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主　编：邓保沧

45分钟 课时作业与单元测试

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答案与解析　全解全析·点拨精准

英语

必修1·WY

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目录 CONTENTS



第一部分　课时作业

Module 1　My First Day at Senior High …… 1

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary …… 1

Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner …… 4

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 6

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 8

Module 2　My New Teachers …… 9

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary …… 9

Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner …… 13

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 15

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 17

Module 3　My First Ride on a Train …… 18

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary …… 18

Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner …… 21

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 23

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 25

Module 4　A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood …… 26

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary …… 26

Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner …… 30

Section Ⅲ　Grammar …… 32

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固 …… 34

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目录 CONTENTS

Module 5 A Lesson in a Lab …… 35

Section Ⅰ Introduction & Vocabulary and Speaking …… 35

Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner …… 39

Section Ⅲ Grammar …… 41

Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固 …… 43

Module 6 The Internet and Telecommunications …… 44

Section Ⅰ Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary …… 44

Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner …… 48

Section Ⅲ Grammar …… 50

Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固 …… 52

第二部分 阶段检测

单元质量评估检测卷(一)(Module 1 My First Day at Senior High) …… 53

单元质量评估检测卷(二)(Module 2 My New Teachers) …… 61

单元质量评估检测卷(三)(Module 3 My First Ride on a Train) …… 69

单元质量评估检测卷(四)(Module 4 A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood) …… 77

单元质量评估检测卷(五)(Module 5 A Lesson in a Lab) …… 85

单元质量评估检测卷(六)(Module 6 The Internet and Telecommunications) …… 93

第三部分 答案与解析

答案与解析 …… 102 ~ 140

提示:全书包括课时作业、阶段检测、答案与解析三部分,共计 144 页。

(根据教师教学情况不同,课时作业部分可在书中作答,也可撕下使用。)

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Module 1　My First Day at Senior High

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *adj.*　热心的
2. _____ *adj.*　令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的
3. _____ *n.*　信息
4. _____ *adj.*　尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的
5. _____ *n.*　方法
6. _____ *adj.*　厌烦的;厌倦的
7. _____ *n.*　态度
8. _____ *n.*　行为;举动
9. _____ *adj.*　吃惊的;惊讶的
10. _____ *vt.*　使印象深刻

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　换句话说
2. _____　期待;盼望
3. _____　在……开始的时候
4. _____　一点也不像
5. _____　在……结束的时候
6. _____　上大学

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. that 作为替代词替代前面提到的内容

We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like _____ (初中时老师们的教学方法).

2. I don't think 为否定前移

I _____ I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!

3. 倍数表达法:倍数 + as + *adj.* + as + *n.*

In other words, there are _____ (女生人数是男生人数的三倍).

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Find out the main idea (or topic sentence) of each paragraph.

(1) Para. 1　A. The new English class is really interesting.

(2) Para. 2　B. We introduced ourselves to each other.

(3) Para. 3　C. Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting.

(4) Para. 4　D. Self-introduction.

(5) Para. 5　E. Why my new school is good.

(6) Para. 6　F. The students in my class.

(1) ~ (6) _____

Ⅱ. Careful-reading

Read the text and choose the best answers.

1. Which of the following is NOT the reason that makes Li Kang think his new school to be good?

A. There is a computer in every classroom.

B. Teachers are enthusiastic.

C. They can study online.

D. There is a special screen in every classroom.

2. The sentence "Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen." (in Paragraph 2) means _____.

A. the room is almost as big as a cinema screen

B. the computer is almost as big as a cinema screen

C. the special screen is almost as big as a cinema screen

D. the special screen is as big as a cinema screen

3. Li Kang thinks the English class is _____.

A. boring

B. interesting

C. nothing interesting

D. like that in Junior High school

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4. From this passage, we can see that Li Kang _____ his new school.

A. neither likes nor dislikes

B. feels wonderful and is interested in

C. feels doubtful and strange about

D. feels lonely and frightened in

Ⅲ. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

句式分析

主干句　　Shijiazhuang的同位语

I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

形容词短语作city的定语

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen.

句式分析

句子主干　　computer 的定语

Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen.

screen的定语

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

句式分析

本句 and 连接并列分句，本句中的 that 是代词，用来代替上文中出现的名词 method。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

4. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live.

句式分析

For our homework tonight,

↓介词短语作状语

句子主干 we have to write a description of the street

→where引导定语从句修饰street.

where we live.

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

I have met many people, but I will always remember my teacher, Mrs. Lawrence.

I will remember Mrs. Lawrence for her good character. She is always nice and helpful to the students. She will take every chance to praise the students that are not so good in class. I wish I could have the same great character as her.

I will always remember the great moments when we are together. Once I stayed in her room for several days and it was really enjoyable. I love to listen to all the stories and things about her.

I also like her creativity. We don't like boring books, music, pictures, students and so on. She teaches us about these boring things in ways that we like. I also enjoy the way she asks us to be quiet while she is talking at the front of the classroom. She will give us a lovely little flower when we do something well. The student that has got the most flowers at the end of the month will receive gifts like pies, drinks and chips.

I will never forget Mrs. Lawrence. She has taught me to always be a person of good character, even if I'm angry. She has taught me just to have fun and not to worry. She has also taught me to be creative and enjoy what I do. That is why I will remember Mrs. Lawrence forever.

1. According to the second paragraph, what kind of person is Mrs. Lawrence?

A. Kind.　　B. Brave.

C. Proud.　　D. Strict.

2. Mrs. Lawrence is considered to be creative because she _____.

A. buys students food every month

B. loves the students that are not good

C. teaches students in interesting ways

D. doesn't teach boring things to students

3. What can we learn about the author from the passage?

A. She lives with Mrs. Lawrence now.

B. She likes creative people of good character.

C. She gets the most flowers in her class.

D. She wants to be a teacher like Mrs. Lawrence.

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4. This passage is mainly about _____.

A. great moments with Mrs. Lawrence

B. interesting stories about Mrs. Lawrence

C. friendship between Mrs. Lawrence and her students

D. the reason why the author will always remember Mrs. Lawrence

B

Gardening can be a very relaxing hobby for many people and this wonderful experience is not just for adults. Children are interested in gardening as well, if given the chance to explore nature and science in this way. Gardening can bring joy to both children and their parents alike, especially when the experience is shared together.

The time that is spent gardening together builds precious memories within their hearts and minds for years to come. When you are gardening with your children, try to give them their own special area. Keep their area in the center of the best soil and light, as you want to make sure of a successful gardening experience.

Plastic tools easily break and are difficult to use in the dirt, so when you are gardening with your children, give them real tools to use if possible. Even offering to let them use your tools is a way to admit the worth of the work they are doing. It is also important to talk with your children about the whole process of gardening, from planting to the harvest. They need to understand how things work and the importance of what they are doing.

Show off the children's gardening work by taking friends and visitors for a walking tour through the garden and point out the children's particular spot. When you give attention to the children's work, this is a great motivation (动机) for children to continue wanting to be involved. Do not force children to take part when they are in a bad mood or if they are becoming bored. Instead, allow them to do something different, like building a scarecrow (稻草人)! This makes the gardening experience even more interesting. As you work together side by side with your children, you will encourage a love of the land in them, as well as create lasting memories of time spent with you.

5. What is the text mainly about?

A. Teaching children how to garden.

B. Giving children the chance to show off.

C. Helping children realize the importance of work.

D. Sharing the joy of gardening with children.

6. Why should you introduce your children's work to your friends?

A. It makes your friends believe your children are smart.

B. It helps you gain more confidence in your children.

C. It encourages children to continue doing such work.

D. It attracts your friends to take part in your gardening.

7. What kind of people is the text mainly written for?

A. Children. B. Parents.

C. Farmers. D. Teachers.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

In your daily life, there are many examples where your parents control hundreds 1. _____ things for you when you are a kid, such as the clothes you wear, the food you eat, where you go and how you get there. It is a good thing. Kids need this kind of 2. _____ (protect) and help because they are not old enough to take care of 3. _____ and make decisions 4. _____ (correct). But with kids growing 5. _____ (old), the part of being a teen is developing your own identity—one that 6. _____ (separate) from your parents'. Different attitudes towards events like partying may lead to arguments, because your parents will always want to protect you and keep you safe, no matter how old you are. As 7. _____ result, your parents feel it hard to get used to the new situation with 8. _____ (increase) anxiety. What kids should keep in mind is 9. _____ in most cases, your parents can relate to what you're going through because they 10. _____ (be) teens once.

词汇积累

1. character	*n.* 性格
2. enjoyable	*adj.* 有乐趣的;使人快乐的
3. hobby	*n.* 业余爱好
4. show off	炫耀
5. in a bad mood	心情糟糕

难句解读

I wish I could have the same great character as her.

[分析] wish 后接宾语从句时,从句谓语动词用虚拟语气。

[翻译] 我希望我能有和她一样伟大的性格。

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Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. The _____（说明，指示）on the box are written in English, so I can't understand them.
2. When she asked him about his age, he looked very _____（尴尬的）.
3. Bob had a bad _____（态度）to his work, so he was fired.
4. His family were _____（热心的）supporters of his project.
5. The Internet provides us with a lot of _____（信息）.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The audience were impressed _____ her speech so they decided to support her election campaign.
2. Robert was praised by the head teacher for his good _____（behave）at school.
3. You will be _____（amaze）at the progress we have made in such a short time.
4. The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England.
5. Williams was _____（impress）with Benjamin and gave him two classic books on painting to take home.
6. Jane saw the accident, so she gave a detailed _____（describe）of it to the police.
7. I borrowed a book _____（write）by Alice Munro from the library.
8. Let me get a pencil and write _____ the information.
9. It's said that the power plant is now twice _____（large）than what it was.
10. The author's attitude towards _____（run）such a cafe is doubt.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Her daughter went to the college last month, so Mrs Chen had time to go travelling with her friends.

_____

2. Tony was not lucky enough to go to China for further study. In other word, he missed that good chance.

_____

3. The two little girls disappear while walking home from school, so their parents were worried about them.

_____

4. There was a disappointing look on her face when she saw the result.

_____

5. The fans looked forward to see the famous singer last night, but she didn't appear.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

How to Adjust to a New School

School is a child's base, where they learn to succeed. __1__ When you go to a new school, you might worry that you don't know anyone. You worry that you might get lost, or if the teachers are strict. Here are some ways to help you adjust to a new school.

Getting to Know the School

Before you start the school, go with your parents to visit the school. __2__

Preparing for the First Day

__3__ Being well rested will help remove（去除）any nervousness you may be feeling. Try to get at least 8 to 9 hours of sleep if you're between 7 and 11 years old.

Leave early for school. Make sure you leave lots of time in the morning to get to school. __4__ Arriving early may also give you a chance to chat with a few other students and hopefully make a few new friends.

Making friends

Taking part in activities. Sign up for activities like drama, sports or chess club. This will put you into smaller groups with people who have the same interests as yours. __5__ You might even be able to teach some other kids about how to do something.

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A. Find out where your classroom will be, as well as other important places.

B. Start off your first day of school with a good night's sleep.

C. Learning the rules of the school will help you adjust and will keep you out of trouble.

D. But adjusting to a new school can be difficult.

E. You don't want to be rushing into your classroom after the bell rings.

F. This will also give you a chance to show your skills at a sport or other activities.

G. Go shopping for your supplies and make sure you have them all ready to take to school.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

The first day at school has left a deep __1__ on me. I'll never forget it.

As soon as I rushed into the classroom, the bell rang. A young beautiful woman came in, but she was __2__, no smile on her face. "You are not permitted to __3__ me in the course of class unless..." She was speaking when I heard a __4__ "Lily, Lily" from outside the door. My grandmother was standing there with a pair of socks in her hand. I didn't realize I was bare feet __5__ then. I wanted to __6__ them, but I dared not do that. I shook my hand, __7__ "Don't wait here any longer. Leave quickly." As I did so, I still __8__ my eyes on my teacher. I really didn't want her to take __9__ of me, but she did. She went out to get the socks. When she gave them to me, she looked at me for a while. My face suddenly turned __10__ and my heart __11__ faster. I began to put the socks on. Unfortunately I was so nervous that my __12__ hands couldn't get them onto my feet easily. Just then I heard my name called. I __13__ from my seat quickly. "Can you __14__ the numbers from one to one hundred?" the teacher asked. I nodded. __15__ her surprise, I did very well. Finally she said, "Be __16__, please. Study hard." I looked __17__ her to find a smile on her face. I felt __18__ at last.

The first day at school has stayed in my __19__ as something embarrassing but __20__.

1. A. memory B. impression
   C. imagination D. feeling
2. A. modern B. humorous
   C. gentle D. serious
3. A. trouble B. question
   C. interrupt D. excuse
4. A. voice B. sound
   C. noise D. word
5. A. before B. after
   C. just D. until
6. A. get B. throw
   C. accept D. wear
7. A. saying B. meaning
   C. crying D. shouting
8. A. fixed B. laid
   C. opened D. shut
9. A. care B. interest
   C. attention D. notice
10. A. pale B. white
    C. red D. black
11. A. beat B. jumped
    C. struck D. felt
12. A. small B. dirty
    C. shaking D. own
13. A. rose B. raised
    C. stand up D. jumped
14. A. add B. count
    C. recognize D. write
15. A. With B. For
    C. To D. Great to
16. A. careful B. sitting
    C. quiet D. seated
17. A. up at B. over
    C. around D. through
18. A. sorry B. relaxed
    C. disappointed D. puzzled
19. A. body B. classroom
    C. memory D. heart
20. A. strange B. sweet
    C. bad D. terrible

词汇积累

1. base	*n.* 基础
2. adjust to	适应
3. sign up for	报名参加
4. bare	*adj.* 光秃秃的
5. nod	*v.* 点头

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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. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. The plane _____(take) off.
2. He _____(enjoy) staying with his family on the weekend.
3. We won't go to Beijing if it _____(rain) tomorrow.
4. He _____ always _____(think) more of others than himself.
5. His wife _____(quarrel) with him all the time.
6. Hurry up, kid! The school bus _____(wait) for us!
7. "How did you know that?" he asked, with a _____(surprise) look on his face.
8. (**2019·河南安阳一中期中考试**) Don't be _____(disappoint) if you fail. Try it again.
9. I wasn't sure if he was really _____(interest) or if he was just being polite.
10. The students were all _____ when they heard the _____ news. (excite)

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. He usually got up at six in the morning, but he slept until ten this morning.

_____

2. (**2019·河北唐山一中月考**) If we won't act to protect the environment, we'll regret it.

_____

3. The teacher explained to us that the earth moved round the sun.

_____

4. Ken gave Mary an embarrassing smile when he stepped on her foot accidentally.

_____

5. (**2019·山西晋城一中期中考试**) The new company has made an encouraged start in this field.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Starting high school means many changes in your life. Most teenagers look forward to the first day of high school, but still feel a little bit nervous. In order to make your high school life easier, you can follow these tips.

Learn all you can about your first day before the first day. Take part in some activities that are held at the school for new students to know the school better. If parents are invited to these activities, take yours with you. Carefully look over all the materials you receive. Be sure you know where the school's buildings are.

Get the things you will need for class. Buy the things suggested on your teachers' supply lists and place your materials for each class separately.

Keep up with your high school workload(工作量). If you find you're not doing well in a subject, make use of after-school study groups or ask your teacher to help you with your schoolwork. Consider private tutoring to get you through a difficult time.

