.

B. The man has worked for the same firm for so long.

C. The man has a degree.

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11. What is the main advantage of the man working as a truck driver?

A. He can make a lot of money.

B. He can come home mentally fresh.

C. He can learn what he wants.

12. How does the man feel about his job now?

A. Satisfied. B. Bored. C. Important.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why will Jenny hold a party?

A. To celebrate her moving to a new apartment.

B. To welcome Mike.

C. To celebrate her birthday.

14. When will the man go away?

A. On Sunday evening. B. On Saturday morning. C. On Sunday morning.

15. How long will the party last?

A. Six hours. B. Five hours. C. Four hours.

16. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. Jenny is very careless. B. Jenny has just married. C. Jenny is very clever.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What does the speaker's father like to do on his holiday?

A. To take a walk alone.

B. To climb mountains with his family.

C. To walk five kilometers a day.

18. Who suggested going to the beach for a change?

A. The speaker. B. The speaker's mother. C. The speaker's father.

19. What made the family give up staying at the beach any longer?

A. The bad weather. B. Feeling tired of swimming. C. Being bored at the beach.

20. What did the speaker's family decide to do on the fifth day?

A. Go for a long walk. B. Go home. C. Stay at the beach.

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 City Bike program rolled into New York last spring and proved a hit, with nearly 12,000 New Yorkers singing up for annual memberships. Since 2010, over a dozen US cities have introduced bike-share programs.

There're plenty of bike stations near parks and other car-free areas. The programs we looked at in major cities work the same way. You buy a 24-hour pass. During the time, you get an unlimited number of 30-minute rides. If you go over your given half-hour ride time, you start paying fees for each following 30-minute period. Here are some of the biggest bike-share programs in America.

Minneapolis: Nice Ride Minnesota

Station: Minnehaha Ave. & Minnehaha Pkwy

How much: $6 for a 24-hour pass.

How it works: The first 30 minutes are included in the pass; $1.50 for the second 30 minutes; $4.50 for the third 30 minutes; later $6 for every half an hour.

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Chicago: Divvy Bikes

Station: Lakeshore Drive and Monroe St; also Museum Campus

How much: $7 for a 24-hour pass, with unlimited 30-minute trips.

How it works: The first 30 minutes are included in the pass; $2 for the second 30 minutes; $6 for the third 30 minutes; later $8 for every half an hour.

New York City: Citi Bike

Station: Central Park So. & 6th Ave; also Broad way & W. 57th St.

How much: $9.95 for a 24-hour pass.

How it works: The first 30 minutes are included in the pass; $4 for the second 30 minutes; $9 for the third 30 minutes; later $12 for every half an hour.

Boston: Hubway

Station: Tremont St. & West St.

How much: $6 for a 24-hour pass.

How it works: The first 30 minutes are included in the pass; $2 for the second 30 minutes; $4 for the third 30 minutes; later $8 for every half an hour.

We are volunteers. If you want to know more information, please contact us.

21. According to the text, the City Bike program _____.

A. was first set up in New York
B. is very popular in American cities
C. has a long history in America
D. develops very fast all over the world

22. Which of the following bike-share programs costs the riders most?

A. Nice Ride Minnesota.
B. Divvy Bikes.
C. Citi Bike.
D. Hubway.

23. If you visit Boston by riding Hubway bike for 3 hours, you have to pay _____.

A. $6
B. $30
C. $20
D. $36

B

It all started in 2013, when Shea Stollenwerk, then eight years old, asked for a new hand for Christmas. Shea was born with a partial right hand, which restricts her ability to do things that other kids take for granted.

"My mom went online to look for help," says Shea, who lives in Mukwonago, Wisconsin. Shea's mother, Ranee, soon learned about a community of artists, designers, and scientists who are making big breakthroughs with artificial hands.

Frankie Flood, a professor at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, was among the designers who saw Ranee's online request. Flood obtained help from fellow professor Adream Blair and their students, who were learning how to make designs using a 3-D printer. "We made a mold(模子) of Shea's hand out of plaster(石膏), and then we 3-D scanned her hand," Flood says.

While being fitted in Flood's laboratory, Shea got to choose the color of her new hand. She went with bright pink. She now has a pink hand, a purple hand, and a purple and pink one, and can do things that she couldn't do before, like peeling potatoes, picking up objects, and catching a ball.

Flood and his team have since built hands for six other local children. Indirectly, they have helped dozens more by posting their designs online so that people around the world can print them out. Flood is also working on artificial legs for military soldiers who were injured on the battlefield. "Without a covering, the artificial leg is kind of ugly and plain," Flood says "Soldiers want something that will restore the shape of their legs and make them look cooler when they're playing sports."

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As for Shea, the aspiring(有抱负的) musician can now play her viola (中提琴) with the help from an adaptive device that Flood's team created. "Nothing is ever going to hold her back," Shea's father, Steve, told a local reporter.

24. What do we know about Shea from Paragraph 1?
A. Her left hand is weak.
B. She is eager for many gifts.
C. She was born with a disability.
D. She comes from a poor family.

25. What can Shea do with the help of her new hand?
A. She can do simple things easily.
B. She can play different kinds of sports.
C. She can build hands for other children.
D. She can make designs using a 3-D printer.

26. What can we infer from the passage?
A. Flood made Shea's new hand alone.
B. Shea has hands of different colours now.
C. Soldiers like artificial legs though they are ugly.
D. Ranee made big breakthroughs with artificial hands.

27. What do Steve's words suggest in the last paragraph?
A. Shea is a determined girl.
B. Shea has an advanced device.
C. Shea is a famous musician now.
D. Shea gets much help from her family.

C

(2019·河北博野中学高二期中)

Doctors have a new weapon in the battle against obesity (过度肥胖)—a talking plate that tells people not to eat too quickly. The Mandometer monitors the amount of food leaving the plate, and tells users, "Please eat more slowly."

The £1,500 Swedish device is to be used in a National Health Service plan to help hundreds of obese families lose weight. It comes in two parts—a scale placed under the plate and a small computer screen showing a graphic(图表) of the food gradually disappearing as the user eats. A red line on the screen shows the user's eating speed, while a blue line shows a healthy rate. If the user eats too fast, the red line angles away from the blue one, warning him or her to ease off. If the lines deviate (偏离) too much, the computer voice comes on, and the screen flashes the message "Are you feeling full yet?" to remind users to think about whether they have had enough.

Britain has an increasingly serious obesity problem, with one in four adults and one in seven children classed as obese. After a recent trial using the device, experts believe teaching obese people to eat more slowly will help them know when they are full. Around 600 families with at least one obese parent and child (aged five or older) were targeted in the project by Bristol University, along with GPs and nurses.

Professor Julian Hamilton-Shield, who is leading the plan, says obese children and adolescents using the Mandometer ate from 12 to 15 percent less per meal at the end of the 12-month trial. Six months after they stopped using the device they still ate less, and continued to lose weight. "It will be a powerful tool to help families retrain their eating habits," he says.

28. What does the red line on the screen show?
A. A healthy rate of eating.
B. Too much food is left.
C. The user's eating speed.
D. The user is full.

29. What can we infer from the text?
A. The device can help obese people form good eating habits.
B. Every family will have such a device soon.
C. This device is the best way to lose weight.
D. People will no longer worry about obesity.

30. The underlined phrase "ease off" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. to become less tense
B. to eat more slowly
C. to remove gently and slowly
D. to stop

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修7 RJ
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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

31. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the text?

A. 25% of children are obese in Britain.

B. One in seven adults is obese in Britain.

C. Children using the Mandometer ate less after the trial.

D. Six months after the trial, obese people are still eating a lot.

D

A man going abroad to work leaves his young lady crying. "Don't worry, and I will write to you every day," he said. For years he did write to her. But since he was happy with his job, he had no immediate plans of going home. One day, he received a wedding invitation. His girlfriend was scheduled to be married. To whom? To the mailman bringing regularly the letters of her boyfriend! Indeed, distance does make hearts struggle.

While presents are important, love demands what is basic: presence of the beloved.

Martha was busy with her job. She believed she had to work harder because she loved her father who had serious disease. She had to provide for his expensive medicine. Her brothers and sisters meanwhile stayed with their father most of the time. They bathed him, sang for him, spoonfed him or simply kept him company.

One day Martha was hurt. She overheard her father telling her mother, "All our children love me except Martha." "How can this be?" Martha thought. "Am I not the one killing myself in my work to have money to buy his medicine? My brothers and sisters do not even provide their share in the expenses as much as I do."

One night, as Martha was as usual late in going home, she peeped for the first time in the room where her father was lying. She noticed that her father was still awake. She decided to come close at his bedside. Her father held her hands and said, "I miss you. I don't have much time. Stay with me." And she stayed with her father holding his hand the whole night.

The next morning Martha said to everyone, "I have taken a leave of absence. I would like to be with my father. I will bathe him, and sing for him from now on." Her father had a beautiful smile. He knew this time Martha loved him.

As children, we need the assuring presence of our loved ones. Adult people need no less.

32. Why did Martha work so hard?

A. She liked to work more than attending her father.

B. It was her duty to earn money for the family.

C. Her brothers and sisters had no jobs and could gain no money.

D. She had to earn money to pay for her father's medicine.

33. Her father's words "All our children love me except Martha." showed that _____.

A. her father thought nothing of money

B. her father more valued his daughter's presence

C. her father understood his daughter

D. her father was tired of his daughter

34. How did Martha win her father's favor?

A. She stayed with her father and comforted him.

B. She refused to gain money and gave up her job.

C. She tried to earn as little money as possible.

D. She would replace her brothers and sisters.

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

A. Distance can strengthen love.

B. Anyone should love his/her father most.

C. Company is more important than presents.

D. All children must accompany their parents.

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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·浙江温州十五校联合体期末)

Ten years ago, many people thought that the age of physical books was coming to an end. __36__ Soon, we'd all be reading on little electronic screens and laughing at the memory of places called "libraries" and "bookshops".

__37__ At least in the UK, sales of e-books are falling while sales of physical books are rising. More surprisingly, it's young people who are buying the most physical books. More than 60 percent of 16-to 24-year-olds preferred printed books to e-books. The most popular reason was: "I like to hold the product."

__38__ It often starts with the way they acquire them. Many buyers of books like to sign their names on the inside cover when they've bought one. And they carry books around with them everywhere. If the cover gets bent or there's a stain made on the pages from coffee or food, all will be better. These accidents make the book even more personal. __39__ Turning the pages while reading a story in our favorite armchair enters our memory forever. Physical books are precious to us as items of jewelry or photographs of family members.

This "friendship" people develop with books isn't just sentimental (情感的). Research has also shown that readers remember more information from physical books than electronic ones. However, there's no doubt that e-books are here to stay. __40__ But it's also certain that physical books, which have been in production since the fifteenth century, are here to stay, too.

A. Books become very personal objects to lovers of reading.

B. They will surely replace physical books some day.

C. It is not simply a "here today, gone tomorrow" phenomenon.

D. The companion of humans for hundreds of years was about to die out.

E. Young people are fond of devices like Kindles and iPads.

F. However, it doesn't seem true.

G. It's as if readers of physical books make friends with them.

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·山西太原模考)

I was a shy kid. Nothing seemed harder than talking to people. I didn't even like to answer the phone for fear that I'd have to talk to somebody I didn't know.

__41__, at school I had to spend all day in the company of others. My __42__ was studying. It was something I could do __43__ and by myself. I spent a lot of time studying and was __44__ with good grades.

Eventually I went to college. I came to realize that some people were rather fun to __45__ with. Yet my childhood __46__ carried over and I found myself tongue-tied and __47__ whenever I was in a conversation.

One day while on campus, I __48__ an advertisement for a position on the local classical music __49__ station. I had grown up listening to classical music, and I loved it.

In order to get the job, applicants needed to be interviewed. I had absolutely no background in radio, and the idea of communicating with listeners __50__ me. I didn't really want the job. I just wanted to prove that I could talk to a(n) __51__.

Two weeks __52__, I was even more terrified to discover that I had actually landed the job.

It was a __53__ job, but I grew to enjoy it. I announced music to thousands of __54__ in the city, sometimes answering their calls and __55__ to their requests. I began to feel comfortable talking to these people, these strangers who I couldn't even __56__.

Although I now spend much time talking with people, I'm still basically a __57__ person. My former shyness is a gift, as I can __58__ people who feel discomfort when they talk to strangers. I still enjoy moments of being __59__. But I'm also glad I decided to make a __60__ in my life that has opened many doors that I never knew.

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41. A. However	B. Therefore	C. Otherwise	D. Besides
42. A. advice	B. practice	C. task	D. escape
43. A. obviously	B. simply	C. quietly	D. poorly
44. A. filled	B. rewarded	C. decorated	D. faced
45. A. help out	B. catch up	C. put up	D. hang out
46. A. happiness	B. shyness	C. kindness	D. goodness
47. A. excited	B. astonished	C. embarrassed	D. interested
48. A. noticed	B. posted	C. realized	D. believed
49. A. fire	B. gas	C. TV	D. radio
50. A. terrified	B. pleased	C. satisfied	D. amazed
51. A. child	B. singer	C. interviewer	D. applicant
52. A. ago	B. later	C. before	D. since
53. A. well-paid	B. puzzling	C. comfortable	D. challenging
54. A. listeners	B. followers	C. viewers	D. dancers
55. A. referring	B. responding	C. offering	D. comparing
56. A. feel	B. move	C. hear	D. see
57. A. busy	B. warm	C. quiet	D. smart
58. A. look into	B. relate to	C. combine with	D. worry about
59. A. alone	B. alive	C. active	D. awake
60. A. plan	B. mistake	C. change	D. dream

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·湖南长沙选拔考)

Traditional Chinese wedding customs have been around for thousands of years. They may vary from place to place and from time to time, but they have been holding an important position in the lives of Chinese people, 61. _____ (cause) a far-reaching impact on the way the Chinese lead their lives. The traditional Chinese marriage usually 62. _____ (involve) some necessary procedures, such as matchmaking engagement, meeting the bride, and three bows. 63. _____ addition, a typical Chinese wedding nowadays goes like this—when a new couple is engaged 64. _____ follows is a 65. _____ (choose) of the date of their marriage.

Most people would favor a holiday or a special Chinese festival for their relatives and friends 66. _____ (attend) the wedding. However, quite a few others, especially 67. _____ in the countryside, would fix a lucky date so that their marriage would have "Double Happiness". The wedding ceremony is usually hosted 68. _____ (warm) and very often ends with 69. _____ unique banquet. Toasts are made to wish the new couple a long life, everlasting love and happiness, early birth of a 70. _____ (health) baby and so on.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节　短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

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（2019·东北育才学校期中考试）

Recently my class have had heated discussion about whether prices of scenery spots should be raising. About 90 percent of the students thought it is not right to raise the prices. We think those places are public resources, that should be shared by more people. If the prices go up too many, some people will not be able to afford it. However, 10 percent of the students think about it acceptable to raise the prices a little. In their opinion, tourist's visit may cause some damages to many scenery spots and the construction of them needs more money.

From my point of view, there is a balance way that can be considered—raise prices during holidays and lower prices at other times.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

（2019·山东烟台期中）

假设你是李华，你的网友 Peter 想结识一位你身边的好友。请你根据下面的提示，用英语写一封邮件，向他推荐你班班长李明。内容要点如下：

1. 人物介绍；
2. 推荐理由（学习、品质、班级工作等）；
3. 表达愿望。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

How is it going? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

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英语 选修7 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 Travelling abroad)

(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 are the speakers most probably talking?
A. In a clinic. B. In a shop. C. In the office.

2. What can we learn about the man?
A. Asking the woman for help.
B. Thanking the woman for her help.
C. Meeting the woman the first time.

3. What does the man probably do?
A. A receptionist. B. A policeman. C. A taxi driver.

4. How much does a one-way ticket cost the man?
A. $28. B. $56. C. $84.

5. What is the man's idea about the girl?
A. Too shy and young. B. Kind and young. C. Talktive and young.

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 is the man doing the time the woman speaks to him?
A. Looking for his present.
B. Looking for something matching his present.
C. Looking for something special as a gift.

7. How does the man find the price of the tie?
A. Too cheap. B. Too dear. C. Reasonable.

8. What do you think of the woman?
A. Good at her work. B. Too talkative. C. Poor at her work.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. When did the woman see the film?
A. Just now. B. Two weeks ago. C. Last year.

10. What does the woman think of Paris?
A. Very old. B. Beautiful. C. Awful.

11. How is the weather of London in spring?
A. Terrible. B. Wonderful. C. Not mentioned.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Where are the speakers?
A. In Kate's office. B. In the man's home. C. In a classroom.

13. What does the man want to do?
A. He wants to work there. B. He wants to talk to Kate. C. He wants to have a letter typed.

14. What is Jane doing at that time?
A. She is taking a rest. B. She is preparing for an exam. C. She is taking an exam.

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听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What's the man's problem?

A. He begins to lose hair now.　　B. He can't fall asleep recently.　　C. He has a headache.

16. How old is the man now?

A. 30.　　B. 28.　　C. 25.

17. What advice does the woman offer to the man?

A. He should go to see a doctor at once.

B. He should buy some special shampoo.

C. He should accept the fact.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Why did the teacher do such an experiment?

A. Because he thought monkeys were fun.

B. Because he wanted to find out the cleverest animal.

C. Because he wanted to prove his idea was right.

19. What did the teacher see through the keyhole?

A. The monkey didn't know what to do.

B. The monkey got the food quickly.

C. The monkey searched for food in the boxes.

20. What can we learn from the monologue?

A. The teacher only did one experiment.

B. Monkeys were the teacher's favourite animals.

C. Monkeys are cleverer than other animals.

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 Anchorage Museum is expanding to the north with the addition of 25,000 square feet of new gallery space for the museum's art collection and exploration of art of the north.

Construction timeline: February 2016 ~ September 2017.

Focus: This expansion is about more than bringing works from the collection out on public view. It's also about creating a wonderful description for the north through the lens (镜头) of art and furthering the museum's mission of expanding awareness of the north, its landscape and cultures.

An expanded museum will:

- Provide greater public access to the museum's art collection
- Create physical space for each kind of the museum's mission—art, history, science, culture
- Tell the story of the north and Alaska through art that represents their landscape and people
- Create positive, engaging and relevant museum experiences
- Help museum visitors understand Alaska and the north through a variety of experiences
- Connect people and encourage global dialogue about the north and its different environment

Project partners: The $24 million expansion is funded entirely by private dollars, including $12 million gifts from both the Rasmuson family and the Rasmuson Foundation.

Anchorage Museum

625 C Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

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907 – 929 – 9200 | General

907 – 929 – 9228 | Membership

Admission:

- Member: Free
- Adult: $15
- Senior, Student: $10
- Child 3 ~ 12: $7
- 2 and younger: Free

21. What is the aim of the expansion?

A. To make the museum unique.　　B. To reward the project partners.

C. To make the public know the north better.　　D. To bring works from the collection out on public view.

22. What is the deadline of the construction?

A. In September 2017.　　B. In February 2017.

C. In May 2017.　　D. In April 2017.

23. Through the expansion, the museum may hope that _____.

A. more people will travel to Alaska　　B. much money will be donated to the museum

C. international attention will be paid to the north　　D. local people will become the members of the museum

24. If Jack visits the museum with two high school students and his 5-year-old son, he should pay _____.

A. $30　　B. $36

C. $40　　D. $42

B

Unlike China, where the majority of society belongs to the Han ethnic group, the United States is home to people from many different ethnic and cultural backgrounds, creating great diversity within its lively society.

However, historical events that created this diversity also led to racial disputes and prejudice that have lasted until today. Around days like Martin Luther King Day, people in the US are especially sensitive to racist comments and behavior.

Recently, a Facebook message posted by a white student at my boarding school started a wave of anger among African American students and started heated conversations about minority groups at the school.

The students posted an article written by someone else who stated that Robert E. Lee, a Confederate general during the US Civil War, should be commemorated (纪念). As the Confederates broke from the Union in order to keep slavery in their states, they were usually seen as racists. The post received a flood of comments from both white and black students within minutes, and conversation about the topic spread across campus quickly.

A fishbowl conversation was organized on the evening the article was posted, and students and faculty (学院) members talked about their feelings and opinions. During the discussion, students from minority groups, including African American, Jewish, Asian and Indian students, spoke up about how they felt about living in a society mainly made up of people who are different from them. It turned out that many people felt isolated because of their differences from other people.

The diversity of society can open up interesting opportunities, but the great differences between people can also create huge gaps and misunderstandings if they are not treated carefully. Thus, effective communication is essential.

After the fishbowl conversation, the atmosphere in the school seemed to be changing, at least from my point of view. Students seemed to be talking and acting more freely than before, and the expressions of judgement were seen less on their faces.

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25. The main purpose of Paragraph 1 is to _____.
A. draw attention to the fact that racial problems still exist in America
B. show that the United States has a wonderfully diverse culture
C. explain how sensitive people in the US are to racist comments and behavior
D. point out the differences between American culture and those of other countries
26. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The post was offensive to black students.
B. The post was aimed at African American students.
C. The author of the post was strongly in favor of slavery.
D. The author of the post held a negative attitude toward minority groups.
27. According to the article, the fishbowl conversation was held mainly to _____.
A. figure out whether the article should be posted or not
B. educate students on how to express their opinions appropriately
C. improve the lives of people who belong to minority groups on campus
D. get people to communicate how they felt and thought about the post
28. What did the author learn from the incident?
A. We should learn to live with others' differences.
B. We should always feel free to share our feelings.
C. Effective communication is very important in a diverse society.
D. If there is no difference, then there is no misunderstanding.

C

Young people in the United States do not have a strong understanding of the world and their place in it.

Two U. S. -based groups, the Council on Foreign Relations and the National Geographic Society, commissioned an online survey earlier this year. They wanted to know what young people educated in American colleges know about geography, U. S. foreign policy, recent international events, an economics.

The survey was given to over 1,200 Americans between the ages of 18 and 26, all of them presently attending, or having previously graduated from, a 2-or 4-year college or university.

The average test score, out of 75 total possible answers, was 55 percent. The study identifies a few important problems. For example, only 30 percent knew that the only part of the U. S. government that can declare war is Congress. Only 60% of those taking the survey could identify Brazil on a world map.

Part of the problem, argue the organizers of the survey, is the Internet. They say it is becoming harder to find high-quality information about world events among all the fake news and trivia (琐事) which swamp (淹没) the Web. Forty-three percent of those questioned said they read about the news on Facebook.

Another problem is that most college courses do not require students to learn about international issues. If such information is not required, Richard Haass from the Council on Foreign Relations said, then the United States could have leaders like Gary Johnson. He was a recent presidential candidate who did not know about the Syrian city of Aleppo when a reporter asked him about it.

The survey results were not all bad. The young people also demonstrated a good understanding of climate change and renewable energy. And the majority of them said that international issues were becoming more important to them.

Haass says these findings suggest the need to find ways to get good information to students, both in school and online. To help, the Council on Foreign Relations is creating a new program called CFR Campus, designed to help build knowledge about global issues.

29. What can we learn about the survey?
A. All the participants were recent university graduates.
B. It was given to over 1,200 American people aged from 18 to 26.
C. Its aim is to figure out what the young people know about America.
D. It was an online survey conducted by two US universities.