There're more extracurricular(课外的) activities in high school than in middle school, such as clubs, music and theater groups, student government, and sports teams. Make friends and be seen at such school activities. Join a club or other organizations to meet people and develop friendships. Ask someone in school activities if you don't know how. This is a good time to do what you like doing and an opportunity to try new things. Who said school has to be all work and no play?

Since you'll attend more activities in high school than in middle school, you'll have to learn how to manage you time.

1. The writer wrote this passage to _____.
   A. advise us to study hard in high school
   B. tell us how to live an easier life in high school
   C. show that we may live a hard life in high school
   D. explain why there will be many changes in high school
2. In Paragraph 2, the writer suggests that we should _____.
   A. ask our parents to walk us to school
   B. ask other students about our high school
   C. prepare all the things we need for our classes
   D. learn about our high school well before attending it
3. In Paragraph 5, the writer wants to tell us that _____.
   A. every coin has two sides
   B. the early bird catches the worm
   C. where there is a will, there is a way
   D. all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy

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B

Some educators told us that more years of school could help students get higher scores on intelligence tests. That was a finding of a study of teenage males in some countries. Now, another research shows that physical activity may help students do better in their classes.

The research comes as educators in some countries are reducing time for activities like physical education. They are using the time instead for academic (学术的) subjects like math and reading. The studies appeared between 2008 and 2014. They included more than 55,000 children, aged 6 to 18.

Amika Singh: "According to the results of our study, we can conclude that being physically active is beneficial for academic performance. There are, first, Physiological explanations, like more blood flow, and so more oxygen to the brain. Being physically active means there are more hormones (荷尔蒙) produced like endorphins (内啡肽). And endorphins make your stress level lower and your mood improved, which means you also perform better."

Also, students taking part in organized sports learn rules and how to follow them. This could improve their classroom behavior and help them keep their mind on their work.

The study leaves some questions unanswered, however. Ms. Stash says it is not possible to say whether the amount or kind of activity affected the level of academic improvement. This is because of differences among the studies.

The researchers said they found only two high-quality studies. They needed more high-quality studies to confirm (证实) their findings. They also pointed out that "results for other parts of the world may be quite different".

Still, the general finding was that physically active kids are more likely to do better in school. Ms Singh says schools should consider that finding before they cut physical education programs. Her paper on "Physical Activity and Performance at School" is published in the *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*.

4. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
   A. a research on physical education has been done by the researchers
   B. there is a possibility that physical activity leads to higher grades
   C. the amount or kind of activity directly affects academic level
   D. the research shows that the children aged 6 to 18 don't do sports
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
   A. Being mentally active is good for academic subjects.
   B. The more hormones you have, the more stressed you will get.
   C. The researchers have found many high-quality studies to prove the research.
   D. The educators in some countries think studies, not exercise, mean much to students.
6. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 6 probably means _____.
   A. good marks result from high-quality study
   B. findings are probably different in different areas
   C. physical activity will spread all over the world
   D. academic performance depends on the surroundings
7. What's the purpose of writing the passage?
   A. To call our attention to the sports at school.
   B. To introduce all types of physical activities.
   C. To represent the academic performance.
   D. To improve students' health.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·河北石家庄一中高一上期中考试)

There was a time when Zhang Yi and I was good friends, but now we are like two stranger. On his first day in our class two years ago, he had somebody to talk to. I was the first to say hello to him, so we became friends. Zhang Yi did good in math and he was always ready to helping me with it. One day last month, I told him about that I would be away from school for two days to see a friend. And he told my father about it and that made me angrily. Now, I know I am wrong. I decided to say sorry to him, because I don't want to lose such good friend.

词汇积累

1. keep up with	跟上;了解;保持联系
2. make use of	利用
3. tutoring	*n.* 指导;辅导
4. intelligence	*n.* 智力
5. physical	*adj.* 身体上的
6. perform	*v.* 表现

难句解读

Being physically active means there are more hormones (荷尔蒙) produced like endorphins (内啡肽).

[**分析**] being 动名词作主语,谓语动词用单数。produced 过去分词做后置定语。

[**翻译**] 身体上活跃就意味着能产生更多的荷尔蒙,比如内啡肽。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的；令人惊讶的

(1) be amazed _____ sth.　对某事感到惊讶

(2) _____ *adj.*　吃惊的

(3) _____ *v.*　使吃惊

(4) to one's _____　令某人惊讶的是

2. impress *vt.* 使印象深刻；使……铭记

(1) be impressed _____...　对……有深刻印象

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

(3) _____ *adj.*　令人印象深刻的；感人的

3. instruction *n.*（常作复数）指示；说明[U]传授；教授；教导

(1) instruct sb. _____ sth.　指导某人某方面的知识

(2) _____ *adj.*　有教育意义的

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. look forward to 期待；盼望

(1) be/get used _____　习惯于

(2) devote oneself _____...　致力于……

(3) get down _____　着手做

2. take part in 参加；参与

(1) take _____ active part in　积极参加/参与

(2) play _____ part in　在……中起作用；在……中扮演角色

3. in other words 换句话说

(1) _____ a/one word　总之；简言之

(2) _____ one's word　遵守诺言

(3) have _____ word with sb.　与某人谈话

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. that 作为替代词替代前面提到的内容

We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like **that** of the teachers at my Junior High school.

[仿写]　玛丽的书写比彼得的好得多。

Mary's handwriting is far better than _____.

2. I don't think ... 的否定转移结构

I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

[仿写]　我相信不是每一个人都能成功。

_____ everyone will be successful.

3. 倍数表达法

In other words, there are **three times as many girls as boys**.

[仿写]　他拥有书的数量是他妹妹的三倍。

He has got _____ as his younger sister.

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. 我的新学校离家很远。(far away)

_____

_____

2. 我对这个学校印象深刻。(be impressed with)

_____

_____

3. 它一点也不像我的初中学校。(nothing like)

_____

_____

4. 它是我原来学校的五倍大。(倍数表达法)

_____

_____

5. 这儿的老师都很热情，对教学的态度很积极。(have an attitude to/toward)

_____

_____

6. 英语老师会说流利的英语。(fluent)

_____

_____

7. 她的第一节课给我们留下了深刻的印象。(leave/make an impression on sb.)

_____

_____

8. 我认为在老师们的帮助下我会上大学的。(go to college)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文，要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Module 2　My New Teachers

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *adj.*　有趣的;可笑的
2. _____ *adj.*　精力充沛的
3. _____ *adj.*　紧张的;焦虑的
4. _____ *adj.*　有组织的;有系统的
5. _____ *adj.*　耐心的
6. _____ *adj.*　严肃的
7. _____ *adj.*　害羞的;羞怯的
8. _____ *adj.*　严格的;严厉的
9. _____ *n.*　印象
10. _____ *vt.*　(故意)避开
11. _____ *adv.*　十分地;完全地
12. _____ *vt.*　欣赏;感激
13. _____ *vt.*　承认
14. _____ *vt. & n.*　尊敬;尊重
15. _____ *adj.*　轻松的;松懈的;宽松的

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　确定;确信;查明;弄清楚
2. _____　(引起表示结果的从句)因此
3. _____　取得进步
4. _____　结果
5. _____　事实上
6. _____　睡着
7. _____　讲笑话;开玩笑

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. so ... that ... 引导结果状语从句,表示"如此……以至于……"。

She's kind and patient, and she explains English grammar _____ (如此清晰以至于) even I can understand it!

2. "with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"复合结构。

Physics will never be my favourite lesson, but I think that I'll do well in the exam _____ (有陈老师教我).

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Fast reading

1. Look through the text and match the following descriptions with the teachers.

A. physics　B. English　C. Chinese literature
D. strict, serious and doesn't smile much
E. nervous, shy, kind and patient
F. enjoy teaching, energetic
G. talks loudly and fast, waves a lot, amusing
H. clearly, slowly, smiles a lot
I. well organised and clear

(1) Mrs Li: _____

(2) Mrs Chen: _____

(3) Mr Wu: _____

2. Skim the text and match the main idea with each paragraph.

(1) Paragraph 1　A. Mr Wu is a good teacher because he is good-looking, energetic and humorous.

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(2) Paragraph 2　B. Mrs Li is a good teacher because she is kind, patient and tolerant.

(3) Paragraph 3　C. Mrs Chen is a strict but good teacher because her teaching is well organized and clear.

(1) ~ (3) _____

Ⅱ. Careful-reading

Read the text and choose the best answers.

1. The author's first impression of the English teacher is "_____".

A. nervous and shy　　B. strict

C. kind and patient　　D. good-looking

2. If you are a slower student, which teacher will be suitable for you?

A. Mrs Li.　　B. Mrs Chen.

C. Mr Wu.　　D. None.

3. According to the text, Mrs Chen _____.

A. is not appreciated by her students

B. is not good at making friends

C. organises her teaching well

D. helped the author pass the physics exam

4. We know from the text that Mr Wu _____.

A. doesn't teach the author any more

B. can make his classes lively and interesting

C. hates to see his students sleeping in his class

D. is angry when his students feel bored in his class

Ⅲ. Study-reading

Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. I've always hated making mistakes or pronouncing a word incorrectly when I speak English, but Mrs Li just smiles, so that you don't feel completely stupid!

句式分析

I've always hated making mistakes or pronouncing...
并列分句一
when I speak English, but Mrs Li just smiles,
when 引导时间状语从句　并列连词　并列分句二
so that you don't feel completely stupid!
so that 引导结果状语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. She's very strict—we don't dare to say a word unless she asks us to.

句式分析

句中 unless she asks us to 为省略的条件状语从句，为了避免重复，把不定式 to say a word 简化为 to。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. During scientific experiments, she explains exactly what is happening and as a result my work is improving.

句式分析

During scientific experiments, she explains exactly
时间状语　并列分句一
what is happening and as a result my work is improving.
宾语从句　并列连词　并列分句二

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Dear Mrs Beattie,

I was so afraid the first time I met you. It was not just that you were really fat and shouted so loudly. Everything about you was scary. All the teachers were afraid of you, too. But you were excellent and very kind. You would shout at us if we'd done something wrong in another teacher's lesson, and then you would go to apologize (道歉) to that teacher for what we had done. You made us believe we were able to do anything if we put our heart into it. I hated art, and was ashamed of being unable to draw anything well. So, of course, I wandered about in art lessons. You took me aside and said I could do it. You told me to concentrate on the lines, and if it was not good, I should start again.

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Do you remember how you made me draw and paint that photograph of the tennis player Nastase, and it was a bit too bad at first but in the end I was so unbelievably proud of it? You could even see the veins (静脉) in his legs. "Mind over matter," you said, or something like that—and you were right. We thought you were an ogre (凶恶的人), but you turned out to be the fairest person on the earth.

There was a time when I did really well in everything but geography, and you said, "Simon has done quite well this year, but I was only let down by his geography where he didn't work hard enough." I said I had worked hard but was too weak in it, and asked if you could change my report, and you rewrote it, saying, "Simon has done quite well except for geography, which he's not very good at." Thanks, Mrs Beattie. Hope you're still teaching there.

Lots of love,

Simon Smith

1. The author didn't focus on his art lessons mainly because _____.

A. he couldn't draw well

B. the art teacher didn't teach well

C. the art teacher was unkind

D. he was always laughed at by the art teacher

2. The author takes the example of painting the tennis player Nastase to show that _____.

A. nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it

B. two heads are better than one

C. like father like son

D. time and tide waits for no man

3. Which of the author's subjects was Mrs Beattie not satisfied with?

A. Art. B. Maths.

C. Geography. D. Science.

4. What is the relationship between Beattie and Simon?

A. Classmates. B. Mother and son.

C. Friends. D. Teacher and student.

B

One day, Jack's parents told him that his grandpa would retire after working for forty years. Jack said in surprise, "I'm only seven, so it means grandpa has been... er ... A really long time!"

His parents said, "Yes. That's why we are going to have a surprise party for him."

Jack loved his grandpa and wanted to do something special for him. He remembered the business card his grandpa had given him two years before. He knew that his grandpa would no longer have the position on that card, so he decided to build a new one for his grandpa.

When the big day came, Jack was ready. But he didn't want to put his gift together with others'. He carried it around with him the whole evening.

When all the other people left, he took his grandpa's hand and brought him over to a chair and gave him the gift.

His grandpa smiled, "Well, it must be a beautiful gift. May I open it now?" "Sure!" Jack said excitedly.

As grandpa opened the gift, tears came into his eyes. Jack gave him the greatest gift he had ever got! They were business cards with his new position FULL-TIME GRANDPA! Jack said, "Now your full-time job is my grandpa!"

"Well, how much do I get paid?" his grandpa asked, smiling. "As many hugs as you want!" With these words, Jack gave grandpa a hug. "Well, I guess that means I'm the richest man in the world!" said grandpa.

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5. Who was going to retire?

A. Jack's grandma.　　B. Jack's grandpa.

C. Jack's mother.　　D. Jack's father.

6. What did Jack decide to do for his grandpa?

A. To build a new position for him.

B. To draw a picture for him.

C. To sing a song to him.

D. To buy a gift for him.

7. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Jack was the first one to give his gift to his grandpa.

B. Jack was the last one to give his gift to his grandpa.

C. Jack gave his gift to his grandpa together with other people.

D. Jack gave his gift to his grandpa together with his parents.

8. Why were there tears in grandpa's eyes?

A. Because he would lose his position.

B. Because he was not cared for.

C. Because he was moved by Jack's gift.

D. Because he was unhappy.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

I am now a good student in my class. But you don't know that when I 1. _____ (start) senior English in the beginning, I found it difficult and quite 2. _____ (differ) from what I had learned in junior school. Now I still remember a teacher who taught me at that time. 3. _____ teacher is a good teacher because she always tried her best to be the one 4. _____ classes were more active and lively with some stories and examples. 5. _____ the help of the teacher, I realized the 6. _____ (important) of English, so I decided to learn English well. My teacher suggested that we 7. _____ (read) more if we wanted to improve our English, 8. _____ every day I would do some English reading. She also told us lessons in classes could help us deal with exams, but even more valuable were the lessons 9. _____ (learn) in extra-curricular activities in school. I like my English teacher very much.

Now I have made such great progress in my English study that I am more interested in 10. _____ (study) it than before.

词汇积累

1. loudly	*adv.* 声地
2. hate	*v.* 讨厌
3. unbelievably	*adv.* 难以置信地
4. retire	*v.* 退休
5. hug	*n.* 拥抱

难句解读

You would shout at us if we'd done something wrong in another teacher's lesson, and then you would go to apologize (道歉) to that teacher for what we had done.

[分析] and 连接两个并列句，if 引导条件状语从句，what 引导的从句作介词 for 的宾语。

[翻译] 如果我们在另一个老师的课上做错事，你就会冲我们大喊，然后会为我们所做的事情向那个老师道歉。

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Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. Our English teacher, who is an _____(精力充沛的) person, is strict with us in our study.
2. She is very _____(有耐心的) with young children, so she is fit for the job.
3. The thing is, a number of them _____(承认) that despite their success, they aren't happy.
4. I'd _____(感激) your writing me back as soon as possible.
5. Chinese children grow up with warnings not to waste a single grain of rice, out of _____(尊重) for farmers' labor.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. _____(similar), don't overload your mind. Give it a rest and you'll soon notice you're happier.
2. The crown made the kids in hospital laugh in an _____(amuse) way.
3. Dr. Price says the mice with the diet restrictions were _____(energy) and suffered fewer diseases.
4. You should be patient _____ your students all the time.
5. Her speech made a deep impression _____ the audience, especially the young.
6. You should go home _____(immediate) for your mother is waiting for you.
7. _____(make) sure that his daughter can concentrate on her study, Mr Li doesn't watch TV at night.
8. Some parents cannot afford to buy new shoes for their children. As _____ result, about 300 million children around the world go barefoot.
9. The teacher sometimes makes his class active by _____(tell) jokes.
10. Before going to college, Linda was interested in _____(translate) because of her idol—Zhang Lu.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. He refused the invitation to go to Italy. In the fact, he has never been abroad.

_____

2. Father was so tired last night that he fall asleep with the TV on.

_____

3. Your son worked hard and made rapid progresses in math.

_____

4. I'm willing to work with Dr. Zhang for I am relaxing with him.

_____

5. There were such many books in the shop that he didn't know which to buy.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

How to Make Small Talk

There's nothing small about small talk. Many great friendships and relationships have started with small talk. Small talk helps you build a meaningful relationship with a person. __1__ If you want to know how to master small talk, just follow these steps.

__2__ If you want to make a person feel comfortable, the best thing to do is to have an "open attitude" and to direct your body toward that person without being too forceful. Just make eye contact, don't cross your arms, and face your shoulders toward that person. This will make the person feel like you're giving him all of your attention.

Put away your phone. There's nothing more annoying than talking to a person who is constantly checking his cellphone.

Though you should look eager to talk to the person, don't look too eager. Don't lean so close that you scare him away. __3__

Give a friendly greeting. If you're seeing someone you already know, just say hello and greet her by her name, "Hi, Jen, it's good to see you." __4__ If you don't know the person, introduce yourself first so you feel more confident and in control of the conversation.

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__5__ Just a simple "I love your shoes—where did you get them?" can get you into a fun conversation about shoe shopping. Even if the praise doesn't lead anywhere, it will still make the person feel more appreciated before you start discussing other subjects.

A. Start with small praise.

B. Have friendly body language.

C. Focus your attention on their shoes.

D. It also benefits you in the professional world.

E. Many people are turned off by a close-talker.

F. You will feel uncomfortable when close to others.

G. This is simple and direct and lets the person know you're excited to talk.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

When Miss Hughes entered the classroom, the children stopped playing and talking. In a body, they stood up and __1__ the teacher in a loud voice. "Good morning!" Miss Hughes smiled and told the class to sit down. She __2__ at a glance that there seemed to be thirty-five pupils in the class, __3__. They were all watching her with fixed eyes, __4__ no doubt to find what sort of person she was.

"I __5__ you want to know my name," she said. But before she could tell, a student __6__ out, "It's Miss Hughes." Miss Hughes laughed. "__7__ travels fast," she said. "I'm __8__ it will take me longer to learn all your names."

Miss Hughes __9__ a list and began to call the pupils' names in __10__. When she came to the last one, John, she __11__ that he had been absent for over a month. "What's the matter with John?" she asked, __12__ puzzled. "He's in hospital. He had his leg broken." said a girl in the front __13__. "He slipped while skating," __14__ a boy. "Has anyone __15__ to see him?" Miss Hughes asked, No one __16__.

It was __17__ to start the lesson. The pupils __18__ Miss Hughes to tell them a story. "Very well," she said, "but first of all I'd like you to write a letter to John: We'll __19__ the best ones to him and cheer him up in hospital. Now I'll tell you a story, __20__ you are good."

1. A. greeted　B. congratulated　C. signed　D. called
2. A. said　B. found　C. reported　D. thought
3. A. more or less　B. at all　C. most of all　D. above all
4. A. thinking　B. getting　C. seeing　D. waiting
5. A. expect　B. hope　C. consider　D. wish
6. A. called　B. laughed　C. thought　D. let
7. A. It　B. That　C. Surprise　D. News
8. A. glad　B. afraid　C. surprised　D. sorry
9. A. showed up　B. took out　C. picked up　D. searched for
10. A. turn　B. fact　C. ease　D. surprise
11. A. watched　B. heard　C. noticed　D. knew
12. A. getting　B. staying　C. smelling　D. looking
13. A. class　B. row　C. room　D. desk
14. A. added　B. advised　C. cried　D. corrected
15. A. started　B. been　C. gone　D. wanted
16. A. did　B. hoped　C. knew　D. answered
17. A. duty　B. unnecessary　C. important　D. time
18. A. advised　B. persuaded　C. begged　D. ordered
19. A. choose　B. send　C. hand　D. leave
20. A. but　B. whether　C. if　D. and

词汇积累

1. small talk	闲聊
2. master	*v.* 掌握
3. scare	*v.* 使害怕
4. at a glance	马上；看一眼就……
5. absent	*adj.* 缺席的

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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. (**2018·四川绵阳中学期末考试**) A person who is a little shy dislikes _____ (be) the centre of attention.
2. I didn't mean _____ (eat) anything, but those apples looked so good that I couldn't help _____ (try) one.
3. You have to be careful enough to avoid _____ (burn) while cooking.
4. I wouldn't advise _____ (drive) the car; there's nowhere to park in the city center.
5. (**2019·四川成都树德中学月考**) My father was in poor health, so the doctor suggested that he give up _____ (smoke) and take more exercise.
6. The city government doesn't allow _____ (hunt) wild animals in the forest.
7. Would you mind me _____ (open) the window?
8. (**2019·湖南长沙一中月考**) Students listen to a lecture on the Cornell system, a system for notetaking. As they listen they practise _____ (take) notes.
9. Students are not allowed _____ (stay) outside too late at night.
10. There is something wrong with the bike. It really needs _____ (repair).

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. We went home as soon as we finished cleaned the garden.

_____

2. She got down to cook dinner on arriving home.

_____

3. The weather was too cold that I didn't want to leave my room.

_____

4. (**2019·山东烟台一中期中考试**) Learning English requires good memory and patient.

_____

5. Tracey suggested meet for a drink after work.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Here are a few interesting facts about Teachers' Day around the world:

China celebrates Teachers' Day on September 10. The tradition began in the 1980s to improve teachers' lives and status and encourage everyone to respect teachers.



In India, Teachers' Day is celebrated on September 5, in honor of Dr. Radhakrishnan. He was India's second president and a person who believed in good education. Traditionally on this day, the teaching is done by the senior students while the teachers get a much-deserved break from their work.

The United Nations has made October 5 World Teachers' Day. This special day was started to let the world see what teachers have done and listen to the teachers' worries and the things they want to change.

In the United States, National Teachers' Day is always on the Tuesday of the first week of May, so the actual date is different every year. The history of celebrating this day goes back to 1944.

In Germany, Teachers' Day is celebrated on June 12 every year. People will express their respect to teachers with many activities. Teachers always receive prizes, presents, beautiful cards and other things.

Teachers' Day is celebrated in Brunei (文莱) on September 23.

January 15 is Teachers' Day in Venezuela (委内瑞拉).

North Korea celebrates Teachers' Day on September 5.

1. How many countries mentioned in the passage have their Teachers' Day?
   A. 7. B. 8.
   C. 6. D. 9.
2. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?
   A. Radhakrishnan was the first president of India.
   B. Radhakrishnan attached great importance to education.
   C. On Teachers' Day the teachers in India are still working hard.
   D. Teachers' Day is celebrated on September 5 in India.
3. Which of the following countries makes September Teachers' Day besides China according to the passage?
   A. India, Brunei and North Korea.
   B. Venezuela, North Korea and Brunei.
   C. Germany, North Korea and India.
   D. India, Brunei, North Korea and the United States.

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4. What purpose did the United Nations create World Teachers' Day for?

A. To encourage everyone to respect and honor teachers.

B. To let the world realize teachers' contributions and encourage people to care about and help teachers.

C. To see what teachers have done in the year.

D. To have a dialogue with teachers.

B

(2019·河南省郑州市联考)

For students at the Farm School in Hamilton, Virginia, the classroom is outside every day. Jaclyn Jenkins is the founder of the school. "The No. 1 question we get immediately from parents is 'What happens if it rains?' And we say, 'Bring an extra set of clothes!'" Jenkins adds, "We still educate them. Their brains are working when they're moving. So, our goal is to always be outside." The Farm School is a preschool, a place for kids who are 3 to 4 years old to learn and play.

Alison Huff has taught at other schools. She says the Farm School gives its students more of a hands-on learning experience. For example, children use pumpkins to learn about colors and counting. They learn about measurement by planting seeds 30 centimeters apart. Huff adds, "We can use everything a regular preschool uses, but out in the garden." In addition to planting vegetables and fruits, children help prepare food and clean up afterwards. The school, teaches the children to cook using the food they have grown. "They can see the benefits of what they have in the garden and taste it then instead of going to the grocery store and buying it," says Huff.

The preschoolers also learn words in languages other than English. Huff speaks in both English and Spanish. Her assistant speaks French and Arabic. A 3-year-old in her class speaks four different languages.

Farm animals are also an important part of the education program. Jenkins says the children learn about a different animal every month. Two months ago, she says, that animal was a cow. "We do actually have a cow that we bring to the school. They get to see what the cow is like, and learn what cows eat. They use little gloves and pretend to actually milk a cow. They make butter and yogurt." The children spent another month with a large bird—a turkey.

The idea for a school like this started after Jenkins and her husband bought a farm in Hamilton, with a late 18th-century house. They called it "One Day Farm" because years earlier they had hoped that "one day" they would have a farm. "That's when it started, the spark of a farm school," said Jenkins.

5. What is the biggest difference between the Farm School and others?

A. There are many plants and animals at this school.

B. This school is mainly for students to learn farming.

C. Almost all the activities take place outside at this school.

D. This school is quite popular among parents and children.

6. What don't the children do at this school?

A. Raise turkeys and cows.

B. Plant vegetables and fruits.

C. Prepare food and clean up.

D. Recognize colors and count.

7. How is Paragraph 4 developed in the text?

A. By listing.　　B. By comparison.

C. By logic.　　D. By example.

8. What made Jenkins found this school?

A. Parents' preference for a farm.

B. Her desire to own a farm.

C. A request from the government.

D. Children's love of playing outside.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2018·河南南阳一中高一上期末考试)

As we all know, most of us school students feel somehow nervously whenever we're taking an exam. There is no doubt whether exams are important to us, but it was also of great importance to have a right attitude towards them. As the matter of fact, exams is no more than a means of evaluation. However, there is no need to worry too much about the results. Only by studying hard every day and make good preparations can we avoid suffering from the pressure of exam.

We had better to go out for a walk before exams. In addition, having enough sleep could make us full of energy and make possible for us to perform well in the exams.

词汇积累

1. celebrate	*v.* 庆祝
2. traditionally	*adv.* 传统上地
3. extra	*adj.* 额外的
4. add	*v.* 补充
5. benefit	*n.* 好处;益处

难句解读

This special day was started to let the world see what teachers have done and listen to the teachers' worries and the things they want to change.

[**分析**] what 引导宾语从句并且在从句中作 done 的宾语,they want to change 作 the things 的定语。

[**翻译**] 开始这个特殊的一天是为了让世界看到老师们所做的并且听到老师们担心的事以及他们想改变的事。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. strict *adj.* 严格的;严厉的;严谨的

(1) be strict _____ sb.　对某人要求严格

(2) be strict _____ sth.　对某事严格

(3) _____ speaking　严格说来

2. patient *adj.* 耐心的;能忍受的 *n.* 病人

(1) be patient _____ sb.　对某人有耐心

(2) with _____ = patiently　耐心地

(3) _____ *adj.*　不耐烦的;没有耐心的

3. admit *v.* 承认;准许进入;接纳;可容纳

(1) admit _____ sth.　承认做/做过某事

(2) be admitted _____　被接收(入学/入院/入党等)

4. appreciate *vt.* 欣赏;感激;体谅

(1) appreciate (one's) _____ sth.　欣赏/感激(某人)做某事

(2) I _____...　如果……,我将不胜感激

(3) _____ *n.*　欣赏;感激

5. respect *vt.* 尊敬;尊重;遵守 *n.* 尊敬;方面;(*pl.*)敬意;问候

(1) _____ respect for sb.　尊敬某人

(2) respect sb./sth. _____ sth.　因某事尊敬或敬重某人/某物

(3) give/send one's _____ to 代某人向……问候/致意

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. make sure 确定;确信;查明;弄清楚

(1) make sure _____ sth.　弄清楚;查明

(2) be sure _____　(主语)一定会做某事

(3) _____ sure　确定地;无疑地

2. as a result 结果;因此

(1) as a result _____...　因为;由于

(2) result _____　导致;造成

(3) result _____　由……产生;因……引起

3. would rather do sth. than (do) sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

(1) prefer _____ rather than _____ sth.　宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

(2) would rather sb. _____ sth.　宁愿某人做某事(对现在或将来的虚拟)

(3) would rather sb. _____ sth.　宁愿某人做过某事(对过去的虚拟)

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. with + 宾语 + 宾补的复合结构。

Physics will never be my favourite lesson, but I think that I'll do well in the exam **with Mrs Chen teaching me**.

[仿写]　随着时间的流逝,我逐渐意识到健康的重要性。_____, I gradually realize the importance of health.

2. so... that... 引导结果状语从句,表示"如此……以至于……"。

She's kind and patient, and she explains English grammar **so clearly that** even I can understand it!

[仿写]　它们看起来如此有吸引力也有活力,以至于我认为你可能会对展览感兴趣.

They look _____ I think you could be interested in the exhibition.

话题写作 ——紧扣知识练写作

Ⅰ. 根据要求运用本单元所学知识完成下面句子。

1. 在我所有的老师中,李老师给我的印象最深刻。(impression)

_____

_____

2. 尽管他 34 岁了,但他看上去很年轻并且他精力充沛。(energetic)

_____

_____

3. 他课堂上对我们非常严格,课下对我们有耐心。(is strict/ patient with)

_____

_____

4. 他是如此可爱以至于他是我们学校最受欢迎的教师之一。(so... that...)

_____

_____

5. 他尝试各种方法使自己的课活泼有趣以至于听他的课很令人放松。(amusing,relaxing)

_____

_____

6. 他是如此有学问的一个人以至于我们都很尊敬他。(respect)

_____

_____

7. 无论何时他提出问题,他不是立即给我们答案,而是鼓励我们独立思考。(immediately)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Module 3　My First Ride on a Train

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.*　距离
2. _____ *adj.*　被遗弃的
3. _____ *n.*　沙漠
4. _____ *n.*　专家
5. _____ *n.*　产品
6. _____ *n.*　风景;景色
7. _____ *vt.* (shot, shot)　射杀
8. _____ *n.*　旅程
9. _____ *vt.*　使吃惊;惊吓
10. _____ *n.*　面试;面谈
11. _____ *adj.*　疲惫不堪的
12. _____ *n.*　仪式
13. _____ *n.*　钻石
14. _____ *n.*　运动场;体育场
15. _____ *n.*　纪念品

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　上(车、船等)
2. _____　下(车、船等)
3. _____　(飞机)起飞
4. _____　是……的缩写/简称
5. _____　以……的速度
6. _____　过时
7. _____　指的是
8. _____　首次;第一次

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. what 引导省略形式的感叹句。

And _____!

多么奇妙的一次乘车旅行啊!