班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 选修7 RJ
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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线

30. According to the survey, what topic did the young Americans understand best?

A. Environmental matters. B. Geographic information.

C. Foreign relations. D. Government organizations.

31. In which column of a newspaper could we find this article?

A. Economics. B. Entertainment.

C. Education. D. Politics.

D

The art of building small wooden boats is being used to help young, at-risk adults turn their lives around. They are serving as apprentices (学徒) in a boat building program, supported by the Alexandria Seaport Foundation in Virginia, to give them the skills, confidence and discipline to change their lives for the better.

The apprentices learn their craft at the foundation's seaport center, a floating wooden house on the banks of the Potomac River in historic Alexandria, Virginia, once a busy seaport town in America. The year-long program teaches small groups of apprentices from 18 to 22 years old how to build small wooden sailboats and canoes. The program pays the apprentices a small wage. The apprentices are guided by volunteer teachers like Fred Geiger, who teach them how to build the boats, as well as guide them in their personal lives.

A number of the apprentices have not finished high school, and the foundation works to help them pass their GED—a high school equivalency. Those who do not have adequate maths skills receive tutoring from a volunteer. Apprentice Chris Adkins said he was a good student but had to drop out of high school to work, due to his family situation. Apprentice program manager Jay Helinski, who completed the program about a year ago, is a role model for the group. "They know that I'm living proof of what hard work and dedication (奉献)—and just the willpower to succeed—gets you to," he remarked. Now more than halfway through his apprenticeship, Adkins said he feels better about himself. He has passed his high school equivalency and hopes to go to college one day.

When the wooden boats are finished, they will be sold. Adkins said he will be sad to see them go, but knows that, like life, they are meant to sail forward. "There is so much creativity that goes into making them. They're beautiful on the water. I'm glad they're going to a good home," he said and smiled.

32. What does the boat building program aim to do?

A. Provide boats to companies that need them. B. Help more people learn about the history of boats.

C. Make a better life for some young people in need. D. Donate some boats to some poor villages.

33. What does the underlined word "equivalency" mean in the third paragraph?

A. Something that is equal.

B. A certificate that proves someone has finished high school.

C. An activity in school.

D. Some skills that you need to enter society.

34. What can be concluded from the text?

A. The apprentices are all teenagers rather than adults.

B. The apprentices are taught by volunteer teachers.

C. The year-long program only teaches apprentices how to build boats.

D. Jay Helinski finished the program about two years ago.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. The Art of Building Boats B. How to Build a Practical Boat

C. The Importance of Building Boats D. Building Boats Helps Young Adults Improve Lives

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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。

The rate of food allergies (过敏) around the world is increasing. __36__.

Children are especially at risk. In some cases, allergies can lead to dangerous and even life-threatening situations. More and more families must change their diets in order to fight allergies. Children can be allergic to various types of food; it has become much more common in recent years with nuts, dairy products, eggs, wheat and fish often branded as the major causes. __37__, which are basically harmless substances that the immune system tries to fight. Victims suffer from a variety of warning signs, including redness of the skin, vomiting (呕吐), diarrhea (腹泻) and having trouble breathing.

In the United States, 8% of children have some form of allergy. __38__. The UK has seen a 500% increase in peanut allergies alone in the past 20 years. While industrialized countries are hardest hit, allergy rates in developing countries are lower. People in cities are affected more than those in rural areas.

Scientists have been trying to find out why we are becoming more allergic to food. __39__, which leads to children having fewer infections. Another cause may be the lack of vitamin D which helps our immune system fight allergies.

At the moment there are no medicines that cure or prevent allergic reactions to food. __40__. Most children who have a severe reaction have eaten something that they thought was safe. Doctors recommend eating small amounts of possibly allergy-causing food and observing how the body reacts.

A. Allergies are caused by allergens(过敏原)

B. They didn't find any reasons for the rise in allergies

C. In Australia, 5% of all children are affected

D. The rise in food allergies has affected Western countries most

E. Children consume more processed food and soft drinks than ever before

F. In addition, it is very difficult to determine which food children are allergic to

G. One reason may be improved hygiene (卫生)

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·湖北武汉二中高二期中)

Standing in the driveway, I watched my grown children drive off into the distance. I looked down the road until I could no longer see their __41__.

"They live too far away from me," I said to myself. "When did they __42__ and become parents of small children? __43__ that be me?"

I slipped back inside the house and just walked through the rooms for no reason __44__. I was just missing them already and looking for __45__ of their having been here. There were pillows on the floor and few stuffed(填充) animals __46__ around where the children had been playing.

I walked into the __47__ and there on the back of the sink was a bottle brush that had been left behind. "Ah, even Tessa left something behind." I __48__. Well, I suppose she had help __49__ she was just four months old.

As I walked around the house, I picked up a few more __50__ on the floor—Tegan's tooth, a pie pan, and the inside of a turkey fryer.

Hmmm, things left behind... I thought to myself. It seems there is one thing left behind on every __51__. Memories are always left behind, I reasoned, and what a(n) __52__ thing good memories are to us. I thought how each item left behind __53__ me of the person it belonged to and the story __54__ it.

Memories happen even if we aren't __55__ of it. The stressful and difficult moments often become memories that we __56__ later with laughter and joy. The memories of past hurts, bitterness, and anger, __57__, should be left behind __58__. These are the things that we should never __59__ until the next time they come, mail back, or bring with us on __60__ next visit.

As Elizabeth Stone said, "To have a child is to decide forever to have your heart go walking around outside your body."

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41. A. smiles	B. vehicles	C. pains	D. bicycles
42. A. drop out	B. break away	C. set off	D. grow up
43. A. Shouldn't	B. Wouldn't	C. Can't	D. Needn't
44. A. with joy	B. with anger	C. in particular	D. in return
45. A. signals	B. atmosphere	C. signs	D. information
46. A. jumping	B. lying	C. moving	D. looking
47. A. house	B. distance	C. kitchen	D. driveway
48. A. announced	B. explained	C. complained	D. replied
49. A. when	B. unless	C. until	D. since
50. A. items	B. toys	C. memories	D. treasures
51. A. table	B. course	C. occasion	D. corner
52. A. funny	B. private	C. ordinary	D. precious
53. A. reminded	B. informed	C. warned	D. convinced
54. A. promoting	B. surrounding	C. acknowledging	D. exposing
55. A. proud	B. ashamed	C. afraid	D. aware
56. A. attach importance to	B. throw doubt on	C. get hold of	D. look back upon
57. A. besides	B. therefore	C. otherwise	D. however
58. A. partly	B. sometimes	C. forever	D. unwillingly
59. A. present	B. keep	C. overlook	D. experience
60. A. your	B. their	C. its	D. our

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·全国卷Ⅲ)

On our way to the house, it was raining 61. _____ hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take 62. _____ (get) there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack 63. _____ dogs, seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters 64. _____ had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and 65. _____ (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit. For breakfast, we were able to eat papaya (木瓜) and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting 66. _____ (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many 67. _____ (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were 68. _____ (huge) popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay, we 69. _____ (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, 70. _____ (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

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Dear students, good news for you! A blog will be opening on the website of our school, that aims to help you to communicate better and improve your English. The blog serves as open platform where you can do lots of things. Firstly, you can share with efficient learning experience to promote your English study. Secondly, if you had any questions, welcome to post them. And you will possible find proper solutions with the help of our schoolmates. In addition, attracting by interesting topics, you are free to get involved in the weekly discussion.

Surely the blog will be very benefit to your English study. And every one of you are encouraged to visit it.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

(2019·山东新泰二中高二期中)

假设你是李华,你的美国笔友 Tom 给你发了一封电子邮件,告诉你他将作为交流生到中国学习一年,但是他对于住在学生公寓还是寄宿在中国人家里,拿不定主意,想征求一下你的意见。请你给他写一封回信,包括以下内容:

1. 你的建议;
2. 你的理由;
3. 你的祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 信的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:寄宿家庭 host family

Dear Tom,

I'm pleased to learn that you are going to study in China for a year as an exchange student.

Yours,

Li Hua

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班级＿＿＿＿ 姓名＿＿＿＿ 考场号＿＿＿＿ 准考证号＿＿＿＿
密 封 线
英语 选修7 RJ

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答案与解析

与45分钟课时作业与单元测试配套使用

英语

选修7 · RJ

班级：_____

姓名：_____

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第一部分　课时作业

Unit 1　Living well

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. disability　disable　disabled　2. ambition　ambitious　3. noisy　noise　4. suitable　suit　5. beneficial　benefit　6. outgoing　7. adapt　8. absence　absent　9. annoy　annoyed　10. psychology　psychological　psychologically　11. encouragement　encourage　12. conduct

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. in other words　2. adapt to　3. cut out　4. out of breath　5. all in all　6. sit around　7. as well as　8. in many ways　9. make fun of

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. to have taken　to have broken
2. too weak to go to school
3. Every time I returned after an absence
4. as rich and full a life as

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

Para. 1 ~ Para. 5　EADBC

Ⅱ.

1 ~ 4　CACD

Ⅲ.

1. 我想我做过无数次检查了，其中有一次检查，他们从我的腿部切下一小块儿肌肉，放在显微镜下观察。
2. 我有雄心壮志，长大后我要在开发电脑软件的公司里工作。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了学生在暑期可以兼职的四个项目。

1. 选 B　细节理解题。根据 **Summer Company** 中的“Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to $3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.”可知，这个项目给创业的学生提供高达三千美元的奖金。
2. 选 D　细节理解题。根据 **Stewardship Youth Ranger Program** 中的“Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.”可知，学生的年龄应该在 16 ~ 17 岁，故选 D。
3. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文章的最后一句“Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.”可知 **Summer Employment Opportunities** 对残疾人特别照顾，故选 D。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了 3D 打印机打印的义肢如何使一个身有残缺的小女孩重获快乐的故事。

4. 选 D　主旨大意题。文章讲述了 3D 打印机打印的义肢如何使一个身有残缺的女孩重获快乐的故事。故选 D。
5. 选 C　细节理解题。从文章倒数第二段“but the technology is so new that there's a waiting list.”可知，因为等待的人很多，因此小女孩的父母没有能够从这个机构获得义肢。故选 C。
6. 选 A　词义猜测题。分析文章第三段可知，此处指小女孩骑上自行车十分开心，似乎要永远骑着“自行车”。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了因为不知名的病症而很虚弱的 Alice 在作者及其朋友的帮助下逐渐开朗乐观起来，并且过上可以照顾宠物的正常生活，最后发表文章感谢作者的故事。

1. **解析**：考查介词。cut out“割去，删掉”固定搭配，故填 out。

   答案：out
2. **解析**：考查介词。make fun of“取笑某人，嘲笑”是固定搭配，故填 of。

   答案：of
3. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。动词的现在分词修饰物，过去分词修饰人，此处形容 her，故填 annoyed。

   答案：annoyed
4. **解析**：考查名词。根据句意及括号里的 company 可知，该空的意思为“伙伴”，结合空前的 one of 可知

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此处填“伙伴”的名词形式且为复数，故填companions。

答案：companions

5. **解析**：考查名词。根据句意及括号里的approve可知，该空应填“赞成”的名词形式，故填写approval。

答案：approval

6. **解析**：考查介词。adapt to“自己适应于，适应”，是固定搭配，故填to。

答案：to

7. **解析**：考查介词。sit around“无所事事，闲坐着”，是固定搭配，故填around。

答案：around

8. **解析**：考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，空处所填的引导词引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面的pets并在从句中做主语，故填which。

答案：which

9. **解析**：考查名词。根据空前的形容词性物主代词our可知，空处填写名词，故填assistance。

答案：assistance

10. **解析**：考查介词。in many ways“在很多方面；用许多方法”是固定搭配，故填in。

答案：in

Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. certificates 2. adequate 3. handy 4. exit 5. profit 6. graduation 7. resigned 8. outgoing 9. abolished 10. literature

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. assistance 2. abolished 3. congratulation 4. approval 5. accessible 6. for 7. graduation 8. understanding 9. with 10. reserved

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. approved后加of 2. getting→get 3. can→could/might 4. walk→walking 5. with→to

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1～4 T T F T

Ⅱ.

1～5 ADACD

Ⅲ.

1. sincerely 2. handy 3. parts 4. who/that 5. be placed 6. it 7. to 8. reserved 9. approval 10. higher

Ⅳ.

1. 今天我从报纸上了解到，您将成为班克斯敦新电影院的建筑设计师。
2. 所以我想建议影院后排的座位应该比前排的高，这样每个人都能很容易地看到银幕。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。介绍了当别人不喜欢你的时候你该怎么办。

1. 选F 根据上文可知你会有一些消极情绪。再结合下文中的“The first step to handle a negative situation is to recognize you reaction.”可知此处需要一个过渡，说明应对消极情绪需要学习一些技巧，故答案为F项。
2. 选B 根据上文中的“Ask yourself, ‘What am I feeling?’”可知，下文应是问的关于“feeling”的具体问题，故选B项，其与后面的“Any betrayal(背叛)or embarrassment in your heart?”在结构上并列。
3. 选C 本空在段首，应为本段的主旨句，从下文中的“ask yourself what the person actually means to do to you”可知，本段主要是建议我们认清现实情况。
4. 选G 根据上文中的“Take a breath to relieve(减轻)the stress.”可知，下文应说明这样做的好处在哪里，故G项符合文意。
5. 选E 根据上文中的“ask yourself if this matters”以及下文中的“If not”可推知，E项“Will the person's judgment of you impact your work or life?”符合文意。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了一位男士帮助素不相识的人找回丢失的宠物狗的故事。

1. 选C Ehlers想起(thought)了他在路边看到的那只颤抖的小狗。
2. 选B 参见上题解析。
3. 选A 他尽力(tried)把小狗哄到他身边，但它感到害怕，跑开(run off)了。

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4. 选 D　参见上题解析。
5. 选 C　根据第三段第一句中的“as lost in the local paper”可知，Ehlers 很担心那只丢失的(lost)狗。
6. 选 C　根据空处所在句可知，四天后，他叫上朋友 Greg，两人一起开车回去 (back)。
7. 选 D　此处指经过长时间且仔细的寻找(search)。
8. 选 A　根据第一段中的“frightened”可知，那只狗正在谨慎地 (cautiously)移动。
9. 选 B　根据空后内容可知，此处指小狗的紧张和害怕被高兴 (joy) 所取代了。
10. 选 B　由下一句中的“ad”可知，此处应选 B。advertise“登广告”。
11. 选 B　根据下文 Ehlers 跟狗的主人取得了联系可知，广告上留有电话 (phone) 号码。
12. 选 A　此处指“Ehlers 打电话 (called) 给 Jeff 和 Lisa，告诉他们他已经找到 (found) 了他们的狗”。
13. 选 C　参见上题解析。
14. 选 A　由下文中的“the gun shots”可知，Jeff 当时带着他的狗在爱荷华州打猎 (hunted)。
15. 选 D　Jeff 寻找他的狗 Rosie 无果。in vain 是固定短语，意为“徒劳无益，白费力气”。
16. 选 A　很高兴知道仍然有人非常关心(cares)，不怕麻烦(trouble)。
17. 选 B　参见上题解析。
18. 选 C　此处是 Lisa 在评价 Ehlers 为营救所做出的努力(effort)。
19. 选 D　Ehlers 认为，丢失这只狗的主人很可能跟这只狗的关系很密切 (close)，就像他与他的狗之间的关系一样。
20. 选 D　Ehlers 表示“如果那是我的狗，我希望有人愿意(willing)为我的狗多走一些路程”。willing“愿意”。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. **解析**：make sb. do sth.“使(让)某人做某事”，其被动式为 sb. be made to do sth. ，故空处填 to resign。
   答案：to resign
2. **解析**：本题中 It 作形式主语，动词不定式作真正的主语。其句型为 It is/was + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.
   答案：to exercise
3. **解析**：句意：有很多有趣的书可以选择，但是我不知道哪一本适合我。分析句子结构可知，此处应用不定式作定语，修饰前面的 books。
   答案：to choose
4. **解析**：从逗号后的内容可知，Smith 先生不得不起早贪黑工作就是为了养家糊口。故用不定式作目的状语。
   答案：To support
5. **解析**：句意：我特写此信，对你被任命为大学校长表示最诚挚的祝贺。根据句意，此处应用不定式作目的状语。
   答案：to congratulate
6. **解析**：当不定式在 ask，wish，tell 等动词后面充当宾语补足语时，为了避免重复，常把不定式后的动词省略，但要保留不定式符号 to。
   答案：to
7. **解析**：不定代词 something，nothing，little，much，a lot 等后常用不定式作定语。又因 improve 与被修饰的不定代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系，故用不定式的被动式。
   答案：to be improved
8. **解析**：句意：据说这部新电影是根据简·奥斯汀的一本小说改编的。“主语 + be said + 不定式”表示“据说……”，为固定用法，且 This new film 与 adapt 之间为被动关系，故填 to be adapted。
   答案：to be adapted
9. **解析**：attempt to do sth.“尝试做某事”，故填 to solve。
   答案：to solve
10. **解析**：only to do sth. 意为“结果却发现”，表示一个与主语愿望相反的或出乎主语意料的结果。
    答案：to find

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. **解析**：句意：虽然父亲认为考试中得高分是保证事业有成的唯一方法，但是儿子想追求自己的梦想。the way to do sth. /of doing sth.“做某事的方法”，是固定搭配。
   答案：guaranteeing→guarantee 或第一个 to→of
2. **解析**：本题中 it 作形式宾语，不定式作真正的宾语。其结构为：动词 + it + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.
   答案：live 前加 to

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3. **解析**:由句子结构可知,此处可用动词不定式作表语,也可用动词-ing 形式作表语。

答案:is 后加 to 或 put→putting

4. **解析**:句意:这所学校里任何书都不准带出图书馆。此处是 permit sb./sth. to do sth. 的被动形式。

答案:be 前加 to

5. **解析**:make 是使役动词,后面常接动词原形作宾补,构成:make sb. do sth.

答案:去掉 to

6. **解析**:句意:我宁可安于贫穷,也不愿用不正当手段获取金钱。此处考查 would rather do sth. than do sth.,故将 obtaining 改为 obtain。

答案:obtaining→obtain

7. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,此处考查"have no choice but to do sth.",意为"别无选择而只能做某事",故在 complain 前加 to。

答案:complain 前加 to

8. **解析**:句意:我们俩争吵后,Jill 首先作出妥协。被修饰词为"the + 序数词",故此处应用不定式作后置定语。

答案:making→make

9. **解析**:从句中我们可以看出,本题是集省略、不定式作目的状语为一体的复合句。

答案:could 后加 to

10. **解析**:逻辑主语与不定式之间是被动关系,故用 to be discussed。

答案:discussed 前加 be

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文为应用文。短文介绍了在新加坡旅游或生活可以免费得到的服务或产品。

1. 选 A 词义猜测题。文章首段画线部分前文"get things for free in Singapore"有提示。画线部分是"免费"的意思。故选 A。

2. 选 C 推理判断题。根据第三段内容可知,美发沙龙的学徒和发型师都可以通过模特来提高自己的专业技能。故选 C。

3. 选 D 推理判断题。根据最后一段"Living and traveling in..."可知,全文主要讲新加坡旅游时的免费服务和产品,应属于 Travel 范畴。故选 D。

【语篇解读】 阿里巴巴集团近日宣布与日本游戏开发公司 Hit-Point 建立战略伙伴关系,获得《旅行青蛙》国内独家代理权。

4. 选 A 推理判断题。根据首句"Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba Group announced a strategic partnership with Japanese game developer Hit-Point, granting Alibaba exclusive rights to publish the mobile game *Travel Frog* in the Chinese mainland."国内电商巨头阿里巴巴集团近日宣布与日本游戏开发公司 Hit-Point 建立战略伙伴关系,获得 Hit-Point 在中国内地独家发行其手游《旅行青蛙》的授权。可知,答案为 A。

5. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的"the mobile game *Travel Frog*",及第二段中的"the game was downloaded more than 16 million times by Chinese iPhone users."中国 iPhone 用户《旅行青蛙》的下载量超过 1 600 万次"可知,答案选 C。

6. 选 D 推理判断题。根据第二段末句"Under the partnership, Alibaba will be able to further analyze the product and have a better understanding of how to make a huge hit in the market, which will fill its gap in terms of developing games"在合作中,阿里巴巴将可以进一步分析这款产品并更好地理解如何在游戏市场制造巨大反响,弥补阿里巴巴在游戏开发领域方面的落后。可知,答案选 D。

7. 选 D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的"...revenue of the gaming market grew by 23 percent year-on-year to 203.6 billion *yuan* (\$32.4 billion) in China in 2017, with more than 60 percent contributed by Tencent and NetEase Inc."……2017 年中国游戏市场的收入达到 2 036 亿元,同比增长 23%,腾讯和网易占比超过了 60%"可知,答案选 D。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

As is known, some students have breakfast regularly. Therefore / However, others don't, or even skip it. Among ~~of~~ the students who have breakfast every day, only a few have a balanced diet which includes breads / bread, milk and eggs. There is / are several reasons. First of all, many students

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don't know ~~an~~ the importance of breakfast. Besides, many parents have limited knowledge about ~~that~~ what a balanced diet is. Finally, teachers give students too ~~much~~ many tasks, so they have no time ∧ ~~have~~ to have breakfast. In a word, every student should ~~had~~ have breakfast regularly. The more balanced diet one has, the ~~healthy~~ healthier he will be!

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. ambition　ambitious　2. suitable　3. beneficial
4. outgoing　5. adapt　6. annoy　annoyed　7. absence　absent　8. encouragement　encourage　encouraging　9. conduct　10. resign　11. congratulate
12. graduation　13. exit
14. 伤残;无力;无能　伤残的　使丧失能力;使伤残
15. 吵闹的;嘈杂的　噪音　16. 项目;进入;入口
17. 同伴;同志;伙伴　同类的　18. 政治(学)
19. 废除;废止　20. 奴隶制　21. 同伴;伙伴
22. 协助;援助　23. 足够的;充分的
24. (接近的)方法;通路;可接近性　可接近的;可进入的;可使用的　25. 方便的;有用的
26. 赞成;认可　认可;批准　不赞成;反对
27. 尊严;高贵的品质　28. 收益;利润;盈利
29. 社区;团体;社会

重点短语

1. in other words　2. adapt to　3. cut out
4. out of breath　5. all in all　6. sit around
7. as well as　8. in many ways　9. make fun of
10. never mind　11. all the best　12. meet with

重点句型

1. too busy to go to the cinema
2. hoping
3. as normal a life as
4. It is quite convenient to shop

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. My grandmother is 80 years old, but she is very healthy. **Every time** she goes up the stairs, she is never **out of breath.**

2. When asked about the secret, she said that **adequate** exercise is necessary, such as regular walk, playing Tai Chi, which is **beneficial** to us.

3. In addition, being optimistic and **adapting** to a new environment quickly are **as important as** doing exercise.

4. We should learn to be happy, **in other words**, don't be **annoyed** at anything less important.

5. **All in all**, only by living happily every day can you be healthy.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

My grandmother is 80 years old, but she is very healthy. **Every time** she goes up the stairs, she is never **out of breath.** When asked about the secret, she said that **adequate** exercise is necessary, such as regular walk, playing Tai Chi, which is **beneficial** to us. In addition, being optimistic and **adapting** to a new environment quickly are **as important as** doing exercise. We should learn to be happy, **in other words**, don't be **annoyed** at anything less important. **All in all**, only by living happily every day can you be healthy.