2. Would you mind ...? 后面接名词、代词、动名词以及 if 引导的从句。

_____ showing me your ticket? /Would you mind if I _____ your ticket?

请出示你的票好吗?

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the text quickly and match the main idea with each paragraph.

(1) Para. 1　A. Food on the train and the scenery outside the train.

(2) Para. 2　B. The reason why the train is called Ghan.

(3) Para. 3　C. The use of camels in the past.

(4) Para. 4　D. What the author did on the train.

(5) Para. 5　E. How the Afghans dealt with the camels.

(6) Para. 6　F. The author's first ride on a long-distance train.

(1) ~ (6)　_____

Ⅱ. Read the text and choose the best answers.

1. According to the text, we can know that _____.

A. it was sunny during Alice Thompson's journey

B. the fields were covered with red sand all the way

C. the travel lasted 36 hours

D. Alice Thompson and her friend travelled from Alice Springs to Sydney

2. Alice Thompson _____ on the train.

A. didn't like to talk to other passengers

B. sometimes learned Chinese

C. only read books during the day

D. always watched the night sky

3. Camels were brought to Australia because _____.

A. camels ran faster than horses

B. camels could carry more food and supplies than horses

C. camels could travel a long distance and could stand hot weather and sand

D. trains cost too much then

4. We can infer from the abandoned farms that _____.

A. agriculture developed very well more than 100 years ago

B. the place was becoming desert more than 100 years ago

C. few trees could grow there more than 100 years ago

D. no people would like to live there more than 100 years ago

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Ⅲ. Study-reading

Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. We got on in Sydney and we got off in Alice Springs, right in the middle of Australia, more than four thousand kilometers away.

句式分析

We got on in Sydney and we got off in Alice Springs,
并列分句一　并列连词　并列分句二
right in the middle of Australia...kilometers away.
作定语修饰Alice Springs,表示地点和距离

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. In 1925, they passed a law which allowed people to shoot the animals if they were a problem.

句式分析

In 1925, they passed a law
时间状语　→句子主干
which allowed people to shoot the animals
which定语从句修饰a law
if they were a problem. → if条件状语从句

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

It's great fun to explore new places, and it may be like an adventure, even when you know you're not the first to have been there. But to make sure not to get lost or waste time going round in circles, the following tips may be helpful.

• Do the map reading if you're being driven somewhere. It'll be easier if you keep the map following the direction you're traveling in. Keep looking ahead so that you can give the driver lots of warning before having to make a turn or you'll have to move to the back seat.

• Get a group of friends together and go exploring. You'll need a good map, a compass, a raincoat, a cell phone to call for help in case you get lost, and a bit of spare cash for unexpected and dangerous situations. Tell someone where you're going before you set out and let him know what time you expect to be back. The purpose of the activity is not in getting lost, not in seeing how fast you can go, so always stick together, waiting for slower friends to catch up.

• See if your school or a club organizes orienteering (越野识途比赛) activities, in which you need a map and a compass to find your way. This can be done as a sport, with teams trying to find the way from A to B (and B to C, etc.) in the fastest time, or simply as a spare-time activity. It enables you to be familiar with the use of maps and compasses and gain some practical skills. In some way, it's not only good fun, but also a great way to keep healthy.

No matter which way you choose, it's not only good fun, but a great way to keep fit.

1. Sitting beside the driver, you should _____.
   A. direct the driver when necessary
   B. look ahead to see where there's a gas station
   C. move to the back seat if feeling uncomfortable
   D. keep looking at the map to find another place to go to
2. Why do you need to wait for the slower friends in the exploration?
   A. To show them how fast you can go.
   B. To avoid yourself or your friends getting lost.
   C. To share the fun with them in exploration.
   D. To tell them what's going on with the group members.
3. Orienteering activities can _____.
   A. make people work fast
   B. help people stay healthy
   C. help people organize other activities
   D. make people get prepared for sports
4. The text mainly talks about _____.
   A. the fun of exploration
   B. what to bring for exploration
   C. the way to use a map in exploration
   D. how to prevent people getting lost in exploration

B

People who like travelling have their reasons. They believe that travelling can help them expand their field of view, especially in the geographical and historical sense. They also think that touring will give them more chances to enjoy different kinds of food and experience new things that would never be brought by other activities. But those who dislike travelling also have some reasons.

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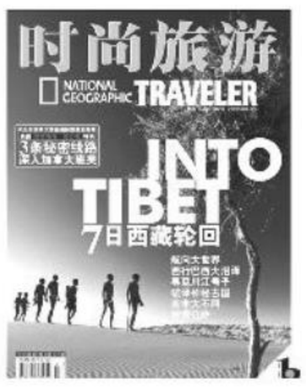
Travelling, in my opinion, does more good than harm. Most importantly, broadens（使扩大）our mind. We can get in touch with other civilizations（文明）, cultures, customs and ideas.



Through history, most people travelled because of necessity（必要性）—not for pleasure. People travelled just in order to remain alive. They searched for food to eat or places to live in. They sometimes ran away from enemies. This is not to say that no one ever travelled just for the fun of it. In ancient times, for example, rich Romans travelled all the way to Greece to take part in the Olympic Games, and festivals. Of course, some people decided to travel just out of curiosity（好奇心）. They wanted to find out what it looked like beyond the horizon（地平线）. Also business travel has been going on for centuries. Traders could not only make money but also learn to speak several languages and be introduced to different cultures.

So, travelling does enrich our mind and draw new ideas to us. There is no doubt that we can get much from it.

5. The underlined word "expand" in Paragraph 1 can be replaced by "_____".

A. widen　　B. protect

C. lose　　D. decide

6. According to the passage, in the past most people travelled _____.

A. for fun　　B. for knowledge

C. to get experience　　D. to make a living

7. In the writer's opinion, travelling can be _____.

A. expensive　　B. funny

C. helpful　　D. tiring

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

A. Different kinds of travelling.

B. Travelling enriches our mind.

C. Ways to enjoy yourself while travelling.

D. The advantages and disadvantages of travelling.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

If you 1. _____（consider）Australia as a travel destination at the moment, please do some research before buying your tickets.

Similar 2. _____ any industry, traveling has its on and off days and seasons. Generally, the weekends 3. _____（be）the busiest travel days, so airlines can charge high prices from Friday to Sunday. But during other days, airlines, are praying（祈求）for 4. _____（travel）to board their planes. If you are planning to travel smart, you should keep these little facts in mind when booking a flight.

Australia is very beautiful. While you are in Australia and expect to walk a lot, 5. _____ is important to choose pairs of shoes that fit you perfectly and comfortably. What's more, checking the weather forecast online beforehand will make your packing much 6. _____（easy）than you expect.

The Internet is very 7. _____（use）when you book and plan your trip. There is so much information on the web. By doing some research, you will become familiar with the local customs and find some great attractions 8. _____ will make your trip more exciting and fun. Use the Internet 9. _____（find）out what restaurants to visit, what activities to do and what kind of landmarks（标志性建筑）to see. Planning your trip to Australia properly will 10. _____（final）result in having the best time of your life.

词汇积累

1. explore	*v.* 探索
2. tip	*n.* 建议
3. warning	*n.* 警告
4. get in touch with	与……取得联系
5. enrich	*v.* 丰富

难句解读

Keep looking ahead so that you can give the driver lots of warning before having to make a turn or you'll have to move to the back seat.

［**分析**］ 本句使用了"祈使句 + or + 陈述句"句型。祈使句中含有一个由 so that 引导的目的状语从句。

［**翻译**］ 要一直眼看前方，以便在不得不转弯前给司机大量警示，否则你就不得不坐到汽车后座上。

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Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. I live by the sea, so I can enjoy the fresh air and beautiful _____ (风景) of the sea.
2. Some trees can survive a long time without water, such as those trees growing in the _____ (沙漠).
3. The guests invited to the opening _____ (仪式) were mainly the famous businessmen of the local enterprises.
4. The _____ (专家) from the university said they had done enough research on this matter.
5. Waving goodbye to them on the platform, I wished them a safe _____ (旅程).

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The newly-built bridge has greatly shortened the _____ (distant) between the two cities.
2. I felt _____ (exhaust) after eight hours' continuous working in the office.
3. Jenny was too _____ (frighten) to tell her family what had happened.
4. Mrs White showed her students some old maps _____ (borrow) from the library.
5. _____ a nice day it is to go for a spring outing!
6. Another three passengers got _____ the bus, making it more crowded.
7. The plane was about to take _____ when there was an announcement for its cancellation.
8. When she said somebody was really foolish, I knew exactly that she _____ (refer) to the man standing next to her.
9. Young people shouldn't abandon themselves _____ pleasures like drinking and playing.
10. Would you mind _____ (tell) me what the climate is like in California?

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. As we all know, UN is short of the United States.

_____

2. The plane is flying from east to west at the speed of 1,000 kilometres per hour.

_____

3. How fun it is to have a football match after school on Saturday afternoon!

_____

4. The hunter shot the rabbit with his gun but missed it.

_____

5. I were going back home after work when we saw a frightened scene.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

(2018·安徽重点高中高一期末)

Everyone can benefit from better communication. __1__ Of course, we know that isn't true, but this shouldn't stop you improving your communication skills. Here are a few tips to help you become a better communicator.

__2__

Verbal (口头的) language is only one part of the communication—body language is another. If you want to know how to tell if someone is lying, body language is the answer. Your body language tells other people what you aren't verbally saying, such as if you are anxious, confident, confused, angry or any other type of emotion or state of mind. If you become great at reading body language, it will help you become a better communicator.

Listen to others

Before you ever begin to speak, take a minute to see if anyone else has something to say. __3__ Listening to others has many benefits, such as allowing you to learn new things or get information that you may later need.

Think before you speak

Your parents probably told you this when you were a child, but many people still do not take a moment to think about the words they are about to say. __4__ There is a time and place for all words and tones of voice.

__5__ You will have to practice your communication skills before you can ever become an excellent communicator.

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A. This is not an overnight thing.

B. Singing a song for them is good.

C. Become fluent in body language.

D. Don't try to make the conversation go your way.

E. You should decide what you want to get in a conversation before you choose your words.

F. If you are too anxious, you can't look for the right body language to use in communication.

G. In fact, if everybody were excellent communicators, the world would be a much better place.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Moving away from home is both a good and a sad thing. It is every child's and every parent's goal to finally achieve __1__ but it is sad when it happens. One Sunday in August, my son and I worked to __2__ his car for a journey. He would move across the country after twenty years of __3__ under my roof. We started early, __4__ our work went slowly into the afternoon.

__5__ I was carefully packing the baggage, the Sunday baseball game came on. Our hometown Cardinals were playing the Atlanta Braves. __6__ unhappy thoughts about his departure (离开), I completely forgot about the game. Just then, my son called, "Dad, come on in. Let's __7__ the rest of the game." Looking at his red-colored eyes, I __8__ realized that he, too, found this to be a __9__ passage of time and that he, too, wanted to __10__ one last father-son moment. I led the way to the TV set without __11__.

There, __12__, we found the Cardinals lose 3-1. "How come they won the champion last season?" He said with doubt. "That's fine", I __13__ him, wanting so much to keep this last moment before he left. "Let's watch anyway."

Then came a __14__. The Cardinals took the lead. In that one moment we __15__ happiness, excitedly jumping up and down and experiencing a joy that I could __16__ imagine happening on that bittersweet afternoon. The __17__ of that day was replaced by enjoying an exciting baseball game. It was a wonderful feeling that made the day, the trip, and our life seem so __18__. And then he left.

I believe in __19__ moments that happen when I least expect them. Such moments appear and then disappear, just like my son as he drove off that afternoon to start a new __20__ in his life.

1. A. success　B. happiness
   C. separation　D. appreciation
2. A. decorate　B. prepare
   C. park　D. repair
3. A. living　B. studying
   C. working　D. staying
4. A. and　B. so
   C. or　D. but
5. A. If　B. Once
   C. As　D. Though
6. A. Impressed by　B. Lost in
   C. Excited about　D. Interested in
7. A. watch　B. continue
   C. finish　D. applaud
8. A. constantly　B. immediately
   C. usually　D. normally
9. A. rapid　B. pleasant
   C. slow　D. difficult
10. A. avoid　B. spare
    C. share　D. stand
11. A. hesitation　B. permission
    C. invitation　D. attention
12. A. amused　B. exhausted
    C. disappointed　D. embarrassed
13. A. complained　B. comforted
    C. ignored　D. upset
14. A. surprise　B. chance
    C. question　D. challenge
15. A. controlled　B. admitted
    C. reflected　D. regained
16. A. ever　B. always
    C. never　D. still
17. A. joy　B. sadness
    C. hope　D. tiredness
18. A. right　B. hard
    C. busy　D. short
19. A. crazy　B. tough
    C. exact　D. magical
20. A. project　B. career
    C. chapter　D. family

词汇积累

1. improve	*v.* 提高;改进
2. overnight	*adj.* 突然的;很快的
3. pack	*v.* 打包
4. champion	*n.* 冠军
5. experience	*v.* 经历

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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. When she heard the news, _____ (excite) tears came to her eyes.
2. Mr. Smith is a teacher _____ (respect) by all the students because of his high teaching level.
3. From the _____ look on his face, he must have seen something _____. (frighten)
4. "Things _____ (lose) never come again!" I couldn't help talking to myself after I broke up with my friend.
5. (**2019 · 江西九江一中月考**) I'm calling about the apartment you _____ (describe) the other day. Could you tell me more about it?
6. They _____ (clean) the room. You can move in now.
7. I found the lecture hard to follow because it _____ (start) when I arrived.
8. (**2018 · 河南郑州外国语学校期末考试**) Generally speaking, prices of daily goods _____ (buy) through the Internet are lower than store prices.
9. He had a wonderful childhood, _____ (travel) with his mother to all corners of the world.
10. —Kevin, you look worried. Is there anything wrong?
    —Well, I _____ (take) an interview and I'm waiting for the result.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. This kind of animal, calling koala bear, can only be found in Australia.

_____

2. —Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?
    —I went to Ningxia and had stayed there for one year, teaching as a volunteer.

_____

3. Up to now, nobody has come for the money discovering in the library.

_____

4. From your disappointing voice, I know that you failed your exam again.

_____

5. Suddenly there appeared a young girl dressing in white.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

When you visit the Oahu Island (瓦胡岛) of Hawaii, you cannot miss the North Shore.

It is home to some of the world's best surfing (冲浪运动).

Surfing along the North Shore during the winter is wonderful enough to ensure some surfing competitions. They are the Triple Crown of Surfing, the Reef Hawaii Pro, O'Neill World Cup of Surfing, and the Billabong Pipeline Masters.

It is a filming location.

The North Shore is the main filming location for most of the ABC's TV series *Lost*. It has also been the setting for movies like *Blue Crush*, a surfer film, and *Forgetting Sarah Marshall*. The TV show *Hawaii Five-0* also filmed scenes along the North Shore.

It is the best place to watch sea turtles.

Shark's Cove is said to be the best place where turtles hang out. However, Laniakea Beach is the most famous place for visitors to take a photo of sea turtles. They like to come right onto the beach and sunbathe. In fact this place also goes by the name "Turtle Beach".

People have been living there for a very long time.

For over 900 hundred years, people have lived along Oahu's North Shore. When Hawaiian settlements started expanding (扩张) north from the Big Island around 1,100 AD, some Hawaiian communities began to form on the north side of Oahu. They used the rich land to grow crops like sweet potatoes and so on.