Unit 2　Robots

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. desire　2. satisfaction　satisfy　satisfied
3. alarm　alarmed　4. sympathy　5. elegant
6. favour　7. scan　8. absurd　9. accompany　company　10. awful　11. declare　12. envy　envious

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. test out　2. ring up　3. turn around
4. leave. . . alone

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. It was disturbing and frightening that
2. there stood
3. cannot have women falling in love with

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1~6　F T T F T F

Ⅱ.

1~5　CDCBD

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Ⅲ.

1. 克莱尔并不想把机器人留在家里,特别是丈夫离家的这三周。但是拉里说服她,机器人不会伤害她,也不会让别人伤害她。
2. 她大叫一声“托尼”,然后听到托尼一本正经地说,第二天他不想离开她,而且他并不满足于仅仅使她开心。
3. 那晚他拉开了窗帘,以便让其他女士看到他和克莱尔,并且知道那不会对克莱尔的婚姻带来风险。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文介绍作者自己参与并鼓励他人参与志愿者工作的经历,论述了志愿者工作的独特意义。

1. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“You can use me as a last resort (选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it.”和第二段中的“the unwilling parent”可推断,这位家长不想做志愿者工作。故选 C。
2. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据前一句“She may just need a little persuading.”以及后面的“the unwilling parent speaks up, ‘Alright. Yes, I'll do it.’”可知,tug at the heartstrings 的意思是“打动(她)”。
3. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三段第三句中的“the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team”可知,这位家长最后成了一个好帮手。
4. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Connecting to the community (社区) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.”很容易看出来,作者觉得做志愿者工作很快乐。所以选 B。

【语篇解读】 文章主要介绍了一种帮助医生检查病人的机器人。

5. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第六段第一句话可知,甘瑟斯医生向医院领导提出此主意是想在病人做过手术后能对他们进行更密切地观察。
6. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第六段第二句话可知,因为使用了机器人,近三分之一的病人比预料的要早出院,这说明病人恢复得更快一些。
7. 选 C　推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句话可知,Michael Chan 认为机器人可以解决医护人员短缺的问题,由此判断在未来更多的医院会使用这种机器人。
8. 选 B　主旨大意题。纵观全文可知,文章讲的是机器人在医生不在的时候,它们根据指令去看望病人,帮助医生检查照顾病人,并不是取代医生或参与医院管理,故 A、D 两项错误;C 项并未指出文章的重点,只有 B 项能够概括文章大意。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文介绍在飞速发展的机器人时代,人们拥有越来越多的财富,工程师们认为,让机器人来放松人们日常生活的时机已经成熟。

1. **解析**:考查名词。根据空前的冠词“the”并结合语境可知,此处应用名词形式表示“满意”,又因 satisfaction 在此处既可作可数名词又可作不可数名词,故填两种形式皆可。
   答案:satisfaction(s)
2. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。此处是 have sth. done 结构,表示“让某事被做”,且结合空后的 by 可知此处应填 done。
   答案:done
3. **解析**:考查名词的数。根据后面的“are”可知,从句的主语应用复数形式,故填 robots。
   答案:robots
4. **解析**:考查副词。空处修饰整个句子,故填 partly。
   答案:partly
5. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处应用动词不定式作后置定语,修饰 ways,故填 to move。
   答案:to move
6. **解析**:考查形容词的比较级。分析句子结构可知,空处与空前的 smaller 并列,故应用形容词的比较级。
   答案:more efficient
7. **解析**:考查介词。depend on/upon“取决于”,是固定搭配。
   答案:on/upon
8. **解析**:考查定语从句。根据语境可知此处应用 when 引导定语从句,修饰先行词“the 1950s”。
   答案:when
9. **解析**:考查动词的时态和主谓一致。主语为“the opportunity”,故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式,且此处表示客观描述,故应用一般现在时。
   答案:appears

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10. **解析**:考查连词。机器人会做大部分的基本家务,或者只是帮你在篮球场上获得更多乐趣。根据语境可知,应填 or。

答案:or

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. staff　2. junior　3. talents　4. divorced　5. digital
6. theoretical　7. obey　8. embarrassed　9. affection
10. grand

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. thinking　2. receiver　3. for　4. to　5. while　6. in
7. to pass　8. published　9. based　10. to be hurt

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. 去掉 a　2. where→which/that　3. for→of
4. take 后加 it　5. one→it

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1~5　F T T F T

Ⅱ.

1~5　DCBBC

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章向读者简要介绍了四条避免冲突的建议。

1. 选 G　根据关键词的原则,G 项中的“Arguing”和空后一句中的“you are still arguing”相呼应,讲了争论的作用。
2. 选 E　本节标题:不要成为冲突的中心。此空后一句句意:你应该关注你自己的人生问题。选项中只有 E 项符合语境,意为“让其他人在你不在场的情况下理顺他们的关系”。
3. 选 F　根据关键词的原则,F 项中的“try to act kindly”和标题相呼应。
4. 选 A　根据文章结构可知,空处是段落小标题。本节主要讲了调解人的相关情况,故应选 A 项。
5. 选 D　本节讲的主要是远离冲突的压力,远离冲突的处境。D 项“和对手保持一定距离是有帮助的”,符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了金沙萨这个城市在一些交通拥挤的路口安装了机器人来指挥交通,目前取得了很好的成效。

1. 选 B　第一句话讲到大型机器人入侵这个城市,But 表示转折,说明机器人并不是来制造麻烦的。
2. 选 A　结合上文中的“They're lending a helping hand”可知,它们是来帮助指挥交通的。
3. 选 C　根据空后的“three 8-foot-tall robots at busy street crossroads”可知,市政府在繁忙的街道十字路口放置了三个机器人来指挥交通。
4. 选 D　从空后的“with cameras and traffic lights”可知,机器人配备了摄像机和交通信号灯。
5. 选 C　根据语境可知,这些机器人被用来当作警察,来密切关注那些不守交通规则的司机。watch for“密切注意,留意”。
6. 选 B　结合上文中的“don't follow”和下文中的“road”可知,这里指那些不遵守交通规则的司机。
7. 选 A　根据空前的“This should help make the streets safer”可知,这些机器人的存在,使得司机遵守交通规则,所以行人更安全了。
8. 选 D　根据下文可知,这座城市居住人口多,并且很多司机不遵守交通规则,因此面临着严重的交通安全问题。
9. 选 C　此处与上一段中的“don't follow the 6 of the road”呼应,指这些司机们经常不听从警察的指挥。
10. 选 B　结合空前的“more than 2,000 people have died”可知,在过去的八年里,已有两千多人死于交通事故。
11. 选 A　结合上文中的“more than 2,000 people have died”可知,此处指官员们希望司机要更加留意这些机器人,从而让街道更加安全。
12. 选 A　参见上题解析。result in 意为“造成,导致”。
13. 选 D　根据空后的“footage and spread it to a police station”可知,这些机器人录制视频,然后把视频传到警察局。
14. 选 C　根据语境可知,警察们审查信息。review“审查”,符合语境。
15. 选 B　结合空前的“If the police catch a driver breaking the law”可知,如果警察抓到司机违章了,就会给他/她发一份罚款单(ticket)。

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16. 选 A　根据空后的“for cars and people on foot to cross crossroads”可知，当行人和汽车安全地通过马路的时候，机器人的身体就变成了信号灯。

17. 选 D　结合空后的“will be of important value to the police”可知，这些机器人对于警察们来说，起着重要的作用。

18. 选 C　根据语境可知，到现在为止，人们对于这些机器人警察的表现感到满意。

19. 选 B　结合后面的“the traffic police control the cars here”可知，当这些交通警察在这里指挥交通的时候。

20. 选 D　根据语境可知，自从机器人指挥交通以来，一切都秩序井然。in order“井然有序”。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. **解析**：考查动词不定式的被动式。句意：据说他昨天在超市购物时被恶劣地对待。此处考查 sb. be said to do sth. 结构，又由于逻辑主语 He 与 treat 之间是被动关系，所以此处要用被动式。因 treat 这一动作发生在 was said 之前，故用动词不定式的完成式。
   答案：to have been treated

2. **解析**：考查时态、语态和主谓一致。“one of my ankles”与动词 injure 之间为被动关系，“one of + 复数名词”作主语时，谓语动词应用单数形式，且由 meant 可知应用一般过去时。
   答案：was injured

3. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。句意：这台机器被使用很多年了，需要被修理。want，need，require 作“需要”讲时，后可用动词-ing 形式的主动形式表示被动意义，或用不定式的被动式。
   答案：repairing/to be repaired

4. **解析**：考查动词不定式的被动式。句意：那本由这位著名作家写的书值得一读。worthy 表示“值得的”，常用于 sth. be worthy to be done 或者 sth. be worthy of being done 结构中，此处表示“被读”，故用动词不定式的被动式。
   答案：to be read

5. **解析**：考查时态和语态。主句为一般过去时，且由“in the past two years”可知“实行”的动作发生在主句动作之前，表示“过去的过去”，故应用过去完成时；因此处表示“被实施”，故应用被动语态。carry out“实行；执行”。
   答案：had been carried

6. **解析**：考查语态。句意：昨天那个男孩被发现在商店偷东西。本题是对 catch sb. doing sth. 的被动形式的考查。
   答案：was caught

7. **解析**：考查时态和语态。句意：上次你父亲在会议上提出的那些问题被放在了一边。此处主语“The problems”与“set aside”之间是被动关系，故用被动语态，又结合“last time”可知，应用一般过去时。
   答案：were set

8. **解析**：考查不定式的主动形式表示被动的用法。sb./sth. is to blame(for sth.)意为“某人/某事物(对某事)负有责任”。
   答案：to blame

9. **解析**：考查动词不定式作宾补。句意：一个陌生人被看到进入大楼，打破了玻璃。see sb. do sth. 的被动式为 sb. be seen to do sth. 故填 to enter。
   答案：to enter

10. **解析**：考查动词不定式。句意：新车太贵了，我们买不起。动词不定式与“The new car”之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，但此处要用主动形式表示被动意义。
    答案：to afford

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. **解析**：系动词通常不用被动语态，常见的系动词有 look，sound，smell，taste，prove 等。
   答案：去掉 tasted 前的 was

2. **解析**：在 let，make，have 等使役动词和 see，watch，hear 等感官动词后，作宾语补足语的不定式不带 to。但在被动语态中，不带 to 的不定式需要转为带 to 的不定式(let 没有被动语态)。
   答案：open 前加 to

3. **解析**：由于“The jewelry shop”与 rob 之间为被动关系，且不定式动作发生在主句谓语动作之前，故此处应该用动词不定式的被动完成式。
   答案：have 后加 been

4. **解析**：不及物动词不用被动语态，如 disappear，appear，happen 等。
   答案：去掉 was

5. **解析**：在 have sth. to do 结构中，动词不定式与句子主语之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系，同时又与 tasks 之

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间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故用动词不定式主动形式作定语。

答案:be completed→complete

6. **解析**:此处指“信被邮寄”,you 并非是 post 的发出者,letter 与 post 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故将 post 改为 be posted。

答案:post→be posted

7. **解析**:根据句意可知,此处网站是“被更新”,故用现在进行时的被动语态。

答案:updating→being updated

8. **解析**:句意:毫无疑问他的理论被证明是正确的。prove 用作系动词时,其后接形容词作表语,没有被动语态。

答案:去掉 was

9. **解析**:belong to,consist of,date from 等表示状态的短语动词没有被动语态,故将 is belonged 改为 belongs。

答案:is belonged→belongs

10. **解析**:由时间状语“by 2020”可以看出此处表示将要发生的动作,且 expressway 与 complete 之间为被动关系,因此用不定式的被动语态作后置定语,而动词-ing 形式作后置定语表示动作正在进行或主动关系。

答案:being→to be

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了社交机器人的一些情况,提到社交机器人在接下来的几年内将会越来越普遍,其与家用机器人的区别在于它们可以与人面对面交流,可以应用于教育、医疗保健等领域。

1. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第一段第二句可以得知,B 项所述“它们看起来更像人类”符合题干要求。文中提到它们能识别人类的情绪,而没有提到“它们能够控制自己的情绪”,故 A 项所述错误;C 项“它们能做常规的家务”是描述家用机器人的,不符合题干要求;文中第二段末句提到“... respond more appropriately to the user”,即这种机器人在回应使用者时会更贴切,而不是“更慢”,D 项所述错误。

2. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三段的第三句及末句可知,Jibo 机器人在服从人们指令的同时也能提醒人们按时吃药,D 项所述符合题干要求。A 项中的“做手术”在文中未涉及;文中第三段第三句话提到机器人可以回答我们的问题,但没有提到它可以向我们提出请求,故 B 项所述错误;C 项中的“送牛奶”在文中未涉及。

3. 选 B　推理判断题。根据末段中的第二句话“... but to work alongside other employees.”可知,社交机器人将会成为我们的同事,B 项所述正确。A 项“培训员工”、C 项“改进科技”与 D 项“取代工人”均不符合原文意思。

4. 选 D　主旨大意题。本文首段对社交机器人做了综述性介绍,然后分段开始举例说明社交机器人的用途及性能等情况,故本文主要是对社交机器人的介绍,D 项所述符合本文主旨。A 项“家用机器人的新设计思维”、B 项“社交机器人的市场营销策略”与 C 项“家用机器人的信息”均为干扰项。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。文章讨论了人工智能随着科技的发展可能超出人类的控制以及人类应该如何应对此类安全问题。

5. 选 A　细节理解题。由第一段中的“artificial intelligence (AI) may become extremely good at achieving something other than what we really want”“人工智能可能会变得极度善于达成某事而不是我们真正想要的那样”可知,人工智能可能会超出人类控制,故选 A 项。而 B 项“满足人类的真正渴望”,C 项“指挥杀手机器人大军”,D 项“比数学家工作更快”,均与第一段所提到的人工智能无关。

6. 选 A　细节理解题。由题干中的“Machines with specific purposes”可定位到第二段第一句“A machine with a specific purpose has another quality, one that we usually associate with living things: a wish to preserve its own existence.”,由此可知,机器人要保证自己的存在,即 A 项“避免它们自己被消灭掉”。而 B 项“独立达到它们的初始目标”,C 项“按照既有指令成功地完成任何事”,D 项“在国际象棋比赛中击败人类”,均答非所问。

7. 选 D　细节理解题。由第三段中的“Some researchers argue that we can seal the machines inside a kind of firewall, using them to answer difficult questions but never allowing them to affect the real world.”可知,一些研究者认为,我们可以用防火墙让机器人回答难题,但从不允许它们影响真实世界,故选 D 项“避免机器人影响世界”。而 A 项“帮

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助超级智能机器更好地工作”,B 项“反抗邪恶人类,保证安全”,C 项“保护机器不受损害”,都不是防火墙的用途,均可排除。

8. 选 C　推理判断题。由最后一段首句“Solving the safety problem well enough to move forward in AI seems to be possible but not easy.”可知,作者认为,解决超级智能机器的安全问题是可能的,但并非易事,故选 C 项。而 A 项“随着人工智能的发展,超级智能机器的安全问题会消失”;B 项“随着人类干预,超级智能机器的安全问题会更严重”;D 项“超级智能机器的安全问题会存在十年之久”,均在文中找不到依据。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I became ~~interesting~~ interested in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon ~~where~~ when I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly ∧ football fell just in front of me ~~but~~ and almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it ~~hardly~~ hard back to the playground. To everyone's ~~surprising~~ surprise, the ball went into the net. All the football ~~player~~ players on the playground cheered loudly, ~~say~~ saying that I had a talent for football. From ~~now~~ then on, I started to play ~~my~~ football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. desire　2. satisfaction　satisfy　satisfied　satisfying/satisfactory　3. alarm　4. favour
5. accompany　company　6. declare　7. junior
8. talent　9. thinking　thought　10. obey　disobey
11. 小说;虚构或想象出来的事　12. 同情(心)
13. 超重的;体重超常的
14. 优雅的;高雅的;讲究的
15. 细看;仔细检查;粗略地看;浏览;扫描
16. 荒谬的;可笑的　17. 售货员;职员;旅馆接待员
18. 极坏的;极讨厌的;可怕的;(口语)糟透的
19. 事务;事情;暖昧关系　20. 忌妒;羡慕
21. 数字的;数码的;手指的;脚趾的
22. 大的;豪华的;雄伟的　23. 喜爱;爱;感情
24. 神的;上帝的;圣洁的　25. 全体员工;手杖
26. (书中的)章;篇;回
27. 离婚;断绝关系　与……离婚;与……脱离
28. 评价;评定　评价;评定

重点短语

1. test out　2. ring up　3. turn around　4. leave. . . alone　5. set aside　6. in all　7. be bound to

重点句型

1. It is exciting that
2. there stands a tree
3. can't have you speaking
4. What a lovely boy he is!

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. **Compared with** the past, many people **desire** to have a robot in the digital times.
2. When you are **alarmed**, it will **accompany** you until you want to be **left alone**.
3. While you are at work, it **obeys** your order and sets down the numbers that **ring** you **up**, and even deals with some office **affairs**.
4. Such a robot is **more** a friend **than** a machine, so I'm strongly **in favour of** the studying of robots.
5. I'm sure that if you have such a robot, others **will be bound to envy** you.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Compared with the past, many people **desire** to have a robot in the digital times. When you are **alarmed**, it will **accompany** you until you want to be **left alone**. While you are at work, it **obeys** your order and sets down the numbers that **ring** you **up**, and even deals with some office **affairs**. Such a robot is **more** a friend **than** a machine, so I'm strongly **in favour of** the studying of robots. I'm sure that if you have such a robot, others **will be bound to envy** you.

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Unit 3　Under the sea

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. annual　annually　2. witness　3. accommodation　accommodate　4. opposite　5. pause　6. flee　7. drag　8. depth　deep　deeply　9. urge　urgent　10. abandon　abandoned　11. relationship　relation　12. conservation　conserve

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. sort out　2. in time　3. aim at　4. in the meantime　5. hold up　6. help (...) out

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. It was a time when
2. to be
3. being attacked
4. diving　fleeing　pointing
5. Being badly wounded

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

③⑤⑥⑦①②⑧④

Ⅱ.

1～5　DCCCD

Ⅲ.

我们花了半个多小时才让船回到詹姆斯落水的地方。当我们靠近他的时候,我看到老汤姆正在水中稳稳地托着詹姆斯。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 研究发现,海洋里二氧化碳的浓度过高会影响鲨鱼的嗅觉,给它们带来不好的影响。

1. 选 D　推理判断题。作者在第一段中提到鲨鱼的嗅觉,主要是引出主题,即:海洋环境的改变会对鲨鱼的觅食能力造成危害。因此可推知作者担心生活在海洋中的鲨鱼。

2. 选 C　主旨大意题。根据第三段的内容可知,本段主要是讲 Dixson 和她的团队把鲨鱼放在哪些池子里做实验。

3. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第四段的内容可知,研究人员往水池里放了带鱿鱼味的水,其目的是测试鲨鱼在特定的环境下能否闻到那种气味,故选 B。

4. 选 D　推理判断题。画线句子的意思是"但是,曾置身于最高浓度的二氧化碳中的鲨鱼只在有鱿鱼味的水中花费了仅仅 15% 的时间"。由此可知,Dixson 团队的实验发现,鲨鱼的嗅觉的确受到二氧化碳浓度的影响。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。介绍了巨大的北太平洋垃圾带对海洋生物和人类造成的极大的危害。

5. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第一段内容及第二段中的"All together, this mass of waste flowing in the North Pacific Ocean is known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch."可知,第一段就是为了引出巨大的太平洋垃圾带这一话题。

6. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据画线词前的"The garbage can also make animals feel full"可知,垃圾让海洋动物感觉吃饱了,从而削弱了它们进食和饮水的欲望,由此可知画线词词义为"削弱;减少"。

7. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第四段中的"Scientists say thousands of animals get trapped (被困住) in the floating waste, resulting in death or injury... drink."可知,漂浮的垃圾对海洋动物有极大的危害。

8. 选 D　主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知,巨大的太平洋垃圾带对海洋动物和人类都造成了极大的危害,作者主要是向读者介绍有关太平洋垃圾带的一些事实。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Clancy 目睹的一场捕鲸过程。

1. **解析**:考查时态。根据语境可知,此处表示发生在过去的动作,故用一般过去时。
   答案:witnessed
2. **解析**:考查名词。由"his"可知,此处需要填该词的名词形式。
   答案:accommodation
3. **解析**:考查副词。分析句子结构可知,此处应用副词 especially,表示强调。
   答案:especially

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4. **解析**:考查介词。aim sth. at sth.“把某物瞄准或对准某物”。

   答案:at

5. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。be surprised to do sth.“对做某事感到惊讶”,此处不定式表示出乎意料。

   答案:to find

6. **解析**:考查时态和语态。此处表示他被告知,he 与动词 tell 之间为被动关系;且结合全文时态可知,此处应用一般过去时,故填 was told。

   答案:was told

7. **解析**:考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处是“介词 + 关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句,空处指代先行词“around 24 hours”,与介词 during 一起在从句中作状语,故用 which。

   答案:which

8. **解析**:考查名词的数。根据空前的“one of”可知,此处应填名词的复数形式 whalers。

   答案:whalers

9. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。根据语境可知,此处表示“正当他害怕被其他捕鲸者抛弃时”,故此处应用被动形式;又因该空作介词 of 的宾语,故填 being abandoned。

   答案:being abandoned

10. **解析**:考查强调句型。分析句子结构可知,此处是“it was + 被强调部分 + that/who...”强调句型。因被强调部分是“a killer whale”,故用 that。

    答案:that

Section Ⅱ Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. vivid　2. shallow　3. boundary　4. narrow
5. scaring　6. aware　7. awesome　8. sharp　9. target
10. jogging

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. awareness　2. tasty　3. fantastic　4. narrowly
5. neatly　6. sharpen　7. reflection　8. purely

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. vividly→vivid　2. boundary 前加 the
3. which→where　4. taste→tasty　5. aware 后加 of

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1~5　T F F F T

Ⅱ.