As anyone who has seen the North Shore's beauty with his own eyes will tell you, it is no surprise that people have loved living along this coastline for centuries.

1. What can we know about the Reef Hawaii Pro?
    A. It tells a story about surfers.
    B. It offers the best filming location.
    C. It is a competition held in winter.
    D. It is the most popular surfing place.

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2. To take a photo of sea turtles, visitors should go to _____.

A. Shark's Cove　　B. the Big Island

C. the north side of Oahu　　D. Turtle Beach

3. By writing the passage, the author intends to tell us _____.

A. why the Oahu Island of Hawaii is popular

B. why visitors should travel to the North Shore

C. the history of the North Shore

D. people's life on the North Shore

B

Last summer holiday, I took a trip to Yunnan. It is in the southern part of our country. It is really a very beautiful place—grand mountains, clean rivers and kind people. Trees and flowers are seen everywhere. Every year there are lots and lots of visitors.

Maybe you have heard about the Stone Forest. There are all kinds of strange stones. Some of the small stones look like graceful girls, and the big stones look like handsome men. Other stones look like cats, peafowls (孔雀), double-edged swords, mice, elephants and so on. Of all the stones, the stone like a beautiful girl in a legend is the most famous. Its name is Ashima.

I also went to Lijiang. The roads in that city are just like the Eight Diagrams. Any road in the city goes to the centre of Lijiang. A river runs through the whole city. If you go along the river, you'll never get lost. There are many ethnic minority people in Yunnan. They are very cordial. And they all like singing and dancing. We danced with them around the campfire that night. I really had a good time.

I like the elephants and fruits there best. An elephant is even taller than me. I even mounted the elephant, though I was very afraid at first. But the elephant seemed very friendly. I took some photos with it. The fruits there are very fresh and delicious. They are very good for our health.

The trip to Yunnan impressed me greatly. I will never forget it.

4. Which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of Yunnan?

A. Grand mountains.　　B. Clean rivers.

C. Kind people.　　D. Good transport.

5. The underlined word "cordial" in the third paragraph means "_____".

A. strange　　B. friendly

C. poor　　D. unhappy

6. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. There are all kinds of strange stones in the Stone Forest in Yunnan.

B. Some of the stones look like animals while some others look like people.

C. The elephant is tail and fierce to visitors when it's hungry.

D. Yunnan had a nice impression on the writer.

7. The suitable title of the passage is "_____".

A. A Good Impression

B. A Trip to Yunnan

C. A Visit to the Stone Forest

D. The Beautiful Paradise

Ⅱ. 短文改错

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

词汇积累

1. be home to	是……的所在地
2. location	*n.* 位置;所在地
3. graceful	*adj.* 优雅的
4. mount	*v.* 骑上;登上
5. impress	*v.* 给……留下深刻印象

难句解读

As anyone who has seen the North Shore's beauty with his own eyes will tell you, it is no surprise that people have loved living along this coastline for centuries.

[**分析**] as 引导非限制性定语从句,意为"正如……一样",who 引导定语从句修饰 anyone,It is no surprise that 意为"……是不惊奇的",it 的形式主语,that 从句作真正的主语。

[**翻译**] 正如任何亲眼看到北岸美的人所告诉你的那样,几个世纪以来人们喜欢沿着这个海岸线行走是不吃惊的。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. distance *n.* 距离;远方 *vt.* 与……疏远

(1) in _____ distance　在远处;在远方

(2) at/from _____ distance　稍远处;隔一段距离

(3) be _____　离……遥远

2. abandoned *adj.* 被遗弃的;被抛弃的;放纵的

(1) _____ *vt.*　放弃;遗弃;抛弃 *n.* 放任;放纵

(2) abandon oneself _____　沉湎于;纵情于……

(3) _____ abandon　恣意地;放纵地;尽情地

3. frighten *vt.* 使吃惊;惊吓

(1) frighten sb. _____ doing sth.　吓得某人做某事

(2) frighten sb. _____ death　把某人吓得要死

(3) _____ *adj.*　令人恐惧的;可怕的

(4) _____ *adj.*　感到害怕的;受到惊吓的

(5) _____ fright　害怕地

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. get on 上(车、船等);进展;进行;相处;继续进行下去

(1) get _____　下(车、船等)

(2) get _____　上(车);进入;陷入

(3) get _____ (well) with　进展(顺利);与……相处(得好)

2. refer to 指的是;提到;涉及;参考;查阅

(1) refer to... _____...　把……称作……

(2) in/with _____ to　关于

3. take off (飞机)起飞;开始成功;脱去(衣服等);匆匆离开;休假

(1) take _____　拿走;夺走

(2) take _____　收回;带回;使回忆起

(3) take _____　吸收;理解;欺骗;收容

(4) take _____　接管;接任;控制

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. what 与名词连用构成感叹句

And **what a ride**!

[仿写]　唐诗在中国文化中起的作用多么重要啊!

_____ Tang Poetry plays in Chinese culture!

2. Would you mind ...? 后面接名词、代词、动名词以及 **if** 引导的从句

Would you mind showing me your ticket? /**Would you mind if I saw** your ticket?

[仿写]　外面太吵了,你介意我关上门吗?

It is too noisy outside. _____ the door?

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. 我经常听到有人提到桂林美丽的风景。(refer to, scenery)

_____

_____

2. 我们暑假乘飞机去桂林进行了一次长途旅行. (journey)

_____

_____

3. 我们上了一辆出租车,一直坐到机场才下车。(get into, out of)

_____

_____

4. 乘务员(stewardess)要求我们系好安全带,说飞机就要起飞了。(take off)

_____

_____

5. 在飞机上我们可以看到远处的山脉和河流。(in the distance)

_____

_____

6. 半夜时分,开始下起雨来。(at midnight)

_____

_____

7. 第二天,我们看到了多么不一样的桂林啊!(what 引导的感叹句)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Module 4　A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *n.*　调查
2. _____ *vi.*　听起来
3. _____ *vt.*　打扰;烦扰;麻烦
4. _____ *vt.*　接近
5. _____ *vt.*　交换
6. _____ *vt.*　买得起;有能力支付
7. _____ *vt.*　联络;联系(某人)
8. _____ *n.*　四邻;街坊
9. _____ *adj.*　有吸引力的;吸引人的
10. _____ *adj.*　幸运的;吉祥的
11. _____ *n.*　旅游者;观光客
12. _____ *n.*　租金
13. _____ *vi.*　饿死
14. _____ *adj.*　失业的;没有工作的
15. _____ *vi.*　死里逃生;大难不死
16. _____ *vt.*　停车

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　修建;提升
2. _____　到目前为止
3. _____　摆脱
4. _____　许多;大量
5. _____　上升
6. _____　归还;偿还
7. _____　做成;成功
8. _____　在周末

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. It is/has been + 一段时间 + since . . . 表示“自从……已经多长时间了”。

_____（已经六年了）we last saw each other, you know.

2. this is the first time（that）. . . 意为“第一次……”,从句要用现在完成时。

And this is the first time _____（我参观你的家乡）.

3. the + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + 定语从句,定语从句常用现在完成时。

. . . this is one of the most attractive places _____（我去过的）.

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. **Fast-reading**

Look at the title “A Lively City” and the picture in the text and tell us which city Xiao Li and John are talking about.

_____

Ⅱ. **Careful-reading**

Read the text and choose the best answers.

1. Where is the most wonderful part of the city?

A. In the western district.

B. In the eastern district.

C. In the Gulangyu Island.

D. In the northern district.

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2. The climate in Xiamen is _____.

A. cool in summer and warm in winter

B. hot and dry in summer, cold in winter

C. not very hot and wet in summer, but quite cold in winter

D. very hot and wet in summer, but quite cold in winter

3. We can know from the text that _____.

A. there are a lot of fish in the sea

B. tourists may annoy local people

C. the weather there is wet in winter

D. people there like swimming in the sea

4. If the dialogue develops, what's the talking topic for the dialogue?

A. The food of Xiamen.

B. The beautiful scenery of Xiamen.

C. The weather of Xiamen.

D. The touring industry of Xiamen.

Ⅲ. Study-reading

Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. Fifteen-year-old Lin Xiaoyun lives in the countryside in southern Liaoning, about fifty miles away from the city of Dalian.

句式分析

Fifteen- year- old Lin Xiaoyun lives in the countryside
（作定语　　句子主干）
in southern Liaoning, about fifty miles...Dalian.
（countryside的定语　　countryside的定语）

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. It's been six years since we last saw each other, you know.

句式分析

It's been six years | since we last... other, | you know.
主句　　时间状语从句　　插入语

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. You know, I've seen quite a lot of China and I've visited some beautiful cities, but this is one of the most attractive places I've been to.

句式分析

主干句一：You know, I've seen quite a lot of China and I've visited some beautiful cities,
（You know, 插入语　　I've seen quite a lot of China 并列分句一　　and I've visited some beautiful cities, 并列分句二；and 并列连词）
主干句二：but this is one of the most attractive places I've been to.
（but 转折连词　　I've been to. 定语从句修饰places）

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

I moved into a new house in July. Since then I have met a few of my neighbours who are very nice people. For Christmas, I thought I would do something nice for each of the neighbours I knew. There were nine neighbours whom I knew by name or spoke with often when I was out in my yard. I knew which houses they lived in.

I decided to add one more to my list. This lady I decided to add lives down the street from me. I meet her every morning walking to work as I drive down the street. She always smiles to me. But I had no idea who she was and which house she lived in.

I planned to make small fruit baskets and leave them on my neighbours' front porches（门廊）on Christmas Eve. I signed the cards: "Happy Holidays from 5104 Nothumberland Road."

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I saved the last for the friendly lady. I finally decided on a house where I met her each morning and guessed that it was hers.

My neighbours really appreciated the baskets and would tell me as they saw me in the yard or they would call, and a couple even came by to thank me.

This morning I found a small note in the mailbox. It was addressed simply: Resident, 5104 Northumberland Road.

The thank-you card really caught me by surprise. I opened it and read the message. "Thank you for the lovely fruit baskets you left on our porch. It was very thoughtful. Richard Kelly passed away last week. He talked a lot about how nice it was that someone remembered him in his time of illness. He really appreciated it."

I had no idea who Richard Kelly was and that he had been seriously ill. I had left that nice lady's basket on his porch by mistake. I wanted to say sorry, but that would be wrong. I believe that Mr Kelly was meant to have that basket because he was dying. I hate that nice lady did not get to receive a fruit basket on Christmas, but I believe if she knew what had happened, she would be happy. I feel pleased to have helped Richard Kelly's last days be more cheerful.

1. How many Christmas gifts did the author intend to send?

A. Nine.　　B. Eight.

C. Ten.　　D. Eleven.

2. Where did the friendly lady live?

A. She lived at the end of Northumberland Road.

B. Her address was 5104 Northumberland Road.

C. She was thought to share a house with Mr Kelly.

D. The author was not sure about her address at all.

3. How did the author's neighbours respond to his gifts?

A. They liked the gifts very much and were thankful.

B. They were thankful that they wanted to be friends.

C. They all made phone calls to say "thank you".

D. They all visited him by person to show gratitude.

4. What does the author mean in the last paragraph?

A. He was regretful that the nice lady didn't receive his gift.

B. He was glad to have made Mr Kelly's life more pleasant.

C. He thought Richard Kelly deserved to receive that basket.

D. The nice lady was happy to sacrifice to make Kelly happy.

B

(2018·宁夏平罗中学期末)

I used to think education was the most important thing in my life. Recently my attitude has begun to change, although I still hold that it is essential for everyone in the world today. As a top junior student in my college, I was asked to make a speech on how to learn English well. Standing in front of the audience and facing so many freshmen, I was trembling. I didn't remember any word that I had prepared. I ran out of the conference room without finishing my speech, leaving everyone puzzled. I cried that night in my room, feeling that I was a loser. Studying takes up so much of my time that I feel unable to really develop myself. I am just storing knowledge, yet I fail to communicate with others. I have received many awards in school, but they don't necessarily reflect anything about me. I don't know how to socialize. When I leave school I fear I will be of no use to society.

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I realize that everyone has his own way of living. I want to change my lifestyle. Of course I will keep studying. Yet I plan to look for a part-time job, which might turn out to be a good chance to get to know society. I still believe that working my hardest makes me happy. I will still stay on in college. But I will not allow it to shelter me from the real world.

5. The underlined word "essential" in Paragraph 1 probably means "_____".

A. impossible　　B. unnecessary

C. important　　D. useful

6. From the passage we can learn that the author _____.

A. comes to know how important it is to make some money

B. realizes that it is more important to develop oneself than just to learn knowledge

C. does not think education is an important thing in her life any more

D. thinks that communication with others is more important than education

7. The author feels fearful that she will be of no use to society mainly because _____.

A. she is unable to develop herself

B. studying takes too much of her time

C. she does not know how to communicate with others

D. she feels that she is a failure

Ⅱ. 语法填空

(2019·天津市实验中学高三月考)

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia, on August 27, 1910. She attended the government school near her home until she was eighteen. At that time, some doctors and nurses from Yugoslavia were working in India, and they often 1. _____(write) to the school about their work. She decided to join them one day.

When 2. _____(leave) school, she first went to Britain. Then a year later she went to India, where she began to be trained to be a teacher. After 3. _____(train), she was sent to Calcutta, 4. _____ she taught geography at a school and soon after became headmistress. 5. _____, although she loved teaching, in 1946 Mother Teresa left the school and went to work in the poor parts of Calcutta. Later she was trained to become a nurse in Patna, 6. _____ then began her work 7. _____(help) the poor and comforting the dying in the streets of the city. Slowly, 8. _____(other) came to help her, and her work spread to other parts of India.

Mother Teresa is a well-known person. Many photos of her were taken when she traveled around the world to open new schools and hospitals in poor countries. In 1979, she was 9. _____(give) the Nobel Prize for the lifetime of love and 10. _____(serve) she had given to the poor.

词汇积累

1. add... to...	把……加到……上
2. sign	*v.* 签名;签字
3. by mistake	错误地;错拿某物
4. freshman	*n.*(中学或大学的)一年级学生;新手
5. store	*v.* 贮存

难句解读

He talked a lot about how nice it was that someone remembered him in his time of illness.

[**分析**] how 引导宾语从句,it 是形式主语,that 引导真正的主句。

[**翻译**] 关于有人在他生病的时候还记得他是多么的好,他谈论了很多。

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Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. We students should often _____（交换）ideas with our parents.
2. I'm sorry to _____（打扰，麻烦）you about so many questions on such an occasion.
3. After we _____（幸存）that night, we were confident that everything else would be all right.
4. Although your idea _____（听起来）good, I don't think it will work in reality.
5. Please _____（联络）me by e-mail if you are interested.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Thousands of animals _____（starve）in the last two weeks because of the heavy snow.
2. Some online games are so _____（attract）that many teens find it hard to get rid of them.
3. We got stuck in the rain, but _____（fortunate）, some local villagers helped us out.
4. Since the _____（organise）was founded, it has done a lot to help the poor.
5. Xi'an is a _____（fascinate）city full of ancient buildings and I hope to visit it again.
6. Every winter, a lot of people travel south to get away _____ the cold weather in the north.
7. So far, our school _____（receive）eleven exchange students from England.
8. The manager says he really can't afford _____（wait）another day, because he is very busy.
9. One should not be bothered _____ one's personal gains or losses.
10. Do you know how long it is _____ we last saw each other.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. Didn't you know that it was the third time you made the same mistake?