1~5　ABCBA

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。介绍了新鲜空气对身体的保健作用。

1. 选 E　上句提到人们告诉我们应出去呼吸新鲜空气,下句的关键信息“the answer is a big YES”是对某个问题作出的回答,由此可判断空处应是一个一般疑问句,故 E 项“But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?”符合语境。
2. 选 A　本段陈述了呼吸洁净的室外空气使身体受益,因此 A 项“新鲜空气清洁我们的肺”符合语境。
3. 选 G　上句提到人们开始研究自然界和治愈之间的联系,G 项“在全国范围内,康复中心已经开始建设康复花园”是对上句的延伸,且下句中的“these places”指代的就是 G 项中的“Healing Gardens”。我们可以从意义和词语指代两方面的暗示来解题。
4. 选 C　前文提到“Greenery is good for us.”,C 项与前文在意义上构成递进关系,解释了绿色植物为人体带来益处。且与下句“It gives us a great feeling of peace.”意思上承接。
5. 选 D　本段陈述了阳光对人体的好处,因此段落主题应为 D 项“呼吸新鲜空气的另一个附带好处是阳光”。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了作者在听到乞力马扎罗山垃圾成堆的报道后,发现其环境状况正在得到改善,同时还介绍了作者在登顶乞力马扎罗山的过程中看到的五个生态系统的美景,认为乞力马扎罗山值得人们赞誉。

1. 选 D　根据首段第一句“Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro”和下文的“The __2__ might damage the beauty of the place.”可知,此处指他们带来了大量垃圾。keep“保留”;mix“混合”;connect“联结”。
2. 选 C　根据首段第一句中的“40,000 people”可知,此处指人群可能破坏了这个地方的美景。crowd“人

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群”,符合语境。story“故事”;building“建筑物”;reporter“记者”。

3. 选 C　根据上文的“damage the beauty of the place”和“The glaciers (冰川) are disappearing”可知,这里指冰川正在消失,改变了乞力马扎罗山的地貌。face“面貌,外观特征”,符合语境。position“位置”;age“年龄,时代”;name“名称,名字”。

4. 选 B　上文提到乞力马扎罗山已经遭到破坏,“我”对这个地方开始持怀疑态度——其他的目的地被描述为“更纯粹”的自然体验。silent “沉默的”;skeptical“怀疑的”;serious “严肃的”;crazy “疯狂的”。

5. 选 A　根据下文可知,不久,“我”就发现,自从读到关于营地里有很多垃圾的令人不安的报道以来,情况已经发生了很大变化。discover “发现”;argue“争论”;decide“决定”;advocate “提倡,主张”。

6. 选 C　根据下文的“with toilets at camps and along the paths”可知,此处指营地里有很多垃圾。camp“营地”,符合语境。equipment“设备”;grass“草地”;stone“石块”。

7. 选 D　上文提到营地里有很多垃圾的情况已经发生了很大变化,此处指“我”发现了一座干净的山,营地和沿途都有厕所。此处旨在说明乞力马扎罗山营地的变化。remote“偏远的”;quiet“安静的”;tall“高的”;clean“干净的”。

8. 选 C　由上文的“tons of rubbish”可知,此处指环境的挑战是巨大的。new“新的”;special“特别的,格外的”;significant“有重大意义的,重大的”;necessary“必要的”。

9. 选 A　挑战虽大,但坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局的努力似乎正在取得成效。pay off“奏效,取得成功”;spread out “伸展,散开”;blow up“爆炸”; fade away “逐渐消失”。

10. 选 B　乞力马扎罗山最好的体验不是到达顶峰。atmosphere“气氛,大气”; experience “体验”;experiment“实验”;sight “视力,景物”。

11. 选 D　在许多文化中,山被认为是精神之所在。study“研究”;observe“观察”;explore“探索”;regard“认为”。

12. 选 A　在几公里的空间里,登山者经历五个生态系统,这种观点(山被认为是精神之所在)在乞力马扎罗山体现得尤其明显。view“观点”;quality“质量”;reason“原因”;purpose“目的”。

13. 选 B　此处指登山者。scientist“科学家”;climber“登山者”;local“当地人”;official“官员”。

14. 选 D　在乞力马扎罗山的不同海拔高度,生长着不同的植被。乞力马扎罗山的底部是一片热带雨林,它在海拔 3 000 米的地方突然中断,取而代之的是低矮的植物。hold on to“保住”;go back to“追溯到”;live up to“不辜负”;give way to“被……代替”。

15. 选 A　再往上走,天气变了——低垂的云笼罩着山坡,山坡上长满了茂密的草。change“变化”;clear“放晴”;improve“改善,提高”;permit “许可,允许”。

16. 选 C　从“我”站的地方,“我”数了数有十二种绿色。match“相配”;imagine“想象”;count “数数”;add“增加”。

17. 选 B　根据空后的“gravel (砾石), stones and rocks.”可知,海拔 4 000 米以上是高原沙漠:砾石、石头和岩石。village“村庄”; desert“沙漠”; road“道路”;lake“湖泊”。

18. 选 D　最后,你会爬进一个像北极一样的地带,那里终年积雪,冰川可能很快就会消失。obviously“明显地”;easily“容易地”;consequently“结果”;finally“最后,终于”。

19. 选 A　参见上题解析。permanent“永久的,永恒的”;little“小的”;fresh“新鲜的”;artificial“人造的,人工的”。

20. 选 B　乞力马扎罗山作为一座拥挤的山,络绎不绝的游客正在破坏和平的氛围,它值得这样赞誉吗? enjoy“享受……的乐趣”;deserve“值得”;save“节省,保存”;acquire“获得”。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. **解析**:考查定语从句。句意:这可以追溯到古代,当时城镇市场是人们可以交流信息和拜访朋友的地方。先行词为 ancient times,从句中缺少时间状语,因此用关系副词 when 引导定语从句。

答案:when

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2. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。句意:正在被修理的艺术博物馆不久就会对游客开放。repair 和“The art museum”之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,且动作正在进行,所以用动词-ing 形式的被动式。

答案:being repaired

3. **解析**:考查副词。句意:为了有效地管理大量的数据,公司编制一个新的程序。空处修饰动词 manage 应用副词。

答案:efficiently

4. **解析**:考查时态和主谓一致。句意:不仅学生们,还有那位老师那时都反对该项计划。根据时间状语“at that time”可知,此处应用一般过去时,且“not only... but also...”连接两个并列成分作主语时谓语动词遵循就近原则。故根据空前的“the teacher”可知用单数形式。

答案:was

5. **解析**:考查名词。句意:人类移居是人们从一个地方到另一个地方的活动,目的是在新的地方定居。此处需要用名词形式作主语。

答案:migration

6. **解析**:考查介词。句意:对烟草广告的禁令从 1996 年就已经开始实施,但公司却以其他的方式来宣传他们的品牌。a ban on...“对……的禁令”,是固定短语。

答案:on

7. **解析**:考查名词。句意:一些人在飞机失事中的奇迹生还被新闻界广泛报道。根据空前的形容词和空后的 of 可知,此处应用名词形式。

答案:survival

8. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。句意:以西湖闻名全国的杭州已经发生了很大变化。这里用过去分词作定语表示被动,相当于 which is known...。

答案:known

9. **解析**:考查副词。句意:门口又黑又窄,有一股难闻的气味,我险些在火灾中丧命。修饰动词应用副词,故填 narrowly。

答案:narrowly

10. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。句意:他站了片刻,仍然举着手。raise 与 hand 为逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词作宾补。

答案:raised

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. **解析**:先行词被最高级修饰,关系词指代先行词并在定语从句中作主语,所以用 that。

答案:which→that

2. **解析**:be about to do sth. when...“正要做某事这时突然……”是固定句型,故应将 while 改为 when。

答案:while→when

3. **解析**:句意:一位事故目击者说,司机好像喝醉了。表示“……的目击者”要用 witness to。

答案:of→to

4. **解析**:句意:我的看法和你的正好相反。那就是为什么我们经常争吵。表示”和……相反”时,opposite 通常与介词 to 搭配。

答案:as→to

5. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,此处是 it takes sb. some time to do sth. 结构的疑问句式。故在 show 前加 to。

答案:show 前加 to

6. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,既可以将后面的句子理解为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,解释前面整个句子,也可以理解为由 and 连接的并列句。

答案:that→which 或 that 前加 and

7. **解析**:分析句子结构可知,此处修饰整个句子应用副词形式。

答案:Unfortunate→Unfortunately

8. **解析**:flee 和 the robbers 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,所以用现在分词作状语。

答案:Fled→Fleeing

9. **解析**:句意:GCHQ 的前负责人 Robert Hannigan 敦促孩子们应当培养计算机技术以便能够在数字经济中竞争。urge that...“敦促……”,that 从句应用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用“(should +) do”形式。

答案:can→should 或去掉 can

10. **解析**:句意:大雨连下了一整周,这使得我们不能及时得到食物供给。根据句意可知,此处是 keep doing 结构,意为“一直做某事”。

答案:rain→raining

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 宽吻海豚是一种非常聪明的海洋生物,它可以把海螺壳作为工具来捉住更多的鱼。

1. 选 B　推理判断题。文章第一段把人吃鱼的情形和海豚吃鱼的情形进行了比较,所以选 B。

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2. 选 C　细节理解题。通读第二段内容可知，“conching”指的是宽吻海豚利用海螺壳捕鱼这一技术。故选 C。

3. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Then this dolphin trend seemed to become popular.”和第四段中的“the conching technique spreading”可知，这种技巧正在海豚中流行起来。

4. 选 B　主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了宽吻海豚利用海螺壳来捕鱼的情况，故 B 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文。这则广告是为海底世界做宣传的，目的是让读者去那里游览观光。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。由 **Polar World** 下面一段中的“less energetic but friendlier penguins”可知，这里的企鹅虽然不是那么精力充沛，但是比较友好。故选 B。

6. 选 C　推理判断题。由题干中的“the Virtual Reality Voyage”可以定位到文章此标题下的内容。“the tiniest fish”，“the prettiest fish”和“the noisiest fish”都在此处提到了，唯独 C 项“polar bears”不在此展区，而是在 **Polar World** 展区。

7. 选 A　推理判断题。根据文章开头的 **The Best Place to See Sea Creatures** 以及最后一段提到的折扣和开放时间可知，这是在邀请读者来这里游览，所以最有可能摘自旅游日志，而不会摘自小说、科学报告或社会调查。故选 A。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Our beloved dog passed away a few days ~~before~~ ago. She was about to cross the road ~~while~~ when a truck ran out of ~~the~~ control and knocked her over. I had no idea how to react ~~/~~ to her sudden death. ~~So~~ Neither/Nor did my little sister. She was in competition with me for the most ~~tear~~ tears. She couldn't accept the fact and kept ~~asked~~ asking me, “Why can't I see her again?” We felt ~~heartbreaking~~ heartbroken deeply. Our parents suggested in the end that we ~~adopted~~ adopt another one. I couldn't agree more. But we will never forget our sweet dog ~~what~~ who/that passed away.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. annual　2. witness　3. opposite　4. pause　5. urge urgency　urgent　6. abandon　7. relationship　relation　relative　8. target　9. reflect　reflection　10. aware　awareness　11. vivid　12. neat　13. narrow
14. 住所；住宿　15. 逃避；逃跑　16. 拖；拉；扯
17. 深(度)；深处　18. 保存；保护
19. 纯的；纯粹的；纯洁的　纯度；纯洁；纯净；纯粹
20. 锐利的；锋利的；敏捷的　21. 好吃的；可口的
22. 恐吓　受惊吓　害怕的　令人害怕的
23. 浅的；肤浅的；浅显的　24. 陡峭的
25. 界限；分界线　26. 使人敬畏的；令人畏惧的
27. 养老金；退休金

重点短语

1. sort out　2. be about to do...　3. ahead of
4. in the meantime　5. hold up　6. help (...) out
7. be/become aware of　8. upside down
9. get close to　10. (be) scared to death

重点句型

1. It was a time when
2. was about to speak
3. saw Jack being questioned
4. It took me an hour to draw

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. I still remember the day **when** I was playing in the zoo.
2. I **was about to** leave when I **witnessed** that a monkey was **abandoned** by its companions through a telescope.
3. I was **scared** to see a tiger **approaching** it, and it was **likely** that the tiger would **attack** it.
4. No other monkeys were **helping** it **out**. I was **aware** that it became the tiger's **target**.
5. **Reflecting** on what happened I realized that the life was so cruel.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

I still remember the day **when** I was playing in the zoo. I **was about to** leave when I **witnessed** that a monkey was **abandoned** by its companions through a

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telescope. I was **scared** to see a tiger **approaching** it, and it was **likely** that the tiger would **attack** it. No other monkeys were **helping** it **out**. I was **aware** that it became the tiger's **target**. **Reflecting** on what happened I realized that the life was so cruel.

Unit 4 Sharing

Section Ⅰ Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. concept 2. weekly week 3. relevant
4. remote 5. adjust adjustment adjusted
6. participate participation participant
7. otherwise 8. privilege 9. arrange arrangement

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. hear from hear of 2. (be) dying to
3. the other day 4. dry out dry up

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. to walk
2. was showing when
3. did visit a village
4. from where

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. A letter home.
2. Jo's teaching life in the high school.
3. Part 1 ~ 4 CDAB

Ⅱ.

1 ~ 6 ACCDBA

Ⅲ.

1. bush 2. electricity 3. difference 4. visited
5. working 6. sticking 7. jars 8. potatoes
9. platform 10. goodbyes

Ⅳ.

Yes, I want to be a volunteer. Because being a volunteer I can share my love and happiness with others.

Ⅴ.

1. 我知道你急于了解我在这里的生活情况。因此我在信中附有几张照片,能够帮助你想象出我所谈到的地方。
2. 男孩子们以前从来没有见过这种情况,开始往窗外跳。
3. 他们相信剩饭在夜晚会引来邪灵,所以要把食物放在罐子里烧干,再把罐子一起扔到屋外去。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 Mariah 十二岁时在父亲的影响下创建了慈善组织,以帮助那些无家可归的人。

1. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第一段的内容,尤其是最后一句可知,Mariah 和那些无家可归的人交了朋友。
2. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句中的"she sold everything she had received for Christmas and used the money to start Trending Change."可知,A 项正确。
3. 选 D 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句中的"Mariah also added notes to each bag reminding each person that they were loved and that she would be there for them until things got better."可以推知,她给那些无家可归的人写了便条是为了鼓励他们对生活充满信心。
4. 选 D 主旨大意题。通读全文,本文讲述了 Mariah 十二岁时创建慈善组织以帮助那些无家可归的人的故事,故 D 项为最佳标题。

【语篇解读】 本文主要探讨了青少年小学与中学阶段受欢迎的类型及其影响。

5. 选 C 推理判断题。根据第一段的第一句"During the rosy years of elementary school (小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status."可知,作者在小学时乐于分享。unkind"不友好的"; lonely"孤独的"; generous"慷慨的,大方的"; cool"酷的"。故选 C。
6. 选 A 主旨大意题。根据第二段的第二句"Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers."可知,受欢迎的人被分为两类:受人喜爱的人和追求地位的人,接着第三、四句分别描述了两类受欢迎的人的特征,故 A 项最能概括本段主要内容。
7. 选 B 推理判断题。根据第四段的最后一句"It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."可知,受人喜爱的人能够进行健康的调整,故选 B。

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8. 选 A　标题归纳题。根据全文内容尤其是最后一段的第一句“In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too.”可知,受人喜爱与积极的人生结果相关,是这些结果的成因。因此,对人友好,你的人生不会太差,故选 A。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】　文章讲述了 Jo 在非洲一所高中支教的经历。从信中得知,当地学校条件简陋,通过一次家访,Jo 了解到了当地人的传统习俗。

1. **解析**:考查副词。根据上下文可知,空处修饰谓语动词 told of,故用 mainly。
答案:mainly

2. **解析**:考查名词的数。句中 difficulty 表示“困难的事”,为可数名词,故填 difficulties。
答案:difficulties

3. **解析**:考查名词。根据上文中的 electricity, water 可知,此处应用名词形式;动词 equip 的名词形式为 equipment,表示“设备”,为不可数名词。
答案:equipment

4. **解析**:考查代词。这是一个固定句型“It + be + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth.”,其中 It 为形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式结构。
答案:It

5. **解析**:考查连词。分析句子结构可知,这是一个含有同位语从句的复合句。从句不缺成分,且意义完整,是对 chance 的补充说明,故用连词 that 引导该同位语从句。
答案:that

6. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。grass 和 stick 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系,故用 *v.*-ing 形式 sticking 作宾补。
答案:sticking

7. **解析**:考查介词。根据语境可知,他们通过狭窄的门口进入房间。介词 through 表示“穿过,通过”。
答案:through

8. **解析**:考查形容词。句中 customs 为名词,前面应用形容词修饰,local traditional customs 表示“当地的传统习俗”。
答案:traditional

9. **解析**:考查动词的时态。此处指“当他们下山往回走的时候,Jo 的肌肉很疼,膝盖在发抖”,根据语境并结合“her knees shaking”可知,此处应用过去进行时;“her knees shaking”为省略句,补充完整应为“her knees were shaking”。
答案:were aching

10. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。be/feel glad to do sth. 为固定用法,故句中用动词不定式作原因状语。因为 spend 这一动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,故用动词不定式的完成式。
答案:to have spent

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. toast　2. operate　3. astronauts　4. clinic
5. privilege　6. remote　7. voluntary　8. click
9. purchase　10. distribute

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. distribution　2. with　3. political　4. occasional
5. muddy　6. Nutritional　7. to raise　8. when
9. was　10. for　11. arrangements　12. sewing

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. donate 后加 an　2. 去掉第二个 the
3. blankets 后加 to　4. funny→fun
5. operate 后加 on

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. To let people give an unusual gift to the poor people
2. in the order of their prices

Ⅱ.

1 ~ 5　CCBDC

Ⅲ.

1. donate　2. catalogue　3. voluntary　4. sewing
5. tractor　6. from　7. a　8. in need　9. purchase
10. anniversaries

Ⅳ.

Yes, I would like to donate an unusual gift. I would like to buy some school books for community primary schools that operate in poor or remote villages.

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Ⅴ.

1. 从这份清单中选择一份确实有用的礼物,送给世界上最穷苦的人,给急需帮助的社区带去改善未来的希望。
2. 为了让你们知道我在想着你们,我已经从“世界上最有用的礼物清单”中购得一份礼物,请你们转送给世界上最穷苦的人。

能力提升

Ⅰ.七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了“爱”是一种神奇的魔法,有了“爱”我们的生活会变得更加美好。

1. 选G 根据空后的“I wanted to be able to magically make my pain disappear and to make my problems go away.”可知,此处表示“我”希望自己也能够有魔力,能够治愈伤痛,解决难题。故选G。
2. 选A 根据空后一句“I had daily pain from a back injury that never healed right.”可知,此处在阐述“我”的不好的经历。下文中的“It didn't remove my poverty”是提示。故选A。
3. 选C 根据空后一句“This magic grew stronger in my heart,soul,and mind day by day.”可知,此处在讲述一种新的魔力。故选C。
4. 选D 根据空前一句“It didn't remove my poverty but it made every day of my life feel richer.”可知,此处在讲这种新的魔力对“我”的影响。且D项与空前一句句式结构一致,故D项正确。
5. 选E 根据空前一句“This magic is called LOVE.”和空后一句“Also,I hope you use it to help others,to heal this world, and to build a bridge to souls of everybody.”可知,此处在讲“我”希望人们去使用“爱”这种魔力。故E项正确。空后一句中的“Also,I hope”是提示。

Ⅱ.完形填空

【语篇解读】 朋友让我们享受彼此的成功与欢乐,并在我们面对挑战时给我们提供安慰。本文向我们讲述了交友的重要意义和应注意的问题。

1. 选A 由下文描述的和朋友分享的重要性可以看出,这里是说奶奶的话是正确的,所以选true。
2. 选C 由空后的宾语“our success and our joy”可以看出,这里应用enjoy,指享受我们的成功和喜悦。
3. 选B 根据空前词组搭配可知,这里应该是指面临挑战(challenges)。句意:朋友让我们享受彼此的成功和喜悦,在我们面临挑战时给我们安慰。
4. 选C 句意:最重要的是,他们为我们提供了一面镜子让我们更了解自己。mirror“镜子”符合语境。
5. 选D look on... as...“把……视为……”,此处表示把朋友视为家人。
6. 选B 结合上文可知,朋友让我们享受成功和喜悦,给我们安慰,还可以使我们更好地了解自己,因此,也就丰富(enrich)了我们的生活。enlarge“扩大”;threaten“威胁”;envy“忌妒”。
7. 选B 本句为谚语“A friend is a present which you give yourself”,意思是“朋友就是你送给自己的一份礼物”。
8. 选A 由下一段中的“also important qualities”可知,要想成为好朋友,做一个好的倾听者很重要。
9. 选C jump to conclusions的意思是“匆忙下结论”,为固定搭配。
10. 选A 此处是解释成为他们的镜子很有必要的原因,故选for。
11. 选C 由空后的“back to them”可知,这里是说向他们重述他们的话,所以应选repeated。
12. 选D 句意:那可以帮助他们认识到他们所说的与他们想说的不完全一样。mean to do“打算做”。
13. 选C 根据下文中的“The support of a friend during a tough time”可知,要想成为好朋友,“耐心”和“同情心”也是重要的品质。所以此处应选sympathy“同情心”。independence“独立”;dignity“尊严”;security“安全”。
14. 选B 这里陈述了交友的一个黄金规则:用你想要别人对待你的方式来对待别人。rule“规则”,符合语境。
15. 选A 句意:在艰难的时候,朋友的支持会造成成功与失败的天壤之别。make a difference为固定短语,表示“有影响,有作用”。
16. 选D 句意:鼓励和信心是可以改变人生的无价礼物。priceless“无价的”符合语境。而worthless = valueless“无价值的”。
17. 选D though为副词,意为“然而,可是,不过”,承接上文,表转折。

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18. 选 B　句意：虽然如此，但是当你选择要与之有亲密关系的人时要小心，因为他们会对你的自尊和人生道路产生巨大的影响。have an impact on“对……有影响”。

19. 选 C　由上文内容可知，择友时要考虑朋友的态度(attitudes)对自己的影响。

20. 选 A　上文把朋友比作电梯，由常识可知，此处应选 take。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：人们相信地球不太可能是唯一一个上面有生命的行星。先行词是“the only planet”，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以用 that。
答案：that

2. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：我和在长城上与我交谈的几个学生成了好朋友。先行词是“several of the students”，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以填 who/that。
答案：who/that

3. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：我妹妹要在培训中心上吉他课，她要在那里待一个小时。先行词是“the training centre”，关系词在定语从句中作地点状语，所以填 where。
答案：where

4. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：1963 年，联合国成立了世界粮食计划署，其宗旨之一是缓解全球饥饿。先行词是“the world Food Programme”，purposes 与其存在所属关系，此处表示“世界粮食计划署的目的之一”，故填 whose。
答案：whose

5. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：没有人能接受因他人过错而遭受责备的事情。先行词是“something”，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以填 that。
答案：that

6. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：Mary 的爸爸为她所做的事情感到非常自豪，因此奖励了她一盒巧克力糖。先行词是“all”，关系词在定语从句中作宾语，所以填 that。
答案：that

7. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：我认为你已经到了需要改变的地步了，不然的话你会失败的。分析句子结构可知，空处在定语从句中作地点状语，故填 where，相当于 at which。
答案：where

8. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：他没来上学的原因是他不得不照顾生病的妈妈。先行词是“The reason”，关系词在定语从句中作原因状语，所以填 why。
答案：why

9. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：10 月 1 日正是所有人应当铭记的一天。先行词“day”被 the very 修饰，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以填 that。
答案：that

10. **解析**：考查定语从句。句意：刚才提到的那个人来自美国。先行词是“The man”，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以填 who/that。
答案：who/that

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. **解析**：in need of“需要”，是固定用法。
答案：去掉 in 后的 the

2. **解析**：当关系词在从句中作主语时，从句的谓语动词要和先行词的数保持一致。
答案：was→were

3. **解析**：先行词是 race，在从句中作地点状语，所以将 which 改为 where，或在 which 前加 in。
答案：which→where 或 which 前加 in

4. **解析**：关系词在定语从句中作 visited 的宾语，所以要把 where 改为 which 或 that，关系词也可以省略。
答案：where→which/that 或去掉 where

5. **解析**：先行词为 the sun，在定语从句中作介词 from 的宾语，故用关系代词 which。
答案：where→which

6. **解析**：先行词是 activities，关系词在定语从句中作地点状语，所以要把 that 改为 where。
答案：that→where

7. **解析**：关系词 which 作 bought 的宾语，句中的 it 多余，所以去掉。
答案：去掉 it

8. **解析**：分析句子结构可知，关系词在定语从句中作定语，故用 whose，且不能省略。
答案：company 后加 whose

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇介绍渡轮的应用文。每一种渡轮都会带给游客独特的风光和体验,虽各有特点,但它们有一点相同之处:让游客从一个全新的角度欣赏自己喜爱的地方。

1. 选 B　细节理解题。根据 **Staten Island Ferry** 部分中的"New York's Staten Island Ferry is free all day, every day."可知,那些想要乘坐免费渡轮的人可以考虑 Staten Island Ferry。

2. 选 B　细节理解题。根据 **Star Ferry** 部分中的"The two-level Shining Star ferry is a reinvention of boats from the 1920s"可知,Shining Star ferry 改装自 20 世纪 20 年代的旧船,这正是它的特别之处。

3. 选 C　细节理解题。根据 **Alaska Marine Highway System** 部分中的"On this voyage, travelers can see wildlife including whales and bears, the largest national forest in the U. S., and Alaska-native villages."可知答案。

4. 选 D　推理判断题。根据文章对四种渡轮的介绍和最后的总结"Each with its own set of sights and experiences, ferries share just one thing—a new angle to redescribe your favorite place."可知,这些渡轮有一点相同之处,那就是让游客可以从一个全新的角度欣赏自己喜爱的地方。D 项和这一信息匹配,故选 D。

【语篇解读】 本文由学生 Chris 发表竞选演说的经历引出老师 Thomas Whaley 利用竞选演说鼓励学生们学会赞美自己,帮助其提升自信,走向成功。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"today is speech day... Chris Palaez's turn."和第二段中的"But he's nervous."可知,Chris 在进行竞选演说,他感到非常紧张。

6. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据文章内容可知,老师借助竞选演说鼓励同学们学会赞美自己。文中 Chris Palaez 的母语不是英语,他学英语才三年多,说话不流利,而且他在演讲时非常紧张,所以说话磕磕绊绊,因此选 A。

7. 选 A　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段的"Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast (夸耀) about themselves."和最后一段的内容可知,老师让学生参加竞选演说不仅仅是让学生们学会在公开场合演说,更重要的是让他们发现自己的长处,从而树立自信。

8. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第二段可知,当 Chris Palaez 发表竞选演说遇到问题时,老师耳语为他提示。文章最后两段解释了老师举办这项活动的初衷,我们可以判断这个老师是关心他人的人,因此选 C。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

I'm glad to hear that you ~~were~~ are visiting Fujian for your holiday. I am writing to tell you ~~that~~ something about Mount Wuyi. Locate Located in the northwest of Fujian Province, it is a wonderful tourist attraction. The weather there is mild on in summer. What's more importantly important is that it is famous as a holy tourist site. Not only can I you appreciate the impressive scenery, but you can also learn many much about the culture of it. It also has a large number of fantastic Chinese building buildings.

There is no doubt whether that a trip to Mount Wuyi will be ∧ a truly unforgettable experience. I wish you a nice trip!

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. concept　2. weekly　3. relevant　4. adjust adjustment　5. participate participation participant　6. otherwise　7. arrangement arrange　8. donate donation　9. voluntary　10. anniversary　11. distribute distribution　12. operate operation
13. 两星期　14. 泥泞的;泥土般的

重点短语

1. hear from　2. up to　3. (be) dying to　4. the other day　5. be relevant to　6. participate in　7. dry out　8. dry up　9. in need

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重点句型

1. with whom
2. doubt whether they will finish the hard task
3. from where we had a good view of
4. not　but

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Li Hua has gone to a **remote** village to do some **voluntary** work for two months.
2. Her parents **are dying to** hear from her, but it will take a **fortnight** to arrive.
3. Li Hua is **adjusting** herself **to** the life there, **otherwise** she would send a letter to her parents.
4. She plans to persuade her friends to **donate** some money **to** those **in need**.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Li Hua has gone to a **remote** village to do some **voluntary** work for two months. Her parents **are dying to** hear from her, but it will take a **fortnight** to arrive. Li Hua is **adjusting** herself **to** the life there, **otherwise** she would send a letter to her parents. She plans to persuade her friends to **donate** some money **to** those **in need**.

Unit 5　Travelling abroad

Section Ⅰ　Warming Up & Reading

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. lecture　2. qualification　qualify　qualified
3. preparation　prepare　4. recommend
5. comfort　comfortable　6. substitute
7. academic　8. requirement　require　9. draft
10. acknowledge　11. contradict　contradictory
12. occupy　occupation

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. adjust to　2. keep it up　3. fit in
4. as far as one is concerned　5. be occupied with

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. do you think　2. had　left　3. to expect
4. Studying　5. so　that

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. To state some requirements that foreign students should pay attention to when applying for colleges.
2. It talks about the Chinese student Xie Lei's experience in the UK.

Ⅱ.

1～5　CBCDC

Ⅲ.

1. motherland/homeland　2. qualification　3. comfort
4. substitute　5. essay　6. tutor　7. numb　8. contradict
9. autonomous　10. home　11. occupied
12. enterprise

Ⅳ.

1. 大多数外籍学生在进入学位课程学习之前都要学一年预科,而谢蕾已经读完半年了。
2. "困难不仅仅只存在于学习方面,你还必须习惯一种全新的生活方式,在一开始的时候这就会占去你的全部精力。"谢蕾解释说。她在中国时一直居住在同一座城市。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 这篇短文主要介绍了几个适合旅行的城市及其特色。

1. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的"The city's Medina, an old city, is a really famous place. 1000-year-old monuments can be found in Medina."可知,对于那些喜欢参观古老遗迹的人来说,马拉喀什的麦地那最可能是一个不错的地方。
2. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第三段中的"If you go there... offer great swimming areas."可知,你可以在瀑布附近游泳。
3. 选 D　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的"The city is a great place for history lovers."可知,这个城市对于历史爱好者来说是一个好地方。故伊斯坦布尔对历史爱好者很有吸引力。
4. 选 A　写作目的题。阅读短文可知,这篇短文主要介绍了几个适合旅行的城市的特色,也就是鼓励我们来参观这些城市。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了一种用智能键盘进行身份识别的技术。

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5. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第一段的内容,尤其是第二句“At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.”可知,现有的生物识别技术价格昂贵。根据第二段的第一句“Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device (装置) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard.”可知,同样能够保护私人电子空间的智能键盘成本较低,故选 D。

6. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第二段的内容可知,智能键盘能够准确地测量人们打字的节奏和力度,而打字模式因人而异,因此,智能键盘通过分析用户的打字模式进行身份识别,故选 C。

7. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第四段的最后一句“The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.”可知,该研究团队希望在不久的将来将智能键盘推向市场,故选 B。

8. 选 D　文章出处题。本文是一篇科技类说明文,可能出自杂志。diary“日记”;guidebook“旅行指南”;novel“小说”;magazine“杂志”,故选 D。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了谢蕾离开祖国前往英国留学,在学习生活和“家庭”生活两方面遇到的一些问题以及取得了进步的故事。

1. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。主语“a Chinese student”与动词 study 是主动关系,所以要填 study 的现在分词形式,故填 studying。
   答案:studying

2. **解析**:考查时态。根据句意可知,谢蕾离开祖国发生在过去的过去,且动词 leave 与主语是主动关系,所以用过去完成时,故填 had left。
   答案:had left

3. **解析**:考查副词。此处用来修饰动词 recommended,应用 high 的副词形式,故填 highly。
   答案:highly

4. **解析**:考查形容词。根据空前的“it was”可知此处应填形容词作表语,故填 beneficial。
   答案:beneficial

5. **解析**:考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,for 与空处所填的引导词一起引导限制性定语从句,指代前面的“the first essay”且做 for 的宾语,故填 which。
   答案:which

6. **解析**:考查名词。根据空前的“the tutor's”可知,此处填写名词,且根据句意可知空处的意思为“修正”,故填 revision。
   答案:revision

7. **解析**:考查宾语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导的从句在句子中做 acknowledge 的宾语,且空处在从句中做 said 的宾语,故填 what。
   答案:what

8. **解析**:考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处与空后的“which”一起引导定语从句,结合句意可知应用 in which 做地点状语,故填 in。
   答案:in

9. **解析**:考查时态。根据句意可知,主语“living with a host family”与动词 give 是主动关系,且事情发生在过去,所以用 give 的过去式,故填 gave。
   答案:gave

10. **解析**:考查代词。think it + *adj.* + to do“认为做……是……”,是固定用法,用 it 代替后面的“to join a few clubs”做形式宾语,故填 it。
    答案:it

Section Ⅱ　Learning about Language & Using Language

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. parallel　2. qualifications　3. agent　4. comfort
5. abundant　6. destination　7. routine　8. governed
9. apology　10. optional

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. lies　2. where　3. is acknowledged
4. recommendation　5. to catch　6. adjustment
7. for　8. occupied　9. is admired　10. batteries　11. in　12. preparing

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. by→for　2. abundantly→abundant
3. question 前加 the　4. settled→settling
5. lie→lies

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. ①②④⑤
2. Tours 1 ~ 4　BDAC

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Ⅱ.

1～6　BBAACB

Ⅲ.

It has many places of interest where you can see ancient ruins and centuries-old Spanish villages thick forests and the highest lake in the world.

Ⅳ.

1. 这儿是一个旅游的热点,因为它离马丘比丘城著名的印加遗址很近。库斯科有许多旅店和酒吧,是一座富有活力的城市,在那儿你可以看到印第安和西班牙的文化艺术。
2. 在四天的徒步旅游中,山区的风景和步行途经的古代遗址将会令你叹为观止。最后一天到达马丘比丘遗址,正好赶得上去安第斯山上观看日出。
3. 这些浮岛和乌罗印第安人的房子都是用湖里的水草做成的。有一整天的时间待在当地居民的家里,这样你会有机会更多地了解他们的生活。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了国外旅游的安全常识。

1. 选 A　根据下文的“Another reason to take only carry-on baggage—besides avoiding baggage fees—is that the less you have to carry around, the more quickly you can move, if necessary.”可推知,出国旅游带的东西越少越好,要轻装上阵,故选 A 项。
2. 选 E　根据上文的“Besides, you won't be exhausted from dragging all those bags around.”可推知,拖很多行李有很多弊端,故选 E 项作补充说明。
3. 选 F　根据上文的“Take a lock for your luggage just in case your hotel doesn't offer a safe.”可知,此处在讲对行李的处理办法,故选 F 项。
4. 选 C　根据下文的“If all of your identification is in it, imagine the trouble you'll have to go through to replace it all.”可推知,事先给自己的重要证件复印很重要,故选 C 项。
5. 选 G　根据上文的“Trust your senses.”可推知,要相信自己的直觉,尤其是安全方面的,故选 G 项。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了加拿大学生 Hannah Taylor 通过自己的努力建立公益组织,筹集资金帮助那些无家可归的人的故事。

1. 选 B　句意:她们看见一个人从垃圾桶里捡东西吃。根据下文的“the man was homeless and hungry”可知答案为 eating。
2. 选 D　看到有人在垃圾桶里捡东西吃,她感觉很“难过”。annoyed“生气的”;nervous“紧张的”;ashamed“羞耻的”;upset“难过的”。
3. 选 C　句意:Hannah 开始思考她如何能帮助他们。
4. 选 A　句意:她看到一位女士推着一辆破旧的购物车。根据常识可知,购物车一般是推着的。
5. 选 D　根据下文的句子“everything the woman owned was in them”可知,购物车上装满了袋子。
6. 选 B　她更加坚定决心去做些事情。be determined to do sth.“决定做某事”。
7. 选 A　句意:自从第一次看到那位无家可归的人她一直在和母亲谈论他们的生活。since“自从”;unless“除非”;although“尽管”;as“因为”。
8. 选 C　句意:她就不会和以前一样感觉那么糟糕了。sound“听起来”;get“变得”;feel“感觉,觉得”;look“看起来”。
9. 选 D　句意:她希望把她的希望和认知的信息传播开来。exchange“交换”;leave“离开”;keep“保持”;spread“传播”。
10. 选 C　句意:她创办了一个基金会,又举办了“Big Bosses”lunches 项目。sell“出售”;deliver“递送”;host“主持,举办”;pack“包装,打包”。
11. 选 A　句意:她试图劝说那些当地的企业领导能为此事业捐款捐物。contribute“捐助,捐献”;lead“引导,领导”;apply“申请,应用”;agree“同意”。
12. 选 A　她又开展了一项运动。campaign“运动”;trip“旅行”;procedure“过程”;trial“实验”。
13. 选 B　根据上文可知,她是为了帮助那些饥饿的人和无家可归的人。
14. 选 C　此处是指 Hannah 为之感到非常骄傲的事情。proud“骄傲的”。
15. 选 B　天气很冷时在室外睡觉就意味着死亡。sleeping“睡觉”。
16. 选 A　她收到了很多的称赞。根据下文可知,她的行为得到了人们的赞扬,并被授予“the 2007 BRICK Award”奖。
17. 选 D　此处是指她获得的奖项是为了认可年轻人改变这个世界所作出的努力。efforts“努力”。

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18. 选 C　除了她所做的所有这些，Hannah 依然过着 Winnipeg 学校一名女生的普通生活。for“为了”；through“通过”；besides“除外”；along“沿着”。

19. 选 C　Hannah 依然过着 Winnipeg 学校一名女生的普通生活。healthy“健康的”；public“公共的”；normal“正常的，普通的”；tough“艰难的”。

20. 选 D　make a choice“做出选择”；make a profit“获取利润”；make a judgement“做出判断”；make a difference“起作用，有影响”。此处指她的所作所为影响了世界。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. whose　2. As　3. who　4. when　5. where
6. whom　7. which　8. which　9. which
10. whom

Ⅱ. 单句写作

1. them→which　2. it→as　3. have→has
4. it→which　5. 第一个 in→for　6. which→whose
7. which→who　8. where→which

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 文章介绍了美国最受人们欢迎的旅游目的地以及它们的各自特点，同时也就最佳出游时间等方面进行了介绍。

1. 选 D　细节理解题。从第二段第二句话可知 Washington，D. C. 有历史名胜，从第二段第四句话可知 The Grand Canyon 吸引了大自然爱好者，所以 D 选项正确。

2. 选 D　细节理解题。从第四段最后一句和第五段前半句可以判断应选 D 项。

3. 选 C　细节理解题。从倒数第二段判断 C 选项正确。作者建议人们在“shoulder season”旅游的原因就是能够“have better value of traveling”。

4. 选 B　推理判断题。作者在文章第一段最后一句“Today，we are going to give you some information which may help you when choosing your destination.”就阐明了主题。所以 B 选项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。作者通过讲述自己和家人一起自驾游览 Yosemite 公园的经历，建议人们多去户外亲近大自然。

5. 选 A　写作意图题。通读全文尤其是第一段的第一句“Driving on up to Yosemite with my family was exciting but nerve-racking(令人紧张的).”可知，文章主要介绍了作者和家人去 Yosemite 公园游玩的经历；据此可以判断，第一段旨在引出文章主题，故选 A。

6. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Climbing up rocks was one of my favorite parts.”可知，攀岩是作者最喜欢的项目，作者从中体会到了许多乐趣。C 项意为“高兴的”，符合语境。

7. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第一段的最后一句“It actually ended up being a fun and adventurous experience.”和第二段的第一句以及最后一段“Yosemite isn't the only great... Mother Nature offers.”可知，去 Yosemite 公园是一次快乐而冒险的经历；据此可知，Yosemite 公园值得一游。

8. 选 D　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“I highly recommend going out and enjoying nature with family and friends.”可知，作者建议我们到外面去欣赏大自然的风光，故选 D。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Since I was a kid, I've considered different ~~job~~ jobs I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so ~~coolly~~ cool. Then, when I was in the ~~five~~ fifth grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher ~~too~~ very/so much. When I studied chemistry ∧ high school, I reconsidered my goal ~~or~~ and decided to in/at be a doctor. ~~They~~ There were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was ~~amazing~~ amazed at the fact that a sick person could feel much ~~more~~ better after seeing a doctor. And the other ~~is~~ was that I wanted to help people in need.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. lecture　2. preparation　prepare
3. recommend　recommendation　4. comfort
5. substitute　6. acknowledge　7. occupy
8. apology　9. abundant　abundance

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10. govern　government　11. 签证
12. 队列;行列　排队
13. 资格;资历　使有资格　有资格的
14. 学校的;学术的　学会;学院　15. 需要;要求
16. 文章;散文　17. 草稿;草案　草拟;起草
18. 麻木的;失去知觉的　19. 反驳;驳斥
20. 自主的;自治的;独立的　21. 事业;事业心
22. 获学士学位的人;未婚男子
23. 常规;日常事务　通常的;例行的
24. 可选择的;随意的　选择;选择权
25. 代理人;经纪人　代理
26. 平行的;相同的;类似的

重点短语

1. adjust to　2. keep it up　3. fit in　4. as far as one is concerned　5. be occupied with　6. day in and day out
7. out of the question　8. settle in

重点句型

1. it was the first time that　had seen a film
2. what to do
3. was used to getting up early
4. so damaged that

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. **It was the first time that** I had gone to England. I believed that I could communicate with local people fluently. However, on my arrival in England, I was numb with shock. I couldn't understand their language. I realized that I must **adjust** myself **to** the new surroundings as soon as possible.
3. Now, I have **fitted in with** foreign friends.
4. More fortunately, I have **kept it up** till now. As a result, my tutor will **recommend** me to go to Oxford University.
5. I don't know how to **acknowledge** his help except that I am **occupying myself in** study.
6. Without his help, these achievements are **out of the question**.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

It was the first time that I had gone to England. I believed that I could communicate with local people fluently. However, on my arrival in England, I was numb with shock. I couldn't understand their language. I realized that I must **adjust** myself **to** the new surroundings as soon as possible. Now, I have **fitted in with** foreign friends. More fortunately, I have **kept it up** till now. As a result, my tutor will **recommend** me to go to Oxford University. I don't know how to **acknowledge** his help except that I am **occupying myself in** study. Without his help, these achievements are **out of the question**.

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: Oh, my God. You've arrived.

M: I'm sorry I'm late.

W: ①**The talent show started half an hour ago, and I was just beginning to worry.**

Text 2

M: Rolland, how come you're so tired in work all the time? Another late night overworking?

W: ②**No, I went to the ball and danced until it was closed.** That's why I don't feel myself now.

Text 3

M: Would you like to go to the Hockey Hall after school?

W: I'd like to, ③**but I must finish my presentation for tomorrow.**

Text 4

M: I have to attend an important conference in England this Friday, but I can't leave my son lying in bed.

W: ④**Don't worry, James. I can look after instead.**

Text 5

W: I really like the novel by Listfield you lent me the day before yesterday.

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M: I'm glad you like it.

W: ⑤**Not only me, all my family enjoy it.**

Text 6

M: Hello, Betty. This is Bob.

W: Hi, Bob.

M: Can you give me a ride to work this morning?

W: Sure, but what's wrong with your car?

M: My wife wants it today.

W: Oh. Where is she going?

M: To the mall. There's a special sale today.

W: When can you be ready?

M: In half an hour.

W: Fine. ⑦**I'm just making my lunch now.** ⑥**See you in half an hour.**

Text 7

W: What are you looking for?

M: My cigarettes.

W: Well, they are not here. ⑧**They are in the dustbin.**

M: In the dustbin? Why?

W: ⑩**Because there is cigarette ash on every carpet in the house.**

M: I don't drop ash on the carpets.

W: Oh, yes, you do. I know because I clean them. ⑨**Anyway cigarettes are a waste of money.**

Text 8

W: Is this the first time you've been to China?

M: Yes. ⑪**We arrived at the airport in the morning.** Then we got on the train.

W: So it's really a long journey.

M: It's OK. I like travelling.

W: ⑫**But you have such a heavy box.**

M: ⑫**Yes. And thank you so much for your help.**

W: You are welcome.

M: We will stay in Hunan for eight months.

W: Are you here for business or pleasure?

M: I've found a part-time job there.

W: Doing what?

M: Teaching French.

W: It's wonderful. In a college?

M: No. ⑬**It's a language training center.** I got this job from an advertisement.

W: Will your wife work there, too?

M: No. She's a full-time housewife.

Text 9

M: Hello!

W: Hello, Sam! It's me, Jane. ⑰**My uncle hasn't been well these days.** ⑭**I'm going to see him the day after tomorrow.**

M: Oh, really? Where does he live?

W: He lives in Dalian. And I'm going there by train because I don't like the bus.

M: How long will the train journey take?

W: Well, the train leaves at six in the morning and arrives there at about ten.

M: ⑮ **Who will meet you at the station**?

W: ⑮ **My aunt is going to meet me. She can drive.**

M: ⑯**What is the weather like there**?

W: ⑯ **It is cold and wet.**

M: I hope you'll have a good journey.

W: Thanks a lot, Sam. See you soon.

M: Bye.