_____

2. Who thought of the good approach to do the work?

_____

3. Those who survived from the earthquake gathered together in memory of their lost friends.

_____

4. Sounded sweet, the song is very popular with young people.

_____

5. As a great many of people will visit during the Olympics, more hotels will be built.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

Do you know Australia? Australia is the largest island in the world. It is a little smaller than China. It is in the south of the earth. __1__ The population of Australia is nearly as large as that of Shanghai. __2__ The cities in Australia have got little air or water pollution. The sky is blue and the water is clean. You can clearly see fish swimming in the river. Plants grow very well, too.

Last month we visited Perth, the biggest city in Western Australia, and went to an exhibition of wild flowers. __3__ We had a wonderful time. Perth is famous for its beautiful wild flowers. Every year Perth has the exhibition of wild flowers in spring.

After visiting Perth, we spent the rest of the day in the countryside. We sat down and had a rest near a path at the foot of a hill. It was quiet and we enjoyed ourselves. Suddenly we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. __4__ There were about three hundred sheep coming towards us down the path. __5__ After a short drive from any town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep. Sheep, sheep, everywhere are sheep.

A. The government has made enough laws to reduce pollution.
B. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world.
C. Australia is famous for its sheep and kangaroos.
D. Australia is big, but its population is not large.
E. What we saw made us pick up all our things and run back to the car as quickly as we could.
F. There we saw a large number of wild flowers we had never seen before.
G. The people of Australia are very hard-working.

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Ⅱ. 完形填空

（2019·江西九江一中月考）

I was fifteen years old when Dad called my two younger brothers and me into the entertainment room of our house. I was __1__! I thought we would play games or even see movies together! "Bring a notebook and something to write with," said my dad __2__ we reached the entertainment room. My brothers and I stopped dead in our tracks and __3__ each other in horror! His request was unusual, and our excitement turned to __4__. We __5__ that games or movies were not the reason we were called out.

As we went back for a notebook and pencil, we __6__ to think about the reason for this gathering. We thought family meeting was not __7__ because Mom was out shopping. In the entertainment room, we found three chairs __8__ a huge blackboard. Dad asked us to sit down, "I want your full __9__. We are going to have a weekly meeting every Saturday morning. That is __10__ I've called you here," he said, sounding businesslike. "I'm going to teach you what I've learned about life. So take it __11__."

For the next five years, rain or sunshine, in sickness or in health. Dad __12__ us once a week. He taught us on a variety of __13__ —manners, the importance of education, respect for others, home repairs, and the list went __14__. We filled one notebook after another, which we all __15__ well.

As I came to my eighteenth birthday, the lessons became __16__ lessons and then every other month, until they slowly drifted away. My brothers and I were older, and we had school activities, sports activities and job responsibilities that became very __17__ to manage.

It's been years now since we had those classes with Dad. We are __18__ with careers (事业) and wives of our own. Very often, __19__, one of us has a situation where we need help from Dad. At this time, we __20__ take out our notebooks; we needn't call home.

1. A. surprised　B. eager
   C. disappointed　D. excited
2. A. unless　B. before
   C. until　D. since
3. A. stare at　B. aim at
   C. seek for　D. pay attention to
4. A. amazement　B. sadness
   C. fear　D. relief
5. A. decided　B. appreciated
   C. hoped　D. admitted
6. A. wanted　B. continued
   C. refused　D. forgot
7. A. convenient　B. important
   C. interesting　D. possible
8. A. turning to　B. connecting with
   C. faced with　D. making up
9. A. attention　B. imagination
   C. attraction　D. consideration
10. A. because　B. when
    C. where　D. why
11. A. seriously　B. logically
    C. hopefully　D. faithfully
12. A. protected　B. helped
    C. taught　D. joined
13. A. methods　B. contents
    C. problems　D. subjects
14. A. on　B. with
    C. up　D. by
15. A. used　B. kept
    C. understood　D. knew
16. A. weekly　B. regular
    C. monthly　D. informal
17. A. foolish　B. difficult
    C. necessary　D. unusual
18. A. grown　B. familiar
    C. bored　D. careful
19. A. instead　B. therefore
    C. however　D. besides
20. A. just　B. seldom
    C. still　D. hardly

词汇积累

1. exhibition	*n.* 展览
2. path	*n.* 小路
3. entertainment	*n.* 娱乐
4. gathering	*n.* 聚集;集会
5. drift away	渐渐离开

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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. —Oh no! We're late. The train _____(leave).
   —That's OK. We'll catch the next train to London.
2. It is the first time that Ms. Jones _____(be) to China. She wants to exchange her US dollars for the RMB.
3. (**2019 · 河北衡水二中期中考试**) I won't tell the student the answer to the math problem until he _____(work) on it for more than an hour.
4. (**2019 · 山东枣庄八中月考**) I _____(hear) a lot of good things about you since I came back from abroad.
5. Once you _____(make) a promise, you shouldn't break it.
6. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances _____(discover) in the past decades.
7. (**2018 · 广东广州六中期末考试**) Ever since the Greens moved to the countryside half a year ago, the family _____(enjoy) better health.
8. Up to now, the program _____(save) thousands of children who would otherwise have died.
9. —What about your trip to China?
   —Very good. Now I _____(get) used to having Chinese food.
10. (**2019 · 山西忻州一中月考**) It is ten years since I _____(leave) my hometown, but it is still in my mind.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. So far this year our team had won every match.
   _____
2. You kept the book since last week, so I hope you can return it as soon as possible.
   _____
3. Lily and I agreed to meet at 8:00 a. m. at my home, but so far she hadn't turned up yet.
   _____
4. —When shall we restart our business?
   —Not until we will have finished our plan.
   _____
5. Shakespeare's play *Hamlet* has made into at least ten different films in the last few years.
   _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

What does it take to be a good neighbor? Over the years I have had all kinds of neighbors, ones that were enjoyable and others that were to be avoided at all costs.



One of the most important things in being a good neighbor is to respect a person's privacy (隐私). When someone new moves into the neighborhood it is a good idea to watch them to see how friendly you should be. If you go rushing over as soon as they move in, they may think you are going to be one of those neighbors that come over at all times of the day, not respecting their privacy.

It is a good idea always to be friendly to everyone in the neighborhood. This can not only put you on good terms with them, but will also be a form of protection for your family and home. If you wave as they drive by or offer a friendly hello while they are out in their yard, this shows that you respect them. If you are friendly to them, they are much more likely to watch out for any wrong doings going on around your home while you are out and let you know if anything happens.

Another way of being a good neighbor is to be helpful in times of need. If you see that they are in need of a helping hand doing something or in times of a disaster (灾难), it is good to offer your help. Even though you have never really talked to the people down the street, they are willing to take the time to help out a neighbor in need.

In conclusion, if you respect people's privacy, treat them kindly and be helpful when you see they are in need, you will be a great neighbor and anyone would be happy to have you next door!

1. If you are getting along well with your neighbors you can _____.
   A. have your own privacy
   B. often visit their yard
   C. make close friends with them
   D. keep your family members safe

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2. What's the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

A. Neighbors should help each other.

B. Everybody probably gets into trouble.

C. Neighbors should respect each other.

D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

3. In the opinion of the author, neighbors should always be _____.

A. helpful, strong and kind

B. honest, active and friendly

C. respectful, friendly and helpful

D. polite, honest and kind

B

(2018·江西吉安高一期末)

The morning had been a disaster. My tooth was aching, and I'd been in an argument with a friend. Her words still hurt: "The trouble with you is that you won't put yourself in my place. Can't you see things from my point of view?" I shook my head stubbornly—and felt the ache in my tooth. I'd thought I could hold out till my dentist came back from holiday, but the pain was really unbearable. I started calling the dentists in the phone book, but no one could see me immediately. Finally, at about lunchtime, I got lucky.

"If you come by right now," the receptionist said, "the dentist will fit you in."

I took my purse and keys and rushed to my car. But suddenly I began to doubt about the dentist. What kind of dentist would be so eager to treat someone at such short notice? Why wasn't he as busy as the others?

In the dentist's office, I sat down and looked around. I saw nothing but the bare walls and I became even more worried. The assistant noticed my nervousness and placed her warm hand over my ice-cold one.

When I told her my fears, she laughed and said, "Don't worry. The dentist is very good."

"How long do I have to wait for him?" I asked impatiently.

"Come on, he is coming. Just lie down and relax. And enjoy the artwork," the assistant said.

"The artwork?" I was puzzled.

The chair went back. Suddenly I smiled. There was a beautiful picture, right where I could enjoy it: on the ceiling. How considerate the dentist was! At that moment, I began to understand what my friend meant by her words.

What a relief!

4. Which of the following best describes the author's feeling that morning?

A. Cheerful.　　B. Nervous.

C. Satisfied.　　D. Upset.

5. What made the author begin to doubt about the dentist?

A. The dentist's being as busy as the other dentists.

B. The dentist's agreeing to treat her at very short notice.

C. The surroundings of the dentist's office.

D. The laughing assistant of the dentist.

6. Why did the author suddenly smile?

A. Because the dentist came at last.

B. Because the chair went back.

C. Because she saw a picture on the ceiling.

D. Because the assistant kept comforting her.

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Dear Mike,

How are you doing? Thank you for your help and good treat while I was stayed in Sydney last summer vacation. You were so kindly and friendly to treat me to the local food, and take us to do a lot of sightseeing. It's really nice to visit Sydney, which beautiful scenery and delicious food gave me a better impression. I have a great time here and learned a lot about Sydney. Mike, are you free these days? I would like to invite you visit China. I'll act like a guide to show you around the places of interests in my hometown.

Yours,
Li Hua

词汇积累

1. on good terms with	与……关系好
2. watch out	保持警觉
3. disaster	*n.* 灾难
4. stubbornly	*adv.* 倔强地;顽固地
5. dentist	*n.* 牙医

难句解读

If you are friendly to them, they are much more likely to watch out for any wrong doings going on around your home while you are out and let you know if anything happens.

[**分析**] if 引导条件状语从句,while 引导时间状语从句,第二个 if 意为"是否"。

[**翻译**] 如果你对他们友好,他们更可能在你不在时对你家周围的坏事保持警惕并让你知道是否发生了什么事情。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. afford *vt.* 买得起;有能力支付;(有时间)做;承担得起(后果);提供;给予

(1) afford _____　　负担得起做某事(的费用)

(2) afford sb. sth. = afford sth. _____ sb.　　给予某人某物;提供给某人某物

(3) _____ *adj.*　　能承担得起的

2. approach *v.* 接近;靠近;找(某人)商量;着手处理 *n.* 接近;通道;方法;途径

(1) an approach _____ (doing) sth.　　(做)某事的方法/途径

(2) _____ the approach _____　　在快到……的时候

(3) with autumn _____　　随着秋天的到来

3. survive *vi.* 死里逃生;大难不死 *vt.* 比……活得长;从……中逃生

(1) _____　　(经历意外、战争、疾病等后)幸存;活下来

(2) survive _____　　靠……生存下来

(3) A _____ B (by...)　　A 比 B 活得长(……)

(4) _____ *n.*　　幸存;残留下来的人(物)

(5) _____ *n.*　　幸存者

4. bother *vt.* 打扰;烦扰;麻烦;花费时间、精力(做某事) *n.* 麻烦;不便利

(1) bother sb. _____ sth.　　为某事打扰或麻烦某人

(2) It _____ that/to do sth.　　使某人苦恼的是

(3) Don't bother.　　_____

5. exchange *vt.* & *n.* 交换;交流;兑换

(1) exchange A _____ B　　以 A 交换 B

(2) _____ exchange _____...　　作为交换;互换

(3) exchange sth. _____ sb.　　与某人交换某物

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. get away from 摆脱;离开;逃脱

(1) get _____　　走开;逃离;外出度假

(2) get _____　　克服(困难);从(病或损失等)中恢复过来

(3) get _____　　通过;(工作)完成;接通(电话)

2. put up 修建;建造;举起;架起;张贴;投宿;(为……)提供膳宿;提高(价钱)

(1) put _____　　储存(钱);把……收拾起来

(2) put _____　　向前移动;提出(意见、建议)

(3) put _____　　推迟;拖延;让……下车

(4) put up _____　　容忍;忍受;忍耐;受苦

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. It be + 时间段 + since ...,意为"自从……已有多长时间了"。主句中若 be 为 is/has been, since 从句用一般过去时;若 be 为 was,则从句用过去完成时。

It's been six years since we last **saw** each other, you know.

[仿写]　我离开北京已经有三年了。

_____ since I _____ Beijing.

2. this is the first time (that)... 意为"第一次……",从句要用现在完成时。

And **this is the first time** I've visited your hometown.

[仿写]　这是我第一次被邀请给这个学校的学生做演讲。

This is the first time that _____ to give a lecture to the students in this school.

3. the + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + 定语从句。

.... this is one of **the most attractive places I've been to.**

[仿写]　曹文轩写的《草房子》是我读过的最棒的小说之一。

The Grass House written by Cao Wenxuan is one of the best novels _____.

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. 一天,我在海边看到一座很多年以前修建的城堡。(put up)

_____

_____

2. 城堡里面住着一个看上去像个男孩的女孩。(look like)

_____

_____

3. 她来这里已经一年了。(be + 一段时间 + since 从句)

_____

_____

4. 前几天,那是我第一次听到她弹钢琴。(It be the first time + that从句)

_____

_____

5. 琴音听上去像是一个很悲哀的故事。(sound)

_____

_____

6. 每天傍晚她都会在城堡上站一会儿看落日。(for a while)

_____

_____

7. 不幸的是,昨天有人发现她在城堡里饿死了。(unfortunately, starve)

_____

_____

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Module 5　A Lesson in a Lab

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Vocabulary and Speaking

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *vi.*　膨胀
2. _____ *n.*　混合物
3. _____ *n.*　电
4. _____ *n.*　阶段;时期
5. _____ *n.*　结论
6. _____ *n.*　目标;目的
7. _____ *adj.*　与电有关的;用电的
8. _____ *n.*　设备;装备
9. _____ *vi.*　(化学)反应
10. _____ *vi.*　形成
11. _____ *n.*　天平
12. _____ *vi.*　漂浮
13. _____ *n.*　(常作复数)设备;工具
14. _____ *vt.*　煮;煮沸

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____　把……按顺序排列;使……有条理
2. _____　往……加入……
3. _____　过去(常常)
4. _____　在……领域
5. _____　为……感到骄傲/自豪
6. _____　应当;理应
7. _____　请做吧;请用吧;开始做某事
8. _____　使不进入;避开(某事)

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. "倍数 + 比较级 + than"为倍数表达法之一

The earth is _____ (49 倍大) the moon.

2. It is + *adj.* + to do ..., it 是形式主语, to do 不定式是真正的主语

_____ (很难想象) a world without metals.

3. "the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..."结构,意为"越……,就越……"

_____ you are, _____ you'll see. 你离得越近,看到的就越多。

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. **Fast-reading**

1. Skim Passage A and choose the main idea of it.

A. The different uses of metals.

B. The reaction of metals with different substances.

C. the reaction of metals with oxygen.

D. The importance of metals.

2. In Passage B, the simple scientific experiment consists of three parts:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

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Ⅱ. Careful-reading

Choose the best answers according to Passage A and Passage B.