Text 10

Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please. I'm sorry to tell you that the police have asked us to take everyone away from this building as quickly as possible. ⑱**A shopping bag possibly containing an explosive has been found in one of the dressing rooms back stage.** Experts are on their way to examine it. We ask you to leave in a quiet and orderly fashion. There is completely no need for fear. Please make your way out by Exit One. Cross the street and wait outside the supermarket at the corner. ⑲**Leave your seats row by row as directed by our attendants** and give any help necessary to anyone around you, especially elderly and disabled people. If you have children with you, make sure you are not separated from them. Hold small children firmly by the hand. If you forget anything, please do not try to come back for it. This will only cause unnecessary disorder and delay. If you see any doubtful objects, do not touch them but inform one of our attendants as you leave. Do remember to put out the cigarettes. ⑳ **We appreciate your cooperation and hope you will be able to return to your seats shortly and enjoy the last act of the play.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。Martin Teicher和他的团队的研究表明,中学期间同龄人或成人的语言虐待对孩子的大脑发育有很大的影响,他们更恐惧、压抑、愤怒,甚至滥用药物。

21. 选 B　推理判断题。由第一段中的“‘Stick and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me.’Well, that is not true.”可知,引用格言的目的不是将其用作研究的基础,而是引入本文的主题。故 B 项正确。

22. 选 D　细节理解题。由第四段中的“The two sides of the brain are connected by a large bundle of connecting fibers called the corpus callosum (胼胝体). This was the area that was underdeveloped.”可以得出答案。

23. 选 C　主旨大意题。由第一段中的“Well, that is not true.”以及第二段中的“Unkind words, name-calling or even the so-called ‘silent treatment’ can hurt children as much as being physically hit”可知,本文主要是说语言虐待会伤害孩子的大脑。

24. 选 A　推理判断题。由文章末尾处“Here are our top 20.”可推知答案为 A 项,文章接下来会提供一些对孩子们有益的话语。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了作者去国外留学的经历以及收获,鼓励学生有可能的话可以去国外留学一年。

25. 选 D　细节理解题。由第一段中的“When I was old enough, however, I thought that my language was going to hold me back.”可知,应选 D。

26. 选 B　细节理解题。由第三段中的“Also, Austrian students usually take five years to complete their courses”可知,奥地利的大学生要多上一学年。

27. 选 A　细节理解题。由第五段中的“There are, however, many advantages of living in Salzburg. For example, get on a train and you can be in Prague, Rome or Krakow within a matter of hours.”可知,作者提到了 Salzburg 的其中一个优点是从那里去其他几个欧洲国家旅行很方便。

28. 选 A　推理判断题。由文章最后一段的内容可推知,作者认为他出国留学受益匪浅,故选 A。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。感恩拥有的东西是对的,但是适当合理的不满足同样重要。它能为我们的自我提高带来动力。

29. 选 B　主旨大意题。由第一段中的“But there is nothing wrong with ‘healthy discontent’. In fact, healthy discontent is what motivates us to improve ourselves and our circumstances.”可知,本段重点说明了适当合理的不满足的重要性。

30. 选 C　细节理解题。由第二段中的“Professionally, I want to keep getting better.”及“That drives me to always try to improve it by making it look better.”可知,作者对工作和住所不满意的原因是他想改善工作与住所的情况。

31. 选 B　推理判断题。由第四段中的“If you have areas in your personality that need improvement, you should work on them, too.”及最后一段的内容可知,如果你有缺点,你应该努力克服缺点。

32. 选 B　推理判断题。结合全文尤其是第二、第三和第五段的内容可以看出,作者主要是通过自己的亲身经历来支持自己的观点的。

【语篇解读】 这篇文章主要讲了最新的研究结果表明:中等强度的运动可以保持大脑的年轻态。

33. 选 B　细节理解题。由第一段第二句和第四段中的“...those with moderate heavy activity had higher scores and...”可知,中高度锻炼能使人大脑更年轻。

34. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第三段第一句可知,参与研究的人中大部分都进行低强度锻炼。

35. 选 C　写作手法题。根据全文内容可知,参与研究的人被分成了低强度锻炼和中高强度锻炼两组进行比较,从而得出结论。

【语篇解读】 总是有很多父母想和自己的孩子去旅行,但怎样打理行李,如何了解旅程中的具体事宜等成了很多父母需要解决的问题。本文就这些问题介绍了几款 app。

36. 选 D　空前以问号的形式提出了父母带着孩子旅行时需要解决的问题,且下文主要介绍了几款 app,综合这几个选项可知,D 项“这里有一些能帮你的 app”,起到引起下文的作用,故选 D 项。

37. 选 A　空前是几个问题,且结合空后一句中的 ATM 可知,A 项“或者需要找最近的 ATM?”符合语境,故选 A 项。

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38. 选 E　本段主要介绍 *AroundMe* 这个 app 的情况，综合这几个选项可知，E 项中的关键信息也是 *AroundMe*，故选 E 项。

39. 选 F　由本段中的关键信息“packing list”及“pack in your luggage and suitcase“可知，F 项中也有 packing list 这个关键信息，故选 F 项。

40. 选 B　由空前一句介绍这个 app 的主要功能，尤其是“hotel reservations”这个关键信息可知，B 项“在这个 app 的帮助下，动一动手指就可以预定旅行”，表达的内容与本段内容相关，故选 B 项。

【语篇解读】　文章介绍了一位把钥匙忘在屋子里的男子，得到了作者和室友的帮助；室友的做法让作者认为人们应常心怀善意，这样总不会错的。

41. 选 D　结合本段最后一句可知，这位男子把钥匙忘在屋子里了，所以进不了屋。

42. 选 A　根据后面的语境“in the snowy night”可知，是看到他在雪夜里发抖。

43. 选 A　事情发生的时间是半夜，他没地方睡觉，所以是借给他地方睡一夜。

44. 选 B　上一句提到他是一个学生，可见他是在做作业。

45. 选 C　句意：图书馆闭馆后，他发现钥匙忘在了屋里。

46. 选 A　句意：作者过去还从没有让一个陌生人在自己家里过夜。

47. 选 C　作者和室友身高都还不到 1 米 6，更表明接纳陌生人的危险性。

48. 选 B　“不要与不认识的人说话”是大人常常嘱咐小孩子的话。

49. 选 B　只住了不到一个月，对作者来说应该是一个“新”的城市。

50. 选 D　从下文看，男子虽然勉强，但还是接受了我们的帮助。

51. 选 A　他勉强接受了我们的盛情款待，天一亮就回去了。前后句为并列关系。

52. 选 C　男子来向她们道谢，应该是“微笑着说”的。

53. 选 D　男子感谢她们没让自己在寒冷的夜里受冻。

54. 选 B　卡片表达了对作者及室友的万分感谢，称赞她们做得非常棒。

55. 选 A　意思是“在吃饭的过程中”。

56. 选 B　意思是“他被我们对他人的关爱彻底感动了”。

57. 选 D　要表达的是“把一个无家可归的人带回家和自己的家人一同享用圣诞大餐”。

58. 选 A　作者被感动了，心里涌起一股温暖的感觉。

59. 选 C　作者一开始很犹豫，担心陌生人会伤害自己。这里作者感悟到应抛开不必要的担心。

60. 选 A　作者认为应常常心怀善意，这样总不会错的。

【语篇解读】　本文主要讲述了作者已经 80 岁的爷爷依旧身体健康，提到了爷爷健康的秘诀：慢跑和打太极，并介绍了爷爷对年轻人应保持身体健康提出的几点建议。

61. **解析**：考查连词。根据空前提到作者的爷爷已经 80 岁了，空后爷爷依旧充满能量，分析句子结构可知，空处考查连词且表转折关系，故填 but。

答案：but

62. **解析**：考查名词。out of breath “上气不接下气；喘不上气来”固定搭配，故填 breath。

答案：breath

63. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。主语 he 与动词 play 是主动关系，所以要填 play 的现在分词形式，故填 playing。

答案：playing

64. **解析**：考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，空处所填的引导词引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面的整句话并在从句中做主语，故填 which。

答案：which

65. **解析**：考查副词。空处修饰整个句子，故填 firmly。

答案：firmly

66. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。动词的现在分词修饰物，过去分词修饰人，此处做 be 的表语且形容 we，故填 annoyed。

答案：annoyed

67. **解析**：考查形容词的比较级。根据句意可知此处填 long 的比较级，故填 longer。

答案：longer

68. **解析**：考查动词的时态和主谓一致。此句主语为“Early to bed and early to rise”，故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，且此处表示客观描述，应用一般现在时，故填 makes。

答案：makes

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69. **解析**：考查介词。all in all“总而言之”是固定搭配，故填 in。

答案：in

70. **解析**：考查形容词。根据空前的“which is”可知此处应填形容词作表语，故填 suitable。

答案：suitable

短文改错

Sometimes there's so much work for you to deal with and you felt (feel) it's beyond your ability to fulfill them (it). Actually, you can take measure (measures) to help yourself out. Firstly, list all the tasks which (that) must be done and decide which one requires immediately (immediate) attention. Secondly, divide the work into separate ~~from~~ parts so it'll be easier for you to see whether each part is being accomplished as desiring (desired). Besides, assign a little extra time for each task, such (so) that the work will be carried out systematically. Finally, you'll find ∧ (a) sense of accomplishment will replace the anxious (anxiety) you felt at first.

书面表达

One possible version：

All of us want to live a healthy life. The following are some useful tips.

First, it's important that we have a balanced diet because we need adequate nutrition to grow tall and strong. Not only should we take in enough grains and meat, but we should also eat fruit and vegetables. Second, taking exercise regularly is of equal importance, which can help us to keep fit and release stress. More importantly, we should develop a positive attitude, which allows us to look at things positively no matter what happens. Even if we are in a difficult situation, we should never lose heart.

Proper food, regular exercise and a positive attitude will help us live a healthy life.

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

录音材料：

Text 1

W: May I help you?

M: I hope so. I'm looking for the International Theatre.

W: ①**It's on the eighth floor** and you can take the lift on your right.

Text 2

W: Where have you been all this time? The train is about to leave!

M: I'm sorry I'm late, but I was waiting for you at the information desk upstairs. ②**It's lucky that I thought to look for you here on the platform.**

Text 3

W: Beckham, where are you going? All of us need you now. Look! What a mess here!

M: I know I haven't done what I should do yet. ③**But the final NBA match is about to begin.**

Text 4

W: Maybe Jackson is ill. He always looks so pale.

M: That's not the truth. ④**He'd a baby a month ago and he should be there to look after his wife and his baby.**

Text 5

W: They said nobody paid attention to the actor last night. But things changed when the actress came on the stage.

M: Right. ⑤**As soon as she appeared, she was greeted with a loud cheer from the audience.**

Text 6

M: ⑥**Miss Grace is going back to Sydney next week and we're giving her a farewell party this afternoon.**

W: The party should be very interesting. I've been on sick leave for so long that I know little about what's going on in school. What time is the party going to be?

M: At four o'clock. You'll come, won't you?

W: Yes, ⑦**but I must see the doctor first. Four o'clock is too early for me.**

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M: But you must be on time, or the party will be over.

W: OK. I will remember the time of the party. Four o'clock in the afternoon.

Text 7

W: Dear, you worked so hard.

M: Yeah, I've been tired of the life a little bit.

W: ⑧**And how about moving to Florida**?

M: Oh, Florida. ⑧**Is it any better than New York**?

W: It's warm and sunny all year round. No more snow, no more ice.

M: And what about our children?

W: ⑨**They could come and visit us every winter.**

M: And what would we do every spring, summer and fall?

W: ⑩**A lot of our friends have moved to Florida.** We know a lot of people there.

M: Well, I'll think about it.

Text 8

M: ⑪**Did you watch Jay Leno's talk show last night**?

W: ⑪**Uh, who was on it**?

M: ⑪**Matt Damon. He's in that new movie.**

W: ⑫**Oh, that movie looks sweet. Aren't there six big-name actors in it**?

M: I don't know how many. There're Julia Roberts, George Clooney, Brad Pitt, Matt Damon. Who else?

W: ⑫**I don't know, but it's definitely the only movie of its kind.**

M: Do you know what the story is?

W: ⑫**I think they're in Vegas, and a crowd of good-looking young men who are... Are they trying to rob a bank**?

M: I think they're trying to rob a jewelry store. That's what he was talking about last night, but I, I wasn't really paying attention so I didn't understand.

W: Well, I don't really care. ⑬**I just want to go and see all those stars on one screen.**

Text 9

M: Are you free tonight?

W: Yes. What's the matter?

M: ⑮**Shall we go and watch the basketball game**?

W: OK. Which teams are playing?

M: The national Team against the Japanese.

W: ⑭ **We are late. Look. The second round's started**, but there's no score yet.

M: So we haven't missed anything exciting.

W: Who do you think will win?

M: I don't know, ⑯**but I think it'll be a good game.**

W: Let's cheer our side. Come on, Team! Our team stands a good chance of winning.

M: I think so.

Text 10

You asked me about my hometown, so now I'd like to tell you something about it. I live in Brighton, which is not a very big town. ⑰**It has a population of around 300,000.** ⑱**It is on the coast about 50 miles from London.** Of course it isn't as interesting as London or Paris. ⑲**But the air is a lot cleaner and better. There is little pollution there. There are a few factories in Brighton, but not many.** It isn't very easy to find a job there. My father used to work in a steel plant which shut down a year ago, and my father lost this job. But there are a lot of hotels and language schools in the town. In summer, the town is full of tourists. ⑳ **My father decided to open a small shop to sell gifts.** But he is short of money. He hopes that he can borrow some money from the bank.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。数字技术尤其是电子邮件和智能手机的出现极大地提高了人们的工作效率,于是"远程办公"这种工作模式逐渐受到人们的喜爱。但与此同时,一些雇主对此却深有疑虑。如何处理好二者之间的矛盾呢?本文就此给出了答案。

21. 选 A 推理判断题。由第二段中的"...43 percent of workers say they've watched TV or a movie while 'working' remotely, while 35 percent have done housework, and 28 percent have cooked dinner"可知,

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这些远程办公的工人们在工作之余,有看电视、电影的,有做家务的,还有做晚饭的,由此不难推断出,一些雇主之所以在是否允许远程办公这件事上犹豫不决,因为他们担心失去对工人们的控制。而B项"他们想坚持他们的惯例",C项"他们几乎不相信现代科技"和D项"他们习惯于面对面的交流"在文中均未提及。

22. 选B　推理判断题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段中的"Sixty-four percent of those survey participants who haven't worked remotely would rather give up some bonus in order to get even one day a week working from home."可知,从未远程办公的被调查者中有64%的人为了能每周有一天在家办公宁愿放弃一些奖金,由此可推断大部分人是支持在家办公的,故选B项favorable"肯定的;称赞的;赞许的"。A项意为"感到怀疑的",这是most bosses的态度;C项意为"寡言的;内敛的",D项意为"不赞同的;反对的",从文中均看不出工人们对远程办公持有这样的态度。

23. 选C　细节理解题。由最后一段中的"... smart firms need to find ways to let their employees have enough flexibility to manage their time efficiently"可知,作者建议聪明的公司应该采取一些灵活的方式,让工作安排更富有弹性,从而使工人们更有效地利用他们的时间。A项表示"缩短他们的办公时间",B项表示"给雇员们加薪",D项表示"减轻员工的工作负担",这些文中均未提及。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇说明文。主要向我们介绍了梦的神奇力量。

24. 选B　推理判断题。由第二段中三个名人的故事可推断,梦可以帮助人们解决复杂的问题。

25. 选D　细节理解题。由第三段末的"However, most of us may struggle with recalling them."可知,大多数人觉得很难回忆起自己做的梦。

26. 选D　细节理解题。由第四段中的"These may be forgotten after a while, so make a note of it on your mobile phone or in a book."可知,作者建议人们回忆起自己的梦时要及时记录下来,以免忘记。

27. 选C　细节理解题。由最后一段可知,梦里可能有我们潜意识针对一些问题的答案,所以我们应该正确地解读梦。

【语篇解读】　本文主要介绍了微软推出的最新的人工智能机器人"微软小冰"。

28. 选D　句意理解题。依据第二段中的"Millions of young Chinese now exchange messages with her daily"可知,画线部分表示Xiaoice变得非常受欢迎,因此选D项。

29. 选C　细节理解题。依据第三段中的"Apart from her ability to identify photos and send emojis in conversations"可知,Xiaoice能够识别各种各样的照片,故选C项。

30. 选B　细节理解题。依据第四段的第三句可知,在澳大利亚的迪肯大学,IBM公司的人工智能程序担任学术顾问,故选B项。

31. 选A　推理判断题。依据最后一段的第一句可知,这些聊天程序预计将来能用在电视、汽车上以及起居室里,句中的"beyond smartphones"暗示着现在这些程序主要用于智能手机。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇说明文。通过举例子的方式介绍了人们的健忘行为及人们健忘的原因——注意力或兴趣的缺失。

32. 选B　细节理解题。在第二段第一句中Schacter解释说,"编码是一种对事件加以关注的特殊方式,对以后想起这一事件有很大影响。"由此可知,encoding可以使我们回忆起发生过的事件。故B项正确。

33. 选C　推理判断题。第四段中,Schacter说,"提示物有助于防止遗忘,但要确保提示物是清楚、可得到的。"由此可知,提示物必须是举目所及、位于视线范围之内的。故选C。

34. 选A　推理判断题。根据最后一段的前两句内容可知,如果你走进房间却忘了为什么要进房间,很可能是因为你当时在想其他事情,故可推知A项正确。

35. 选B　主旨大意题。这篇文章主要讲的是人们的健忘行为。第一段提出健忘的问题并做了初步分析,第二、第三段是对健忘的原因的分析,最后两段告诉人们一些应对健忘行为的办法。B项最能概括文章主旨。

【语篇解读】　本文介绍了如何开辟花园。

36. 选B　空后举的例子"Your vegetables require 6 – 8 hours of natural sun per day to mature quickly(你的

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蔬菜要想迅速成熟就需要每天照射6到8小时的阳光).”与B项相对应,说明如何为你的花园选址与阳光有关,由此判断B项正确。

37. 选C　根据全文结构可知,本空是本段的主题句。综合本段对制作花坛的介绍可知,C项“一旦你决定了花园的位置,那么制造一个苗圃床是一个很好的开始方式”符合语境,故选C项。

38. 选G　根据本段首句“If you're growing vegetables, you'll want to provide about an inch of water per week.”可知,该段围绕“如果你种植蔬菜,你每周都要提供一些水”这一主题展开。G项“取决于你所在的地区的温度,你可能只需要每天或每隔一天给你的植物浇水”符合语境。

39. 选A　后面举的例子“When I shop for seeds”是来证明如何购买种子的,由此判断A项“你可以在网上买种子或在当地的苗圃购买”符合语境,故选A项。

40. 选E　根据空前的“如果你计划开辟花园的时间有点晚,那就要购买小苗了”可知,空处应是讲买什么样的植物。故选E项。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了“我”让孩子Gene养鸡,鸡下的蛋卖给“我”,所赚的钱除了购买饲料外,剩下的Gene可以自己留着,Gene兴奋地接受了工作。但是几周之后,鸡下的蛋越来越少。“我”问Gene是否克扣了鸡的饲料,他最终承认了。通过这个小故事,作者幽默地告诉我们:你不能愚弄鸡,因为种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆(或:善有善报,恶有恶报/一报还一报)。

41. 选D　根据下文第二段中的“After several weeks' successful work...”可知,此处表示“我”帮助儿子学会work“做事情”,故选D项。cook“烧,煮”;share“分享”;count“数”。

42. 选A　上文作者帮助儿子学会了工作,下文告诉儿子那些鸡是属于他自己的,并且可以卖蛋赚钱,故此处表示让儿子“照看”(take care of)它们。observe“观察,遵守”;train“训练”;play with“和……玩”。

43. 选C　根据第44空后的“with the money he made from the eggs.”可知,我们会从儿子那儿“买”(buy)鸡蛋。save“节省,拯救”;borrow“借”;keep“保持,养”。

44. 选D　下文第二段的“didn't have __50__ money to buy the feed.”和第三段的“the amount of feed”都给出了提示,Gene卖鸡蛋挣的钱要用来买“饲料”(feed)。nest“窝,巢”;soup“汤”;meat“肉”。

45. 选C　根据空后面的“would be his to keep”推断,卖鸡蛋剩下的钱都归Gene。be left over意为“剩下”,符合语境。give back“归还”;pick up“捡起,偶然学会”;bring in“带来,引进”。

46. 选A　上文提到剩下的钱都归Gene。由此可知,对一个12岁的孩子来讲,有钱赚让他“非常激动”(thrilled)。worried“担心的,忧虑的”;satisfied“满意的”;discouraged“沮丧的”。

47. 选C　文章开头告诉我们,作者为了帮助12岁的Gene学会如何做事,想出了养鸡卖鸡蛋挣零花钱的方法。这对于Gene来说,是人生中第一次挣钱,因此选择fortune。make a fortune意为“发财”,符合语境。make a deal(with sb.)“(与某人)达成一笔交易”;make a contribution(to)“(对……)作出贡献/(给……)捐款”;make a choice“作出选择”。

48. 选B　根据下文“... egg production was going down”可知,此处表示“注意到”(notice)蛋的产量在下降。hear“听说”;predict“预测”;imagine“想象”。

49. 选A　根据下一句Gene和作者沟通情况判断,作者注意到鸡蛋产量下降以后,当时并没有点破,什么也没说(say)。find“发现”;think“认为,想”;recall“回想”。

50. 选D　根据上文可知,蛋的产量在下降,意味着收入变少,那么用来买饲料的钱就不“够”(enough)了。private“私人的,个人的”;honest“诚实的”;pocket money“零花钱”。

51. 选A　根据上文“never”以及下文“could not figure out why... stopped __52__ eggs”可知,他从未给鸡“缺过”(miss)一顿饲料,却想不出为什么其中的一些鸡不下蛋了。

52. 选B　根据第二段的“egg production was going down”可知,Gene想不通为什么一些鸡不下蛋了。lay eggs意为“下蛋”。hatch“孵化”;gather“聚集”;hide“藏”。

53. 选C　上文Gene说自己一顿都没少喂鸡,可是鸡蛋产量却下降了,因此作者直接问Gene是否克扣

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了给鸡的饲料。cut down 意为“减少,缩减”,符合语境。balance“相抵,抵消”;check out“核实,查证”;measure“量,衡量”。

54. 选 B　作者一开始并没有点出问题的所在,而儿子也想不出原因。此处作者询问儿子是否减少了饲喂量,此时儿子才为自己的行为被揭穿感到“震惊”(shocked)。delighted“高兴的”;tired“疲倦的”;disappointed“失望的”。

55. 选 D　由上文作者问的问题击中要害可知,Gene 没想到别人会知道(know)他的所作所为。forgive“原谅”;allow“允许”;discuss“讨论”。

56. 选 A　上文作者在问儿子是否减少饲喂量,下文儿子承认了,结合“After a long...”可知,此处指儿子“沉默”(silence)了好长时间。absence“缺席,不在”;negotiation“谈判”;preparation“准备”。

57. 选 C　根据上文“... make more money...”以及“Did you fool the chickens?”可知,儿子的想法是,给鸡“少”(less)喂饲料,就可以多赚钱。而作者认为儿子是在愚弄鸡。heavy“重的”;fresher“更新鲜的”;solid“坚实的”。

58. 选 D　下文都是作者的心理活动,因此选择“mind”。life“生活”;job“工作”;case“事例,情况”。

59. 选 B　根据上下文可知,作者问了 Gene 一个问题“你欺骗鸡了吧?”,由此作者突然领悟到:你可以蒙骗任何人,但你“蒙骗不了鸡”,因此你最终会明白“善有善报,恶有恶报”。因此说这个问题意义(significance)重大,令作者震惊不已。explanation“解释”;trick“恶作剧”;example“例子,榜样”。

60. 选 B　上文说“愚弄鸡”,下文说“种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆”,此处强调结果,因此选择“in the end”(最后,最终)。in this respect“在这方面”;in contrast“相比之下”;in addition“另外,除此之外”。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇新闻报道。文章报道了马云对阿尔法围棋的看法。

61. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。Big Data Expo(大数据博览会)与动词 hold 是被动关系,所以要填过去分词 held 作后置定语。

答案:held

62. **解析**:考查名词。因为空前有数词 three 修饰,所以应填 match 的复数形式 matches。

答案:matches

63. **解析**:考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处所填词引导非限制性定语从句且关系词指代前面整个主句的内容,所以填 which。

答案:which

64. **解析**:考查名词。由空格前的修饰词“own special”可知,空格处应填名词形式,表示“思想;思考”用 thinking。

答案:thinking

65. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。该句子已经有了主谓宾,所以这里要填非谓语动词形式;主语 Ma 与 believe 是主动关系,所以填现在分词 believing 作状语。

答案:believing

66. **解析**:考查代词。speak 的逻辑主语是 I,所以 for 后的宾语用反身代词 myself。

答案:myself

67. **解析**:考查副词。因为该空后面是动词 advise,应用副词修饰动词,所以填 especial 的副词形式 expecially。

答案:especially

68. **解析**:考查冠词。因为 thing 是可数名词,且 interesting 的读音是以元音音素开头的,所以填不定冠词 an。

答案:an

69. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。wait for sb. to do sth. 意为“等待某人做某事”。

答案:to play

70. **解析**:考查连词。通过对语境的分析可知,前后文的语意是相反的,所以要填表示转折关系的连词 while 或者 but。

答案:while/but

短文改错

When I look at this picture of myself, I realize ~~of~~ how fast time flies. I had (have) grown not only physically and (but) also mentally in the past few years. About one month after this photo was took (taken), I entered my second year of high school and become (became) a new member of the school

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music club. Around me in ∧ picture are the things
the/this
they were very important in my life at that time:
that/which
car magazines and musical instruments. I enjoyed studying difference kinds of cars and planes, playing pop
different
music, and collecting the late music albums. This
latest
picture often brings back to me many happy memories of your high school days.
my

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Chris,

I have good news to tell you. The World Adolescent Robotics Competition will be held in Tianjin at the end of July in order to promote the development of robotics.

What I want to stress is that our group is looking for new members right now. I would like to invite you to join, since I know you have just won first prize in the Robotics Competition held in your institute and have shown great talent in designing robots. Therefore, you are the most suitable person.

The training schedule, apart from regular training, includes joining in a variety of activities, such as participating in some national competitions. I will send the details to you by email. I would appreciate it if you could give us some advice on how to improve our robots.

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Jin

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

录音材料:

Text 1

M: We just go on with the cooperation with the High-Victoria Company.

W: Great! This means our company can benefit much more than before.

M: Surely! ①**I decide that we're going to take a company party next week.**

Text 2

M: How do you like my new car?

W: ②**If it wasn't for the colour, I would like it very much.**

Text 3

M: Hi, Diana, what's up?

W: ③**I've been busy collecting information for my project online.**

Text 4

M: Do you have any flights from New York to Seattle?

W: Yes, we do. ④**It leaves New York at 8 : 30 a. m. and arrives at 13 : 00 p. m.**

Text 5

M: It is a very beautiful and calm place. Do you come here often?

W: ⑤**I generally come here for a walk two or three times a week.**

Text 6

M: Betty, ⑥**would you please read this letter of application I've just written**? I'd like your opinions.

W: OK. Umm, if I were you, I would change the beginning. ⑦**You should write about your education, because people often judge a person by his education.**

M: Good idea. What do you think of the second part?

W: I think it's too short. You'd better say something about your work experience.

M: You're right, and I'll change it soon. ⑧**What about the last part**?

W: Good. ⑧**But you should talk about your family, too.**

M: I agree. I appreciate your help.

Text 7

M: How are you feeling?

W: Oh, not too bad, but I've got to stay in bed. ⑨**The doctor has just left and he gave me some medicine to reduce my temperature.**

M: Oh, good. Are you hungry? Do you want me to make you something to eat?

W: No. There is no need. ⑪**I'm not very hungry, but thank you all the same.**

M: Is there anything I can do for you?

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W：Well，yes. ⑩**Would you mind buying some fruit for me**? **Some oranges，I think.**

M：No，of course not.

W：That's kind of you，thank you.

Text 8

W：⑫ **So，Mr. Pullen，are you ready for your journey**?

M：Oh，yes. I'm really excited about it，⑫**but could you tell me what I have to do at the airport**? **I've never flown before.** I've always preferred the rails.

W：I see. Well，luckily the airport is not so big and you can't get lost. Now，stepping in the hall，on your left you'll see a lot of checking desks. You should go to your airline desk，okay? Actually that's close to the entrance. ⑬**Just show your passport to the clerk at the desk and place your luggage on the scales.** Try not to have over 20 kilos altogether. Oh，... and it's impossible to check your hand luggage，and you can take it with you on the plane. Then，the clerk will give you a boarding pass with your seat number printed on it.

M：What about a departure tax? Have I paid it?

W：Don't worry. ⑭**It's included in the price of your ticket.**

Text 9

M：⑮**Did you hear the 7 o'clock news**?

W：No，I didn't. Was there anything interesting?

M：⑯**They've built another space station.** They will send it up sometime next year.

W：Oh，I've read about the plan somewhere. Is there anything else?

M：Just think! Astronauts will live and do research work there.

W：Will they stay in space all their lives?

M：Of course not. People have gone to the Mars and come back to the earth again.

W：Really? But I wonder why you're interested in such things.

M：I've always been. ⑰**I hope to go to the Mars one day.**

W：Oh，I see.

Text 10

I arrived in London on December 16th，a few days before Christmas. People there were busy shopping. ⑱**However，my aim in going there was to get my master's degree in history.**

I rented an apartment near the university. The city itself is like a history book. There are so many old buildings and museums. ⑲**And I like the museums best. I always travel on my bicycle around the city in the afternoon，visiting my favorite museums，as classes are usually in the evening.**

The only problem I have is the language. Reading and writing are not difficult for me，but in the beginning，I didn't dare to speak English. ⑳**I worried that I would make mistakes or that I would look stupid，so I didn't talk at all.** Later，I found that I was wrong. The fastest way to learn something well is to do it again and again，until you get it right.

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文。主要通过介绍四部作品的相关内容让人们开启体验英国文学之旅。

21. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一部作品介绍中的"The author uses exaggerated（夸张的）characters to make fun of the society."可知，《傲慢与偏见》利用夸张的人物来嘲弄社会，故选 A。

22. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第三部作品介绍中的"Her teaching is unusual as the pupils can learn about love，beauty and unselfishness."可知，这位老师帮助学生培养好的品质，故选项 A 符合题意。

23. 选 B　主旨大意题。根据第一段的内容可知，本文通过介绍四部作品让人们开启体验英国文学之旅，故选 B。

【语篇解读】 生物学家 Christin Khan 和队友通过航拍等手段来监测和研究北大西洋露脊鲸，后来她偶然想到可以用面部识别软件对鲸鱼的照片进行比对和匹配。

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24. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第一段的内容可知，本段主要介绍 Christin Khan 以及她的团队如何通过航拍等手段来监测和研究北大西洋露脊鲸。

25. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第二段中的“... identifying all of them can be an exercise in frustration, not to mention the time we have spent”和第三段中的“On one such boring day in the office a few years ago”可推知，刚开始辨认鲸鱼的照片时，Khan 感到沮丧、无聊。故选 D。

26. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Khan first contacted Facebook, asking if the company was interested in a little pro bono（无偿服务的）work to support endangered whales. After trying some other ways...”可推知，Khan 的请求一开始并没有得到 Facebook 的认可。

27. 选 C　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“... rather than spending long hours in the office clicking through the right whale catalog, the researchers can use the time to collect data out in the field or work on papers for publication... the software would save researchers more time...”可知，有了面部识别软件，研究者们能节省更多的时间做其他的研究。故选 C 项。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了一款新的手机软件，它能感应到地震，从而给人们发送警告。

28. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“The MyShake app is available only for Android phones.”可知，MyShake 应用软件只能在安卓手机上使用，故选项 B 符合题意。

29. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“They said they created a worldwide warning system that would inform people and give them time to prepare.”可知，这款软件是一个全球警报系统，它可以通知人们，让人们有时间准备。

30. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第五段中的“MyShake uses phone accelerometers to test seismic（地震的）activity.”可知，MyShake 使用手机加速器来检测地震活动。

31. 选 A　细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“The developers say it will become more effective as more people use it.”可知，使用的人越多，软件的效果就越好。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。研究发现跷二郎腿对身体有害，因此大家要改掉跷二郎腿的坏习惯。

32. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“it might be causing health problems that you are not aware of”可知，跷二郎腿对健康有害。

33. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“sitting with your legs crossed can increase your blood pressure”可知，跷二郎腿会使血压升高。

34. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据画线词前的“This pressure can cause numbness（麻木）of some of the muscles in your foot and leg, preventing you from being able to raise your ankle”可知，这种压力会造成腿部和脚部肌肉的麻木，从而使你不能抬起脚踝，故画线词词义为“轻微的刺痛”。

35. 选 A　主旨大意题。根据文章内容，特别是第一段中的“it might be causing health problems that you are not aware of”及最后一段中的“So next time you sit down, try to get yourself in the habit of sitting with both of your feet on the floor.”可知，这篇文章的目的是建议大家改掉跷二郎腿的坏习惯。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。作者介绍了一些寻找乐趣的方法，乐趣并不一定是昂贵的，有很多乐趣是不必花钱的。

36. 选 C　根据前文中的“Going outside in good weather can be a lot of fun, especially if you go with a friend.”可知，此处只有 C 项与“**Going outside**”符合，故选 C。

37. 选 G　根据前文中的“Other creative hobbies can also be done with basic materials.”可知。此处表示“别的有创意的爱好也能用最简单的材料完成”，与 G 项（绘画和写作除了一支铅笔和纸以外什么都不需要）一致，故选 G。

38. 选 B　根据上句话“Libraries often hold free public events.”和下文可知，B 项（在一座图书馆旁停下弄清楚在进行什么活动）符合语境，故选 B。

39. 选 F　根据前文中的“If you can't find a free event, you can volunteer at an event that requires tickets.”可知，F 项符合志愿者的任务，故选 F。

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40. 选 D　根据本段的小标题“**Meet a friend**”以及“Invite a friend for a walk, an event or a time working on your hobby.”可知，D 项（无论你做什么，找一个人与你分享）符合语境，故选 D。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。讲述的是在飞机上作者和女儿被过道分隔开了，她们向两个乘客请求换位置，但是被拒绝了，后来一位乘客主动提出换座位，让作者很感动。

41. 选 B　作者已经五个月没有见到丈夫，女儿也很久没有见到爸爸，自然对这次旅行感到“兴奋”。worried“担心的”；excited“兴奋的”；anxious“焦虑的”；eager“渴望的”。故选 B。

42. 选 D　女儿已经五个月没有见到爸爸了，所以非常“想念”爸爸。love“爱”；consider“考虑”；imagine“想象”；miss“想念”。故选 D。

43. 选 B　根据下文的“换座位”和此处的副词“totally”可知，飞机上坐满了人。crowded“拥挤的”；full“满的”；empty“空的”；hot“热的”。故选 B。

44. 选 A　根据语境可知，此处表示当作者和女儿到达门口时。arrive at“到达”；glance at“瞥一眼”；land at“着陆”；knock at“敲”。故选 A。

45. 选 C　根据上文中的“Kallie and I could not get seats together”可知，作者和女儿被过道分隔开了。divide“把……隔开，分割”；block“堵塞”；separate“使分离”；connect“连接”。故选 C。

46. 选 D　作者问了两位乘客他们是否愿意和她们换位置，这样，她们就可以坐在一起了。in case“以防”；even if“即使”；as if“好像”；so that“为了，以便”。故选 D。

47. 选 B　根据下文的“saying they thought they should stay in their arranged seats”可知，他们“拒绝”了作者的请求。prevent“防止”；refuse“拒绝”；agree“同意”；promise“答应，许诺”。故选 B。

48. 选 A　根据下文中的“the whole family had been split up”可知，一个妈妈带了三个孩子，他们不能坐在一起，所以很慌乱。panic“惊恐，恐慌”；hurry“匆忙”；rush“匆忙”；seat“座位”。be in a panic“惊慌失措”。故选 A。

49. 选 D　由语境可知，由于登机牌出了错，“因此”一家人被分开了。however“然而”；otherwise“否则”；instead“相反”；therefore“因此”。故选 D。

50. 选 C　由语境可知，作者请求换座位，别人拒绝了，这位女士请求换座位，别人“也”拒绝了。too“也”；even“甚至”；also“也”；ever“曾经”。also 用在句中，too 用在句末，故选 C。

51. 选 A　根据下文中的“the younger boy sitting with stranger. She was in tears...”可知，由于自己的孩子和陌生人坐在一起，所以妈妈很“担心”。concerned“忧虑的，担心的”；curious“好奇的”；particular“尤其的，特别的”；content“满足的”。故选 A。

52. 选 C　根据“She was in tears”可知，没有人帮她。suggest“建议”；provide“提供”；offer“自愿给予，主动提出”；supply“提供”。offer to do sth. 意为“主动提出做某事”。故选 C。

53. 选 B　根据语境可知，有一队童子军也在飞机上。on duty“值班”；on board“在船/飞机上”；on watch“值班”。故选 B。

54. 选 D　根据下文的“rearranging”可知，此处应为 spend some time (in) doing sth. 结构。故选 D。

55. 选 B　根据上文中的“rearranging his group”可知，童子军领队重新安排了他们的座位，这样有了足够的地方让这个妈妈和她的三个孩子可以坐到一起。convenient“方便的”；available“可用的”；probable“可能的”；comfortable“舒服的”。故选 B。

56. 选 A　上文曾谈到两个人不愿意换座位，而这些孩子们不仅同意换座位，而且还没有“怨言”。complaint“抱怨”；excuse“借口”；apology“道歉”；permission“允许”。故选 A。

57. 选 D　Kallie 一想到不在“我”旁边，就开始慌了。at the thought of 意为“一想到……”，是固定短语。故选 D。

58. 选 C　作者起初请求跟别人换座位，别人不换，而这时有人主动和作者换座位，这是作者没有料到的，所以作者感到“惊奇”。immediately“立刻”；puzzlingly“困惑地”；amazingly“令人惊讶地”；clearly“清楚地”。故选 C。

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59. 选 B　童子军领队旁边的那个人转向作者。turn up“出现,露面”;turn around“转身”;turn out“结果是,证明是”;turn down“拒绝”。故选 B。

60. 选 A　根据前面的“Would you and your daughter like our seats?”和后面的“very much relieved”可知,作者和他们交换了座位。exchange“交换”;arrange“安排”;confirm“确认”;discover“发现”。故选 A。

【语篇解读】 本文是说明文。主题语境是人与自然,介绍了由于生存环境恶化,北极熊数量减少的状况。

61. **解析**:考查名词性从句。本句含有一个同位语从句,解释了名词 evidence“证据”的具体内容,空处在从句中不充当成分,也无意义,故本空填连接代词 that。

答案:that

62. **解析**:考查副词。应用副词 poorly“不好地”修饰动词 studied。

答案:poorly

63. **解析**:考查介词。名词 method 后接介词 of/for,表示“……的方法”。

答案:of/for

64. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。本句含有“sth. + be + *adj.* + 不定式”结构,主语通常是不定式动作的承受者,不定式用主动形式表示被动含义。句意:自 20 世纪 80 年代中期以来,人们就在使用现代的方法来跟踪北极熊的种群数量,这些方法在很大范围内连续执行起来非常昂贵。

答案:to perform

65. **解析**:考查时态和主谓一致。句中的时间状语“In recent years”多与现在完成时连用,主语“some Inuit people”为复数意义,故本空填 have reported。

答案:have reported

66. **解析**:考查名词。根据空前的 a 可知,短语 leading to 后接的是名词作宾语,故本空填 belief“信念”。

答案:belief

67. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。在介词 by 后,应用动名词作宾语,故本空填 noting。

答案:noting

68 **解析**:考查比较级。根据空后的连词 than 可知,本句表示比较意义,故本空应填 higher。

答案:higher

69. **解析**:考查冠词。Of the nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations 意为“在这 19 个已知的北极熊亚种群当中”,故本空应填定冠词 the,表示特指。

答案:the

70. **解析**:考查时态和主谓一致。本句其他谓语用了一般现在时,本句的主语 six 表示复数意义,故本空应填谓语动词 are。

答案:are

短文改错

I always dream ∧ (about/of) life in the future. What will it be like?

Perhaps some people will go to ~~a~~ the moon for a holiday, and some people may live under the sea ~~and~~ or in space. ~~Beside~~ Besides, probably there'll be more educational ~~program~~ programs on the Internet. And therefore, students will be able to study at home instead of ~~go~~ going to school every day. What's more, maybe in the future each family will have a robot, ~~that~~ which will be able to do whatever it is told, such as going ~~to~~ shopping, doing housework and so on.

With the breakthrough of technology, I believe that ~~their~~ our life will certainly become easier, ~~happy~~ happier and more colorful.

书面表达

One possible version:

Shengya Ocean World, which is situated in Xinghai Park and to the west of Xinghai Square, is a famous theme park. It is one of the most popular ocean parks in China, covering an area of more than 50,000 square meters. Shengya Ocean World has become one of the major tourist attractions in China, which attracts a large number of visitors from home and abroad. Visitors can enjoy thrilling adventures and a wide variety of animal shows. What's more, visitors can get close to the dolphins and swim with them. Shengya Ocean World will fill your day with wonder, pleasure and excitement, and reward you with satisfying memories.

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单元质量评估检测卷(四)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: Could you lend me one hundred dollars? I left my purse at home.

M: ①**You really should be more careful.**

W: I know. I will next time.

Text 2

M: It has been raining cats and dogs for days now.

W: It is my day at the beach next day. ②**I'll have to forget about it if it doesn't clear up.**

Text 3

W: Hello. May I speak to Albright, please?

M: This is White speaking. ③**Albright is not in the office.** Can I take a message?

Text 4

M: Well, I have to leave now.

W: What time does your flight take off?

M: At 19 : 30. Oh dear! It's 17 o'clock now. ④**And you have to drive me to catch the flight.**

Text 5

M: Did you hear the announcement just now?

W: Sorry, I didn't catch it. What is it?

M: ⑤**Flight KD673 has been delayed.**

Text 6

W: ⑥**I can't decide whether to go to university or get a job.** What can you suggest?

M: ⑦**Well, if I were you, I would go on studying.**

W: But I don't even know what to study.

M: I advise you to major in economics.

W: That's what my parents want me to do. But my friends will have jobs and have a lot of fun while I spend all my time reading and writing.

M: ⑦**If you go to university, you will still have time for fun.**

W: What you say is reasonable. I'll think it over. Thank you for the advice.

Text 7

W: ⑧**I've got two tickets for a pop concert this evening.** Would you like to go with me?

M: ⑨**No, thanks. I'm not interested in pop music at all.** I'd rather stay at home and watch the live football match tonight.

W: Oh, why not? Have you attended such concerts before?

M: No, I haven't. I really don't like them.

W: They are very exciting, and there is a lot of fun.

M: Really? Who will be playing at tonight's concert?

W: Two world-famous musicians. One is from the USA and the other is from China.

M: Sounds interesting. I'll go there with you.

Text 8

W: How long have you been a truck driver, Mr. Grey?

M: Over five years.

W: And you have never had any other jobs?

M: No. I have worked for the same firm since I left university.

W: University? You did not take your degree then?

M: Oh, ⑩**I got a degree and quite a good one.**

W: ⑩**But why did you become a truck driver**?

M: The answer is quite simple. I am doing what I want to do.

W: Yes. But you don't make any use of your education that way.

M: Well, ⑫**I make very good use of my education.** You see, ⑪**when I finish work in the evening, I may be physically tired but I am still mentally fresh.** ⑫**I don't take any problems home with me from the office.** I have time for my family.

Text 9

W: Hello.

M: Hello. This is Mike.

W: Mike, ⑬**this is Jenny. I've just moved to a new apartment. There will be a party this Saturday evening. Will you come**?

M: ⑭**Well, I'm going away on Sunday morning**, very early. Will the party go on till very late?

W: ⑮**Until two in the morning.** But you don't have to stay that long.

M: All right. I'll come. But I'd like to bring a present, something for your new apartment.

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W: Nothing. I mean, don't bring anything. It isn't necessary.

M: When does the party start?

W: ⑮**It starts at eight. Come any time after eight.**

M: OK. Oh, by the way...

W: Bye! See you on Saturday evening.

M: Wait a moment, Jenny. ⑯**You haven't... Jenny? Are you still there? You haven't given me your new address.** Hello? Jenny? Hello?

Text 10

⑰**My dad's idea of a holiday is to walk twenty kilometers a day, up and down mountains. And every year my mum and I had to go with him.** "This is fun, isn't it?" he used to say every five kilometers.

Then, last May, my mum suddenly said one evening, "We are not going walking again this year, are we?" ⑱**And I added, "Why don't we go to the seaside for a change? That would be fun, wouldn't it?"** My dad was surprised and a bit hurt, I think, but he didn't say anything. Then in August, we went to the beach together. For the first two days we lay on the beach and were quite happy.

Two days later we'd had enough of the sea, the sand and the sun. Or more exactly, we'd had enough of doing nothing. ⑲**We were bored.** But, we didn't say anything to my dad. On the fifth day, he suddenly said, "You don't want to stay here all the time, do you?" My mum and I looked at each other. He was right. ⑳**"We could go for a long walk tomorrow, couldn't we?" he said. "Why don't we go this afternoon?" said my mum.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文叙述了共享单车项目在美国越来越受欢迎,同时介绍了四个城市中比较流行的共享单车项目。

21. 选 B　推理判断题。根据文章第一段内容可知,自从"the City Bike program"进入纽约以后,就很受欢迎,很多人报名成为这一项目的成员。自从 2010 年以来很多美国城市都引进了这一项目。说明该项目在美国的城市里很流行。故 B 正确。

22. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文中对 4 个项目的介绍中 How much 和 How it works 部分的信息可知,无论单日价格,还是超时价格都是 Citi Bike 最高。故 C 项正确。

23. 选 D　数字计算题。根据 **Boston: Hubway** 部分"How much: $6 for a 24-hour pass."和"How it works: The first 30 minutes are included in the pass; $2 for the second 30 minutes; $4 for the third 30 minutes; later $8 for every half an hour."可知,前半个小时算在 6 美元中,第二个半小时是 2 美元;第三个半小时是 4 美元;接下来每半个小时 8 美元。如果你想骑行 3 个小时,就是 6 个半个小时,共计 6 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 36 美元。故 D 正确。

【语篇解读】 Shea 天生右手残疾,在 2013 年圣诞节她梦想要一个义肢的愿望被妈妈挂到了网上,Wisconsin 大学的一位教授 Flood 和他的同事以及学生们帮助她实现了这个愿望,他们还帮助了许多其他有类似需求的残疾人。

24. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的"Shea was born with a partial right hand, which restricts her ability to do things that other kids take of granted."可知,她的右手天生残缺。故选 C。

25. 选 A　细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段最后一句可知,现在在义肢的帮助下,她可以做一些她以前不能做的事情,比如削土豆、捡东西和接球。故选 A。

26. 选 B　细节理解题。由文章倒数第三段最后一句中的"She now has a pink hand, a purple hand, and a purple and pink one..."可知,Shea 有了不同颜色的手。

27. 选 A　推理判断题。Shea 在 Flood 团队为她设计的义肢的帮助下,从刚开始能够做一些简单的事情到现在会拉中提琴,说明她是一个意志坚定的女孩。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了一种新的减肥方法——使用一种可以讲话的盘子。

28. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的"A red line on the screen shows the user's eating speed, while a blue line shows a healthy rate."可知答案。

29. 选 A　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"Six months after they stopped using the device they still ate less, and continued to lose weight."可知答案。

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30. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据第一段中的“The Mandometer monitors the amount of food leaving the plate, and tells users, ‘Please eat more slowly.’”可知,此处意为:警告他/她吃慢点。故选 B。

31. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段中的“... with one in four adults and one in seven children classed as obese”可知 A、B 两项错误;根据第四段中的“Six months after they stopped using the device they still ate less, and continued to lose weight.”可知,D 项错误,故 C 项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文通过两个事例说明,陪伴比礼物要重要得多。

32. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三段第二、三句可知,她必须努力工作来为父亲挣钱付医药费。

33. 选 B　推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中的“Her father held her hands and said, ‘I miss you. I don't have much time. Stay with me.’”及倒数第二段可知,答案为 B 项。

34. 选 A　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段可知答案。

35. 选 C　主旨大意题。根据文中的两个例子可知,陪伴比礼物要重要得多。

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了在电子书盛行的时代,实体书仍大量存在的原因:实体书会成为读书爱好者的私人物品,人们能记住更多从实体书中获得的信息。