1. The first sentence "It is hard to think of a world without metals." will make us think _____.

A. metals make up the world

B. metals play a greatly important role in the world

C. there would be no world if there were no metals

D. it is difficult for us to live in the world of metals

2. The table in the passage is arranged in order of _____.

A. metal kinds

B. reaction activities

C. values of metal

D. the first letters of the words

3. Which of the following metals reacts the most with water?

A. Copper.　　B. Iron.

C. Aluminium.　　D. Sodium.

4. The experiment in Passage B shows us _____.

A. how iron rusts with air

B. iron is quite easy to rust

C. how to prevent iron from rusting

D. how iron reacts with air and with water

5. "Air-free water" means _____.

A. air with a lot of water　　B. air without water

C. water with a lot of air　　D. water without air

6. If some clean iron nails are put in a damp（潮湿的）place for a week, the nails will _____.

A. rust　　B. not rust

C. form an oxide　　D. keep the place dry

Ⅲ. Study-reading

Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. When we use metals, it is important to know how they react with different substances, for example, water and oxygen.

句式分析

When we use metals, ← when 引导时间状语从句
it is important to know ← 真正的主语
↳形式主语
how they react with different substances,
how引导宾语从句
for example, water and oxygen. ← 插入语

尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. Here is a table with the metals that react most at the top, and the metals that react least at the bottom.

句式分析

句子主干：Here is a table

↑with 短语作定语修饰 table ↑

with the metals　and the metals

↑that 定语从句修饰 metals ↑

that react most at the top, that react least at the bottom.

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. Aim: To find out if iron rusts (a) in dry air; (b) in water that has no air in it (air-free water); (c) in ordinary water.

句式分析

句中不定式短语作目的状语；that 引导定语从句，修饰 water。

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

It was the end of the school term and my son Tom had less than three months left before he would finish his six years at high school. During that time he developed a love for basketball. Sadly, because of my work over the last twelve months, I had only been able to attend a few of his games; however, I was determined to get to his last game for the school term.

Tom's team led by just over 20 points at the end of the first half. The second half changed as the other team quickly came back. Tom's team started to miss an increasing number of shots. It was at that point that the coach called his first timeout.

The spectators (观众) became quiet as the coach spoke to them. He had the team standing in a half circle, but he squatted (蹲) down, looking up at them and giving some very clear instructions on what they needed to do in the last couple of minutes. As he stood up to allow the team to return to the court, I saw he gave some further words of encouragement to all of them.

You could see that he knew that the team was fighting to save the game and that he needed to lift their spirits. By squatting down he placed himself in a position where he was talking up to them, rather than down or at them, and as the players went back onto the court his words of encouragement served to lift their energy and spirits.

Well, Tom's team went on to win the final by 5 points. As I drove away I thought about what can happen to us all in our everyday life. One of my favourite quotes is about the half filled glass of water—"Is the glass half empty or half full?" Like the coach, the answer to this quote all depends on how you look at things.

1. Why did the writer go to see his son play basketball?

A. Because his son would graduate from high school.

B. Because he felt sorry for never watching his son play.

C. Because it was a final his son played a key role in.

D. Because he had a strong interest in basketball himself.

2. By squatting down, the coach wanted to _____.

A. talk about where the players were doing wrong

B. make the players feel better

C. prevent spectators from hearing what he said

D. show his anger at the bad performance of the players

3. What is the writer's attitude towards the coach?

A. Negative.　　B. Supportive.

C. Interested.　　D. Unconcerned.

4. What can we infer from the passage?

A. A father should care about his son at school.

B. Playing hard is rewarded with a close match.

C. What a coach says has the most influence on players.

D. Looking at things positively is important in hard times.

B

I remember the day when I first learned to ride a bike. It was a frightening, yet fun experience. My grandfather was the one who taught me, and he helped me when I got hurt. The first time I got on a bike, I had no idea what I was doing, and just felt everything went wrong. My grandfather told me to just put my feet on the pedals and start pedaling (骑自行车). He also told me he would hold onto the back of the bike the whole time, yet he didn't.

As soon as I started trying to balance myself, he let go. I happened to look back just then. I was scared to death that I was going to fall and hurt myself. My mind went blank from pedaling, and I just wanted to get off. I forgot how to use the

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brakes (刹车) and fell right off the bike. Suddenly I cried, but my grandfather kept encouraging me to get up and try again, and after about 15 minutes, I finally stopped crying, got up and tried again.

As soon as I started pedaling again, my trousers got caught in the chain, and I fell flat on my face and hit my nose. Since that happened, my grandfather decided to call it a day and try again the next morning. The next morning I woke up bright and early, and very eager to try to ride my bike. My nose felt better, so I wasn't that afraid of falling any more.

Though I knew there were a lot of obstacles on the way to mastering the skills of riding a bike, I believed I could do well with my grandfather's help. After all, riding a bike was what I wanted to do eagerly.

5. How was the author when he was on the bike first?

A. He didn't know where he would be going.

B. He thought everything around him was wrong.

C. He was at a loss about what and how to do next.

D. He put his feet on the pedals and started pedaling.

6. What does the underlined part in the passage mean?

A. Remember what happened this day.

B. Make the author feel happy.

C. Stop practicing bicycling.

D. Go on to ride a bike.

7. What is the author's attitude towards his grandfather?

A. Supportive.　　B. Grateful.

C. Indifferent.　　D. Critical.

8. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. The Experience I First Rode a Bike

B. The Difficulty I Met with Grandfather

C. The First Time I Got My Own Bike

D. The Great Moment I stayed with Grandfather

Ⅱ. 语法填空

Metals are very important in the world. Different metals have different 1. _____ (use). For example, steel is used in cars, and iron is used in 2. _____ (electricity) equipment. But above all, when we use metals, 3. _____ is very important to know 4. _____ they react with different substances, such as water and oxygen. Otherwise they will keep the equipment from 5. _____ (work) well. The 6. _____ (react) of metals with these substances can 7. _____ (put) in order. Potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium 8. _____ zinc react most with oxygen, water or steam while copper and iron react 9. _____ (little). As we all know, if iron is heated in oxygen, it will react slowly but will not form 10. _____ oxide. On the other hand, if it is put together with water or steam, there will be a partial reaction.

词汇积累

1. determined	*adj.* 有决心的
2. timeout	*n.* 暂时休息
3. quote	*n.* 引用
4. pedal	*v.* 骑自行车
5. obstacle	*n.* 障碍(物);困难

难句解读

Though I knew there were a lot of obstacles on the way to mastering the skills of riding a bike, I believed I could do well with my grandfather's help.

[**分析**] though 引导让步状语从句, on the way to do sth. 意为"做某事的路上", with sb's help 意为"在某人的帮助之下"。

[**翻译**] 尽管我知道在掌握骑自行车技能的过程中有很多困难,但我相信在祖父的帮助下我能做好。

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Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. One of the _____(目标) of the organisation is to help the poor women in this country become independent.
2. In the eyes of most people, Jane is a(n) _____(普通的) girl without special talents.
3. When the superstar appeared on the _____(舞台), all the audience stood up to applaud.
4. A solution began to _____(形成) in her mind.
5. He gave a series of _____(讲座) on French literature last week.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. The scientists made the _____(conclude) that water once existed on Mars according to those pictures.
2. I will never forget their _____(react) when they got the unexpected gifts.
3. Some teaching _____(equip), together with 300 books, has been sent to that school.
4. Although _____(astonish) at what he heard, Peter didn't say anything.
5. The _____(mix) tasted terrible and the boy couldn't help making a face.
6. Our motherland launched another satellite last week, and all of us were proud _____ it.
7. He was as busy as a bee trying to put the house _____ order.
8. _____(find) out more information about the key university, you can visit its website.
9. There have been many improvements in _____ area of language teachings since the 1990s.
10. Walls and drains have been built to keep sand and water _____ of the greenhouse.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. He used to play games on the Internet, but now he is used to read before sleeping.

_____

2. We came to the conclusion which he was against our plan.

_____

3. The rainy weather added our trouble on the journey.

_____

4. That is hard to imagine that he can learn three hundred words in a day.

_____

5. Mixing with tiny drops of rain, the wind blew across our faces.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

How to Grow Plants in the Classroom

Growing plants in the classroom is an excellent way to get students excited about science!

Start with seeds in the classroom. __1__ They can do this by putting seeds or beans in wet paper towels and then in a clear plastic bag. The seeds should begin coming out in a few days, which can give the students an idea of what is happening underground when plants begin to grow.

Continue with seeds in the classroom. At the same time as the seeds are beginning to come out, plant the same type of seeds in soil. __2__ They can also predict how long it will be before the seeds come out and are seen above the soil.

__3__ A quick Internet search should let you know which plants are native to your area. This can connect the plant-growing in the classroom with natural history and other social studies lessons. Also, after growing the plants in your classroom, you can take the students on field trios to see where the plants grow naturally.

Explore the needs of plants. __4__ You can know what they actually need by growing plants in the classroom and making observations along the way.

In all, growing plants in the classroom is sure to be an exciting science lesson. __5__ They can train their creativity with their own gardens.

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A. What do plants need to stay alive?

B. Grow native plants in your classroom.

C. Try to start an outdoor garden in your school.

D. Carrots and tomatoes can be grown easily.

E. Students of all ages learn more knowledge from growing things.

F. Students can learn about what is exactly happening under the soil.

G. For very young children, it is exciting just to see the seeds come out.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

The Blind Boy

A blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a hat by his feet. He held up a __1__ which said, "I am blind, please help." There were only a few __2__ in the hat.

A man was walking by. He took a few coins from his __3__ and dropped them into the hat. He __4__ took the sign, turned it around and wrote some words. He __5__ the sign __6__ everyone who walked by would see the new words.

Soon the hat began to __7__. A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy.

That afternoon the man who had __8__ the sign came to see __9__ things were. The boy __10__ his footsteps and asked, "Were you the one who changed my sign this morning? What did you write?"

The man said, "I only wrote the truth. I said what you said in a different way, __11__." What he had written was "Today is a(n) __12__ day and I cannot see it."

Do you think the first sign and the second sign were saying the same thing?

__13__, both signs told people the boy was blind. But the first sign simply said the boy was blind. The second sign told people they were so __14__ that they were not blind.

Should we be surprised that the second sign was more __15__? Be thankful for what you have. __16__ life gives you 100 reasons to cry, show life that you have 1, 000 reasons to __17__. Face your past without regret. __18__ your present with confidence. Prepare for the __19__ without fear. Keep the faith and __20__ the fear.

1. A. cover　B. sign
   C. board　D. note
2. A. cashes　B. treasures
   C. pennies　D. coins
3. A. pocket　B. can
   C. backpack　D. case
4. A. still　B. then
   C. already　D. yet
5. A. put on　B. put out
   C. put off　D. put back
6. A. in case　B. now that
   C. so that　D. as though
7. A. mix up　B. show up
   C. fill up　D. make up
8. A. changed　B. prepared
   C. supported　D. reached
9. A. what　B. why
   C. where　D. how
10. A. realized　B. recognized
    C. felt　D. discovered
11. A. though　B. but
    C. yet　D. still
12. A. average　B. successful
    C. harmonious　D. beautiful
13. A. After all　B. In all
    C. Of course　D. Of all time
14. A. happy　B. disappointed
    C. lucky　D. strange
15. A. effective　B. brave
    C. surprising　D. scientific
16. A. Once　B. When
    C. Where　D. Because
17. A. smile　B. exist
    C. survive　D. prove
18. A. Look into　B. Search for
    C. Deal with　D. Depend on
19. A. tomorrow　B. adventure
    C. future　D. sunrise
20. A. preserve　B. charge
    C. lose　D. drop

词汇积累

1. seed	*n.* 种子
2. predict	*v.* 预测
3. naturally	*adv.* 自然地
4. hold up	举起
5. regret	*n.* 遗憾

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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 has written some famous short stories, but he is _____(well) known for his plays.
2. This washing machine is environmentally friendly because it uses _____(little) water and electricity than older models.
3. Her bike looks just the same as his, but it costs _____(two) as much as his.
4. Mr. Black is very happy because the clothes made in his factory have never been _____(popular).
5. (**2019·天津耀华中学月考**)Of the two sisters, Betty is _____ older one, and she is also the one who often helps the family with the housework.
6. Boris is very smart. In fact, I doubt whether anyone else in the class has a _____(high) IQ.
7. He feels much _____(tired) today than yesterday.
8. There was no good news still, and as time went by, he got more _____ more disappointed.
9. If you do so, you can do more work with _____(few) people.
10. (**2018·山东枣庄八中期中考试**)The more you explained, the _____(easy) I found it to understand.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. Could you tell me if you are feeling some better now?

_____

2. Tom and Jack were not clever than me, but they did pass their exams.

_____

3. (**2018·河北唐山一中期末考试**) Four of Robert's children were at the party, including the elder, Luke.

_____

4. The city where I live now is three times that was ten years ago.

_____

5. This room is twice length of the other, but much narrower.

_____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Science experiments are a fun way for kids to learn all about science. I will introduce a few great experiments and teach your child all about the wonders of inertia (惯性).

Coin Shoot

You'll need some coins, at least eleven, and a smooth table. Stack (堆叠) all but one of the coins on the smooth table, making sure that the "high rise" is straight. Coins with wide edges make this experiment easy to do. Flick (弹) the extra coin quickly towards the bottom of the stack so that it hits the bottom coin. The bottom coin from the stack should shoot out from under the other coins without changing the rest of the stack. With good aim and quick flicks of your finger, you should be able to shoot all of the coins out of the stack one by one. Because the inertia of the stack of coins is so great, the force from the flicked coin is not enough to make the entire stack move or fall down.

The Pencil Standing

Place a narrow piece of paper on a smooth table. Hold the paper so that most of it hangs off the table. Place a pencil on the paper so that it is standing straight. Now, slowly try to pull the paper out from under the pencil. What happens? Set up the paper and pencil again, and give the paper a fast pull. What happens to the pencil this time?

Since the still pencil wants to stay at rest, it will be against the fast movement of the paper. This means that when the paper is moved quickly out from under the pencil, the pencil remains standing straight. If the paper is moved slowly, the movement has a chance to influence the pencil, and it will fall down.

1. Which of the following is used in both of the two experiments?

A. A narrow piece of paper.

B. A number of coins.

C. A smooth table.

D. A new pencil.

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2. What result can we get if we do the first experiment well?
A. The stack of coins fall down on the table.
B. The bottom coin is flicked out of the stack.
C. All of the coins are taken away from the table.
D. All of the coins are shot out of the stack one by one.
3. Most of the paper hangs off the table so that _____.
A. we can pull it quickly
B. we can take hold of it
C. it can influence the pencil
D. the pencil can stand straight
4. If we pull the paper slowly out from under the pencil, the pencil will _____.
A. move slowly with the paper
B. stand straight on the table
C. be shot out from the table
D. fall down on the table

B

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise and, as a result, we are growing old unnecessarily soon.



Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why quite healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a rather early age, and how the speed of getting old could be slowed down.

With a team of researchers at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes (脑量) of a thousand people of different ages with different jobs. Computer technology helped the researchers to get most exact measurements of the volume of the front and side parts of the brain, which have something to do with intellect and feelings, and decide the human character. As we all know, the back part of the brain, which controls the tasks like eating and breathing, does not contract (萎缩) with age.