36. 选 D　上文提到,十年前许多人认为实体书的时代即将结束,D 项内容可与此衔接,故选 D 项。

37. 选 F　根据下文可知,至少在英国,电子书的销量在减少而实体书的销量在增加,这说明第一段中提到的人们的预测是错误的,故选 F 项。

38. 选 A　下文具体提到实体书如何成为阅读爱好者的私人物品,故选 A 项。personal 是解题关键词。

39. 选 G　结合空格前一句可知,一些意外事件使得实体书更加私人化,这个过程好像人们在与实体书交朋友,故选 G 项。

40. 选 C　结合上文可知,电子书是存在的,这不是一种今天存在明天就消失的现象,C 项内容与上文衔接,故选 C 项。

【语篇解读】 作者讲述了自己从一个害羞的孩子成长为一名音乐电台主持人的故事。

41. 选 A　文章一开始说到作者是个害羞的孩子,对他来说,没有比与人交谈更难的事了,且空格后提到“I had to spend all day in the company of others.”,由此可知此处表示转折。however“然而”;therefore“因此”;otherwise“否则”;besides“而且”。故选 A。

42. 选 D　为了逃避和他人交往,作者就选择了学习。advice“建议”;practice“实际,实践”;task“任务”;escape“逃避”。故选 D。

43. 选 C　学习可以独自安静地进行。obviously“明显地”;simply“简单地”;quietly“安静地”;poorly“糟糕地,不如意”。故选 C。

44. 选 B　根据前面的“I spent a lot of time studying”可知,作者在学习上的付出得到了回报。fill“充满”;reward“回报”;decorate“装修”;face“面对”。故选 B。

45. 选 D　最后,作者上了大学,并且开始意识到和有些人一块儿出去闲逛很有趣。help sb. out with“用……帮助某人摆脱困境”;catch up with“追上,赶上”;put up with“忍受,容忍”;hang out with sb.“与某人闲逛”。故选 D。

46. 选 B　与第一段的“I was a shy kid.”相照应,此处指童年时期养成的害羞的性格。happiness“幸福,快乐”;shyness“害羞”;kindness“善良”;goodness“优良,精华”。故选 B。

47. 选 C　作者因为害羞,在和他人说话时总是“舌头打结”,并且感到很尴尬。excited“兴奋的”;astonished“惊讶的”;embarrassed“尴尬的”;interested“感兴趣的”。故选 C。

48. 选 A　此处指作者注意到了一则广告。notice“注意到”;post“张贴,邮寄”;realize“意识到”;believe“相信”。故选 A。

49. 选 D　根据下文的“I had absolutely no background in radio”可知,这是一家音乐广播电台。fire“火”;gas“汽油”;TV“电视”;radio“无线电广播”。故选 D。

50. 选 A　作者很害羞,所以和听众交流会让作者感到害怕。下一段中的“I was even more terrified to discover that I had actually landed the job.”也是提示。terrify“使恐惧”;please“使高兴,使满意”;satisfy“使满足”;amaze“使惊奇”。故选 A。

51. 选 C　作者是去找工作,自然是和面试官交谈。child“孩子”;singer“歌手”;interviewer“采访者,主持面试者”;applicant“申请人,申请者”。故选 C。

52. 选 B　两周后,“我”更害怕地发现,“我”真的得到了那份工作。故选 B。

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53. 选 D　就作者的情况而言，这自然是一份有挑战性的工作。well-paid“待遇优厚的，收入高的”；puzzling“使人迷惑的”；comfortable“舒服的”；challenging“有挑战性的”。故选 D。

54. 选 A　这是一家音乐电台，自然是有听众在听。listener“听者，听众”；follower“追随者”；viewer“观众”；dancer“跳舞者”。故选 A。

55. 选 B　作为主持人，作者要回答听众的问题。refer“提到”；respond“回答”；offer“提供”；compare“比较”。故选 B。

56. 选 D　作为音乐电台主持人，作者看不到听众。feel“感到”；move“移动，搬家”；hear“听见”；see“看到”。故选 D。

57. 选 C　此处表示虽然“我”现在花很多时间与人交谈，“我”基本上还是一个比较安静的人。busy“繁忙的”；warm“温暖的”；quiet“安静的”；smart“明智的”。故选 C。

58. 选 B　此处指作者能够理解那些和陌生人交谈时感到不舒服的人。look into“调查，研究”；relate to“能够理解并同情，了解”；combine with“与……结合”；worry about“忧虑，担心”。故选 B。

59. 选 A　作者仍然喜欢独处的时光。alone“独自的，单独的”；alive“活着的，活泼的”；active“积极的，活跃的”；awake“醒着的”。故选 A。

60. 选 C　此处表示作者也很高兴自己决定做出改变。make a plan“制订计划”；make a mistake“犯错误”；make a change“做出改变”；make a dream“做梦”。故选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国的婚礼习俗。

61. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，空处表示自然而然的结果，主语 They 和动词 cause 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，故用现在分词作状语。

答案：causing

62. **解析**：考查主谓一致。根据该句中的“usually”可知，此处表示经常发生的动作，故用一般现在时；主语“The traditional Chinese marriage”为第三人称单数，故谓语动词应用单数形式。

答案：involves

63. **解析**：考查介词。in addition 为固定搭配，意为“此外；除……以外(还)”。

答案：In

64. **解析**：考查主语从句。分析该句结构可知，空处引导主语从句，且在从句中作主语，故用 what 引导该主语从句。

答案：what

65. **解析**：考查名词。根据空前的不定冠词“a”可知，空处应用名词形式。

答案：choice

66. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。根据语境可知，空处表示目的，故用动词不定式作目的状语。

答案：to attend

67. **解析**：考查代词。根据语境可知，空处指那些在农村地区的人，表示复数，故用代词 those。

答案：those

68. **解析**：考查副词。空处修饰动词 hosted，故用副词形式。

答案：warmly

69. **解析**：考查冠词。空后的 banquet 为可数名词，表示泛指，且 unique 的发音以辅音音素开头，故用不定冠词 a。

答案：a

70. **解析**：考查形容词。空处修饰后面的名词 baby，表示“一个健康的婴儿”，故用形容词 healthy。

答案：healthy

短文改错

Recently my class have had ∧ heated discussion
a
about whether prices of scenery spots should be raising.
raised
About 90 percent of the students thought it is not right to
think
raise the prices. We think those places are public
They
resources, that should be shared by more people. If the
which
prices go up too many, some people will not be able to
much
afford it. However, 10 percent of the students think ~~about~~ it acceptable to raise the prices a little. In their opinion, tourist's visit may cause some damages to many scenery
tourists'　　damage
spots and the construction of them needs more money.

From my point of view, there is a balance way that
balanced
can be considered—raise prices during holidays and lower prices at other times.

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书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Peter,

How is going? Learning that you would like to know a friend of mine, I'm glad to recommend Li Ming, an enthusiastic boy with wide interests, who is especially good at basketball.

As monitor of our class, Li Ming sets a good example to us in every way. Clever and hardworking, Li Ming is one of the top students in our class, for which we admire him very much. Besides, he is very popular with us because he is always ready to help us when we are in trouble. Thanks to his excellent ability and great effort, our class is like a family, where we live and study happily.

I hope you and Li Ming will become good friends.

Yours,

Li Hua

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: ①**I think I've a high fever. My head is spinning, my mouth feels like cotton.**

M: ①**Let me see. Hmm, you'd better stay at home today.** And don't sit before the computer!

Text 2

M: ②**I don't know what I would have done without your immediate help.**

W: Glad to have been of some help to you.

Text 3

W: ③**Longman Taxi Company, please.** I've got to the airport by 10 : 00.

M: Yes, this is John speaking and you'll be there in plenty of time.

Text 4

M: I want to buy ④**three single-way tickets** to the National Park, please.

W: ④**That's $84 in all.**

Text 5

W: What do you think of my elder's girl friend?

M: ⑤**She seems very kind and a little shy, but she's much younger than we are.**

Text 6

W: Good evening, sir. Could I be of any service to you?

M: Good evening, ⑥**I'm looking for something to give as a present.**

W: Are you? What about some smart ties? We have some wonderful ties just in from Europe. Their designs are extraordinary. The color is well blended with taste. You could get them in harmonizing or contrasting colors. Every one is a piece of art. Don't you think they're very attractive?

M: Yes. How much does such a smashing tie cost?

W: $238.

M: ⑦**Oh, that's too much.**

W: ⑧**But sir, look at the quality, the design, and the coloring. Tremendous work and effort have gone into every tie. Every tie, as I have said, is a piece of art, not mass-produced.**

M: Yes. They do look good, quite unusual. All right, I'll have the blue one with yellow and pink circles.

Text 7

M: Hello, Lily.

W: Hello, George.

M: ⑨**Have you just been to the cinema**?

W: ⑨**Yes, I have.**

M: What's on?

W: *Paris in the Spring*. It's been on for two weeks.

M: Oh, I've already seen it. I saw it on a BBC television program last year. It's an old film, but it's very good.

W: ⑩**Paris is a beautiful city.**

M: I have never been there. Have you ever been there, Lily?

W: Yes. I have. I was there in April.

M: Paris in spring, eh?

W: It was spring, ⑪**but the weather was awful. It rained all the time.**

M: ⑪**Just like dear old London!**

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Text 8

M: ⑫⑬**Hello, Kate, where is Jane? I want her to type this letter for me.**

W: I'm afraid she can't come. She isn't working today.

M: Oh, why? Is she ill?

W: No. ⑭**She's studying for an exam.**

M: An exam? Is she going to school?

W: Yes, she is. She's learning Japanese in night school.

M: I see. Are you going to night school, too?

W: No, I'm not, not this year. But I'm thinking about taking a course next year.

M: That's a good idea. Is it expensive?

W: No, not very. Anyway, it is worth the money.

Text 9

W: Oh, Jim. You look so blue. Tell me what's your problem?

M: ⑮**Er, I'm beginning to lose my hair.** I went to see the doctor, but he just said there was nothing I can do about it, because my father was bald by the time he was thirty.

W: Does that really worry you, Jim?

M: Very much. I can't sleep well now and I think about my hair all day when I'm doing other things.

W: Oh, poor Jim. That sounds terrible.

M: I don't like it. ⑯**I don't want to look like a middle-aged man at twenty-eight.** I wish there were some special shampoo I could wash my hair with to stop it getting worse.

W: Well, you know, Jim, there's not really a lot you can do about it and there's no particular medicine, I am afraid. ⑰**I mean baldness is one of the things that you just have to try to accept.** Believe it or not, many women think bald men can look very attractive. My husband is bald and I think it really suits him.

Text 10

⑱**Which animal is the cleverest in the world? Maybe you'd like to know the answer. A teacher, in a famous school, wanted to find out the answer, too, so he did several experiments with different animals.** At last, he found the answer. In one experiment, the teacher put a hungry monkey in a room. At the same time, he put a few small boxes in the room. The teacher wanted to watch the monkey, so he closed the door and left the room. He waited a few minutes outside the door. ⑲**He thought the monkey would be searching for food. He saw through the keyhole.** What did he see? ⑳**The monkey opened the boxes one by one. When it almost got to the smallest box which had the food in it, it looked around. Then to the teacher's surprise, the monkey didn't open the last box. It walked gently to the door and looked through the other side of the keyhole.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了 Anchorage Museum 扩建的相关事项。

21. 选 C 推理判断题。根据 Focus 部分中的"It's also about creating a wonderful description for the north through the lens (镜头) of art and furthering the museum's mission of expanding awareness of the north, its landscape and cultures."可知,这次扩建也是通过艺术的镜头创造一个关于北方的精彩的描述,并推进博物馆提高对北方及其景观和文化认知的使命,也就是让公众更好地了解北方,故选 C。

22. 选 A 细节理解题。根据文中的"Construction timeline: February 2016 ~ September 2017."可知,扩建的截止时间是 2017 年 9 月,故选 A。

23. 选 C 细节理解题。根据文中的"Connect people and encourage global dialogue about the north and its different environment"可知,扩建后的博物馆希望把人们联系起来,鼓励(人们)就北方及其不一样的环境进行全球对话,由此可推断出博物馆希望通过扩建让北方得到全球的关注,故选 C。

24. 选 D 细节理解题。根据 Admission 部分可知,Jack 和两个高中生及他 5 岁的儿子去博物馆应付:15 + 10 + 10 + 7 = 42(美元),故选 D。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了一个学生在网上发帖子从而引起热议的故事。

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25. 选 B　写作意图题。根据第一段内容可知，本段主要讲的是美国文化的多样性，与第二段中的“historical events that created this diversity”相呼应，故选 B。A 项和 C 项是第二段所讲的内容；D 项错在强调国家间文化的差异性，过于片面，故排除。

26. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第四段可知，一位学生发布了一条应当纪念罗伯特·爱德华·李的帖子，由于罗伯特·爱德华·李当时是赞成蓄奴的，由此激起了很多学生的愤慨；结合常识可知，当时美国的奴隶主要是黑人，故可推断网上所发的那个帖子应是对黑人有所冒犯的，故选 A。

27. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第五段第一句“A fishbowl conversation was organized on the evening the article was posted, and students and faculty（学院）members talked about their feelings and opinions.”可推知，组织讨论的目的是让大家对帖子畅所欲言，各抒己见，故选 D。

28. 选 C　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段最后一句“Thus, effective communication is essential.”可推知，作者认为在多样性的文化中，有效沟通是非常有必要的，故选 C。A 项错在我们应该容忍别人的不同，文章中没有提到这一信息，故排除；B 项错在我们应该自由分享彼此的感受，文章中只是提及学生们在讨论后言行上比以往更加自由了，故排除；D 项错在没有差异就没有误解，这种说法本身就是错误的，故排除。

【语篇解读】　本文主要介绍了一个关于美国年轻人对地理、美国的外交政策、近期的国际事件及经济的了解情况的调查，并对调查结果进行分析和研究，提出相应策略。

29. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The survey was given to over 1,200 Americans between the ages of 18 and 26”可知，选项 B 正确。根据第三段中的“all of them presently attending, or having previously graduated form, a 2-or 4-year college or university”可知，参加调查的年轻人有些还正在上大学，并不都是最近毕业的，故 A 项错误；C 项与第二段最后一句“They wanted to know... about geography, U. S. foreign policy, recent international events, and economics.”相悖；根据第二段第一句可知，这项网上调查是由美国外交关系协会和国家地理学会委托第三方进行的，但并没有表明是两所美国大学，故排除 D 项。

30. 选 A　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第二句“The young people also demonstrated a good understanding of climate change and renewable energy.”可知，参与调查的美国年轻人对气候变化和可再生能源，即环境方面有良好的了解，故选 A。

31. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第三段中的“all of them presently attending, or having previously graduated from, a 2-or 4-year college or university”可知，调查对象是在校或已经毕业的大学生，结合第六段第一句“Another problem is that most college courses do not require students to learn about international issues.”可知，该调查关注了大学教育方面。由此可推知，本文有可能出现在报纸上的教育专栏，故选 C。

【语篇解读】　本文介绍了一个有意思的造船项目，它旨在帮助有困难的年轻人改善他们的生活。

32. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“... at-risk adults turn their lives around.”可知，建造船只是为了使处于困境中的年轻人生活得更好，故 C 项正确、B 项错误；由第四段可知建造出来的船只是卖掉了，故 A、D 项错误。

33. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“He has passed his high school equivalency and hopes to go to college one day.”可知，他已经通过了高中同等学历，希望有一天能上大学。可知 equivalency 是“等价；相等”的意思，故 A 项正确；由第三段“drop out of high school”可知他高中辍学了，并没有高中毕业证，故 B 项错误。

34. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The apprentices are guided by volunteer teachers...”可知，学徒是由志愿者老师教导的，故 B 项正确；根据第二段中的“... apprentices from 18 to 22 years old...”可知，学徒年龄是从 18 到 22 岁，故 A 项错误；根据第二段中的“... as well as guide them in their personal lives”可知，该项目也在他们的生活中引导他们，故 C 项错误；根据第三段中的“... Jay Helinski, who completed the program about a year

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ago...”可知,Jay Helinski 是在一年前完成这个项目的,故 D 项错误。

35. 选 D　标题归纳题。本文介绍了一个造船项目帮助有困境中的年轻人改善他们的生活,故 D 项正确。

【语篇解读】 食物过敏率在世界各地不断上升,在西方国家甚至更高。过敏是由一些过敏原引起的,坚果、鸡蛋、鱼等食物经常被认为是导致过敏的主要原因,许多儿童在食用他们认为安全的食品后,产生了严重的过敏反应。

36. 选 D　根据上文“The rate of food allergies(过敏) around the world is increasing.”可知,世界各地的食物过敏率正在增加。再结合后面第三段“... the United States,8% of children...”可知,此处列举了一些西方国家儿童患过敏症的数据,因此可知食物过敏率的上升对西方国家的影响最大,故 D 项正确。

37. 选 A　根据上文“... wheat and fish often branded as the major causes”可知,在此列举的一些食物如坚果、鸡蛋等被认为是导致过敏的主要原因,再结合后面的定语从句“是免疫系统努力对抗的无害物质”可知,空处的先行词应是与导致过敏的物质有关,结合选项可知 A 项正确。

38. 选 C　结合上文“In the United States, 8% of children...”和下文“The UK has seen a 500%...”可知,此处列举西方国家儿童患过敏症的数据,故 C 项最合适。

39. 选 G　结合上文“... why we are becoming more allergic...”和下文“Another cause may be...”可知,科学家们一直试图找出为什么我们对食物越来越过敏的原因,下文是介绍可能产生这一问题的原因,故 G 项最恰当。

40. 选 F　结合上文“... there are no medicines...”可知,目前还没有药物能够治疗或者避免对食物的过敏反应,另外,很难确定儿童对于什么食物过敏。故 F 项最恰当。

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了作者在孩子走后回忆和孩子在一起的点滴,感慨有了回忆是多么的幸福:美好的回忆要永远珍惜,不好的回忆要学会遗忘。

41. 选 B　根据前面的句子“... I watched my grown children drive off into the distance”可知,孩子们是开车走了,所以作者一直看,直到看不见孩子的车为止。

42. 选 D　根据后面的句子“... become partents of small children”可知,孩子们长大了。grow up“长大”。

43. 选 A　作者看到孩子们离去,突然觉得以前没觉得他们都长大了,因此才会自问:他们是什么时候长大了并当了父母的?难道不应该是“我”吗?故选 A 项。

44. 选 C　句意:“我”回到房间,没有特别的原因在房间里面走来走去。in particular“特别地”。

45. 选 C　句意:“我”在寻找他们曾在这儿的迹象。sign“痕迹,迹象”。

46. 选 B　句意:地上有几个枕头,孩子们玩的地方躺着几个填充玩具。lie“躺”。

47. 选 C　根据后面的句子“... there on the back of the sink was a bottle brush...”可知,作者是到了厨房。kitchen“厨房”。故选 C。

48. 选 A　前面的句子“Ah, even Tessa left something behind.”是作者说的话。announce“郑重地说”。故选 A。

49. 选 D　句意:“我”想肯定有人帮她,因为她只有 4 个月大。since 在这里引导原因状语从句。故选 D。

50. 选 A　根据后面的内容“Tegan's tooth, a pie pan, and the inside of a turkey fryer.”可知,作者捡起来一些物品。item“物品”。故选 A。

51. 选 C　此处指每一个场合。occasion“偶然;机会;场合”。故选 C。

52. 选 D　句意:记忆对我们来说是多么宝贵的东西啊。precious“宝贵的”。故选 D。

53. 选 A　句意:每个留下的物品都使“我”想起它的主人。remind“使想起”。

54. 选 B　这里指和这些物品有关的记忆。surround“包围,环绕”。

55. 选 D　句意:有时我们还没有意识到就产生了记忆。aware“意识到的”。

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56. 选 D　句意：那些有压力和困难的时刻在以后被回顾时，往往是带着笑声和快乐的。look back upon“回顾”。

57. 选 D　句意：可是，过去的痛苦、愤怒应该永远被抛在脑后。however“然而，可是”。

58. 选 C　句意参见上题解析。forever“永远”。

59. 选 B　这些东西我们不应该保留。keep“保持，保留”符合语境。

60. 选 D　由空前的 us 可知，此处应用 our。

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了作者在美国夏威夷寄宿家庭的经历。

61. **解析**：考查固定句式。此处表示“雨下得如此大以至于我们不禁琢磨着要多久才能到那里”。so... that...“如此……以至于……”。

答案：so

62. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。此处考查“it takes sb. some time to do sth.”这一句型结构，意为“花某人多长时间做某事”。

答案：to get

63. **解析**：考查介词。a pack of 是固定用法，意为“一群……”。

答案：of

64. **解析**：考查定语从句。先行词是 their masters，且关系代词在从句中作主语，故用 who。

答案：who

65. **解析**：考查时态。根据句中的“shared”可知，此处应用一般过去时。

答案：recommended

66. **解析**：考查名词。根据空前的不定冠词 an 可知，此处应填名词单数形式，表示“一场有趣的比赛”。

答案：competition

67. **解析**：考查形容词。修饰名词 stories 应用形容词。

答案：traditional

68. **解析**：考查副词。修饰形容词 popular 应用副词 hugely。

答案：hugely

69. **解析**：考查时态和语态。文章讲述发生在过去的事情，此处应为 一般过去时。we 和 invite 之间是被动关系，应用被动语态。

答案：were invited

70. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。listen 与其逻辑主语之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词作伴随状语。

答案：listening

短文改错

Dear students, good news for you! A blog will be ~~opening~~ opened on the website of our school, ~~that~~ which aims to help you to communicate better and improve your English. The blog serves as ∧ open platform where you can do an lots of things. Firstly, you can share ~~with~~ efficient learning experience to promote your English study. Secondly, if you had any questions, welcome to post have them. And you will ~~possible~~ possibly find proper solutions with the help of ~~our~~ your schoolmates. In addition, ~~attracting~~ attracted by interesting topics, you are free to get involved in the weekly discussion.

Surely the blog will be very ~~benefit~~ beneficial to your English study. And every one of you ~~are~~ is encouraged to visit it.

书面表达

One possible version：

Dear Tom,

I'm pleased to learn that you are going to study in China for a year as an exchange student. Now I'm writing to share with you my idea about where you should live.

As far as I'm concerned, it is a good idea to board with a local Chinese family. The reasons are as follows. For one thing, a host family is a comfort to you, which can make you feel less homesick. For another, living with a host family gives you a good chance to learn more about Chinese culture. What's more, you can turn to your host family when you have any difficulty in your study and everyday life.

I'm sure you will adapt to a new environment soon. I wish you all the best in your study and life.

Yours,

Li Hua

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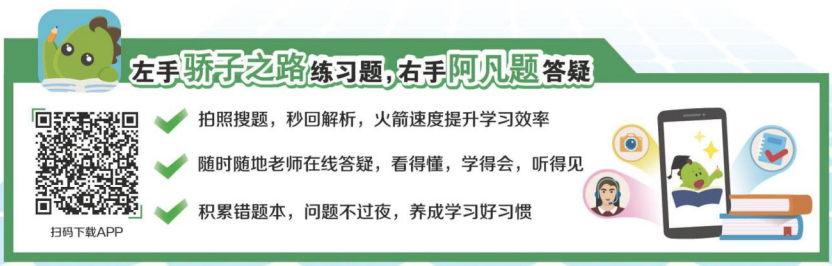

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