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was seen in some people in their thirties, but it was still not found in some sixty and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple way to prevent the contraction—using the head.

The findings show that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. "Those with least possibility," says Matsuzawa, "are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing the same work day after day in government offices are, however, as possible to have contracting brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants."

5. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.
A. at what point people grow mentally old
B. how to make people live longer
C. the size of certain people's brains
D. which people are the most clever
6. Their research findings are based on _____.
A. an examination of farmers in northern Japan
B. tests given on a thousand old people
C. examining the brain volumes of different people
D. using computer technology
7. The researchers' tests show that _____.
A. our brains contract as we grow older
B. one part of the brain does not contract
C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
D. some people's brains have contracted earlier than other people's
8. The most possible conclusion of the passage is that _____.
A. most of us take more exercise
B. it's better to live in the town
C. the brain contracts if it is not used
D. the more one uses his brain, the sooner he becomes old

Ⅱ. 短文改错

(2019·成都七中高一月考)

Hello, boys and girls! Today, I am going to talk with what you should do when a fire alarm go off. If you hear the alarm, stood in line at the door and wait for your teacher lead you outside. Stay close to your teacher and classmate. Try to remain quiet and calmly instead of be in panic. Soon the firefighters will come and put out a fire. If it's a false alarm and there is no fire, your teacher will lead us back to the classroom. If you notice that when someone is missing or hurt, tell your teacher immediately.

词汇积累

1. wonder	*n.* 奇迹
2. flick	*n.* 轻弹
3. unnecessarily	*adv.* 不必要地;不需要地
4. volume	*n.* 体积
5. conclude	*v.* 得出结论;推断

难句解读

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why quite healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a rather early age, and how the speed of getting old could be slowed down.

[**分析**] why 与 how 引导两个宾语从句,由 and 连接。

[**翻译**] Taiju Matsuzawa 教授想要找出为何在日本北部十分健康的农民在这么年轻就似乎在丧失他们思考和推理的能力以及如何减慢衰老的速度。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. aim *n.* 目标;目的(可数名词);瞄准;对准(不可数名词)
***v.* 瞄准;对准;目标在于;以……为目标**

(1)_____ the aim of...　目的是……;以……为目标

(2)aim _____/be aimed at (doing) sth.　瞄准;旨在(做)某事

(3)aim _____sth.　目标是做某事

(4)_____ *adj.*　无目标的

2. conclusion *n.* 结论;结束

(1)_____ a conclusion　得出结论

(2)_____ a conclusion　下结论

(3)_____ conclusion　总之;最后

(4)_____ *v.*　得出结论;推断;结束

3. balance *n.* 天平;平衡;剩余;余额;余款 *v.* (使)平衡;权衡

(1)the _____ of nature　自然平衡

(2)_____ the balance　保持/失去/打破平衡

(3)_____ *adj.*　平衡的;均衡的

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. add... to... 往……加入……

(1)add _____　增加;增添(多用于抽象意义)

(2)add _____　把……加起来;合计

(3)add _____　加起来共计/达(不用于被动语态)

(4)_____ *n.*　加;(数)加法;增加

2. used to 过去(常常)……

(1)be/get used to _____ sth.　习惯做某事

(2)be used _____ sth.　被用来做某事

3. be supposed to 应当;理应

(1)be supposed _____sth.　应该/理应做某事

(2)be supposed _____sth.
本应该做了某事(实际未做)

(3)_____ (that)　假定/假如……

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...

The closer you are, **the more** you'll see.

[仿写]　我们拖延得越长,就感觉越累。

_____ we delay it, _____ we feel.

2. It is + *adj.* + to do... it 做形式主语,to do 不定式作主语。

It is hard to think of a world without metals.

[仿写]　对你来说通晓中国文化是很有必要的。

_____ a good knowledge of Chinese culture.

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. 我想起了前几天老师做的一次实验。(think of)

2. 首先在试管的底部放一块铜。(at the bottom of)

3. 加入一些盐和水的混合溶液。(add... to... ,mixture)

4. 放置两天以便于发现是否有氧化物生成。(oxide)

5. 最后放入其他金属,并把这些金属的反应物按顺序排列。(put... in order, reaction)

6. 我们得出结论:铜不与盐发生反应。(conclusion, react with)

Ⅱ. 将以上句子连成短文,要求衔接连贯、过渡自然。

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Module 6 The Internet and Telecommunications

Section Ⅰ Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. _____ *vt.* 包含;包括
2. _____ *n.* 接近;通路
3. _____ *n.* 来源;出处
4. _____ *n.* 保护;防卫
5. _____ *vt.* 创造;发明
6. _____ *vt.* 设计
7. _____ *n.* 发明
8. _____ *n.* 许可
9. _____ *vi.* 集中(注意力、思想等)
10. _____ *adj.* 独立的
11. _____ *adv.* 时常;经常
12. _____ *n.* 弊端;缺点
13. _____ *adj.* 平均的
14. _____ *vt.* 缩短
15. _____ *vi.* (计算机)崩溃
16. _____ *n.* 文章

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. _____ 由……组成
2. _____ 也
3. _____ 与……相比
4. _____ 下降
5. _____ 提出
6. _____ 从那时起
7. _____ 聚精会神;集中思想
8. _____ 作为……而出名;被称为……;叫作……

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. make 复合结构中,it 作形式宾语。

Berners-Lee _____ (使每个人使用互联网成为可能), not just universities and the army.

2. not ... everyone 表示部分否定。

Our English teacher is excellent, but she _____ _____ (不可能帮助每一位) in the class in 50 minutes.

3. Why not do ...? "为什么不做……?",常在口语中用来提出建议。

I'm home now, _____ (为什么不给我打电话呢)?

语篇理解 ——小试牛刀练能力

Ⅰ. Read the passage quickly and match the main ideas with the paragraphs.

(1) Para. 1 A. The definition of the World Wide Web.

(2) Para. 2 B. The inventor of the World Wide Web.

(3) Para. 3 C. The current condition of Berners-Lee.

(4) Para. 4 D. The development of the Internet.

(5) Para. 5 E. The start of the Internet.

(6) Para. 6 F. The definition of the Internet.

(1) ~ (6) _____

Ⅱ. Careful-reading

Read the text and choose the best answers.

1. Which of the following is TRUE about Berners-Lee?

A. He now works as a lecturer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

B. He invented the first computer and made a lot of money.

C. He came up with the idea of the Internet while at university.

D. He made it possible for universities to use the Internet.

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2. DARPA made it possible for all their computers to "talk" to each other _____.

A. by radio　　B. through the telephone

C. on TV　　D. by the cellphone

3. When the network was first invented, it was only used in the US _____.

A. army　　B. government

C. university　　D. school

4. Which sentence is RIGHT from the passage?

A. The NSFNET was only used by the US army.

B. By 2020, much web traffic will be in Japanese.

C. Everyone in the world can access the Internet using the World Wide Web system.

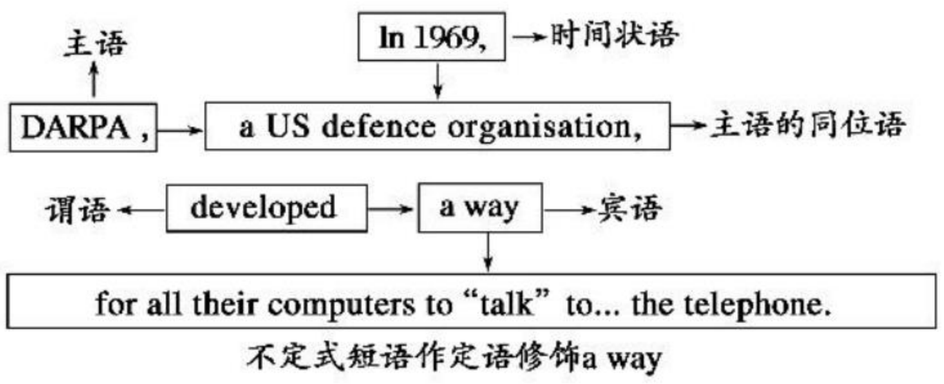
D. Berners-Lee became rich because of the Internet.

Ⅲ. Study-reading

Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. In 1969, DARPA, a US defence organisation, developed a way for all their computers to "talk" to each other through the telephone.

句式分析



尝试翻译 _____

_____

2. Berners-Lee built his first computer while he was at university using an old television!

句式分析

Berners-Lee built his first computer ←主句
主语　谓语　宾语
while he was at university← 时间状语从句
引导词
using an old television!← 现在分词短语作方式状语

尝试翻译 _____

_____

3. Berners-Lee made it possible for everyone to use the Internet, not just universities and the army.

句式分析

句中含有 make 的复合结构,其中 it 作形式宾语,不定式的复合结构作真正的宾语,not just universities and the army 作解释性状语。

尝试翻译 _____

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

Listening to the radio is something that I really like to do. Whether it's to listen to my favorite songs, catch up on the latest news or just listen to something to help me relax, the radio is always there for me!

I'm surprised when talking to my students in school, to find out that many of them hardly ever listen to the radio because they think it's boring. I always listen to the radio when I'm driving my car or doing my housework. The radio can also be very useful for me as it often has the latest traffic news which tells me whether the road I want to use has a traffic jam on it.

There is a song by The Buggles called "Video Killed the Radio Star" which I used to listen to a lot and now it makes more sense to me. Have TV and the Internet taken the place of the radio for many people?

Now that I am living in Germany I recently managed to get hold of an old radio for free and so now I like to listen to it when I'm getting ready in the morning and when I'm making

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my tea. Of course it can be annoying when a song that I don't like comes on the radio but most of time I like the music that is played and it is also a good way for me to hear new songs. Listening to my new radio in German is good for my language learning because I can listen to the news, while also hearing new German songs.

I've always listened to the radio since I was young and thought that it was a very popular way to listen to music and news, but after talking with my students I have found that might not be the case any more. Whatever people think, you will still always find me dancing around my room listening to the radio!

1. What made the author surprised is that _____.

A. few people know about listening to the radio

B. few students have stopped listening to the radio

C. many students seldom listen to the radio

D. the radio isn't of great importance as before

2. Which is not the benefit for the author?

A. The radio keeps him informed of news.

B. The radio helps him finish his housework.

C. The radio provides him with a way to relax.

D. The radio helps him to improve German.

3. It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.

A. Germany offers free radios to its people

B. the author is not a native in Germany

C. some songs make the author tired of the radio

D. the author majors in (主修) the German language

4. How does the author describe his hobby of listening to the radio?

A. Coldly.　　B. Proudly.

C. Anxiously.　　D. Carefully.

B

(2018 · 河南省实验中学高一期末)

If you have ever got unhappy at your petrol bill and dreamed of a car that runs on fresh air, your wishes are about to be answered.

French car giant, PSA Peugeot Citroen believes it can put an air-powered car on the road in the future. Its scientists say it will knock 45 percent off fuel bills for an average driver. And when you are driving in towns and cities, costs could be reduced by as much as 80 percent because the car will be running on air for four-fifths of the time.

Air power would be used for city use, running below 43 miles an hour and available for 60 to 80 percent of the time in city driving. By 2020, the cars could be achieving an average of 117 miles a gallon, the company predicts.

For more than two years, 100 top scientists and engineers have been working on the air-powered car top-secret conditions at Peugeot's research and development centre at Velizy, just south of Paris.

The engine system will be able to be fixed on any normal family car without changing its shape or size or reducing the boot size, provided the spare wheel is not stored there. From the outside, an air-powered car will look similar to an ordinary car. A spokesman said, "We are not talking about strange machines. These are going to be in everyday cars."

The company said that as well as being more innocuous and cheaper to run, the air system created no extra dangers in an accident.

Drivers never run the risk of running out of compressed (压缩的) air late at night on a country road because the car will be fitted with an artificial brain.

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5. What is the passage mainly about?

A. A car company.

B. An air-powered car.

C. The speed of a new car.

D. The way to save petrol.

6. If the new car is driven in cities, _____.

A. most of the fuel cost will be saved

B. about half of the fuel cost will be saved

C. it can be driven completely on the fresh air

D. the faster the speed is, the more money will be saved

7. When a normal family car is equipped with the new engine system, _____.

A. its shape will be changed

B. its size will become larger

C. its boot size will become smaller

D. the spare wheel won't be in the boot

8. What does the underlined word "innocuous" in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

A. Harmful. B. Green.

C. Helpless. D. Fast.

Ⅱ. 语法填空

The Internet is 1. _____ (access) through a computer, and it 2. _____ (consist) of millions of pages of data. DARPA created a network of computers 3. _____ (call) DARPANET in 1969, and in 1984 the NSF started the NSFNET network. It then became possible for universities to use the system as well. NSFNET became known as the Inter-Network, or "Interact". In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee came up with 4. _____ idea of the World Wide Web, a computer network, which would allow computer users to access information from millions of 5. _____ (website) via the Internet. In 1991, Berners-Lee invented the web and then he made 6. _____ possible for everyone to use the Internet, not just universities and the army. He designed the first "web browser", 7. _____ (allow) computer users to access documents from other computers. From that moment on, the web and the Internet grew. Within years, the number of Internet users 8. _____ (rise) to 40 million. Everyone in the world can access the Internet by using the World Wide Web system. The Internet has created thousands of millionaires, 9. _____ Berners-Lee isn't one of them. Now Berners-Lee works as a 10. _____ (lecture) in a famous university.

词汇积累

1. latest	*adj.* 最新的
2. annoying	*adj.* 令人恼怒的
3. giant	*n.* 卓越人物;巨人
4. run the risk of	冒……的危险
5. artificial	*adj.* 人工的;人造的

难句解读

Now that I am living in Germany I recently managed to get hold of an old radio for free and so now I like to listen to it when I'm getting ready in the morning and when I'm making my tea.

[**分析**] 这是由 and 连接的两个并列分句。在第一个并列分句中,now that 引导原因状语从句;在第二个并列分句中,两个 when 分别引导时间状语从句。

[**翻译**] 由于我生活在德国,最近我设法免费弄到了一台旧的收音机,因此现在当我在早晨做准备和沏茶的时候,我喜欢听收音机。

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Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固 ——识记基础夯根基

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. This book _____（包括）10 chapters, and each of them has a separate topic.
2. The sun is the major _____（来源）of energy for our planet.
3. Scientists believe the world's _____（平均的）temperature has risen by about 0.8% since 1900.
4. With the way I look now, how could I possibly _____（通过）this interview?
5. Last week, I even forgot to do my English _____（文章）.

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Yesterday, the guests from the United States visited the Forbidden City, and they climbed the Great Wall _____ well.
2. Because his book won a prize, he became known _____ a famous writer overnight.
3. With the temperature _____（go）down, we felt colder and colder in the cave.
4. From that moment _____, he taught English as a teacher in this primary school.
5. Once you leave college, you should be independent _____ your parents and make money on your own.
6. There _____（be）a series of interesting books in the shop.
7. No matter where he is, he makes _____ a rule to go for a walk before breakfast.
8. A team, _____（consist）of two doctors and three policeman, was sent to search for the lost explorers.
9. Research findings seem to indicate that the _____（create）by a great artist is as permanent an achievement as the discovery by a great scientist.
10. If you wish to invite a friend over to visit, you must first ask your host's _____（permit）.

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. By average, women live between five and seven years longer than men.

_____

2. What a nice day! Why not to go out for a walk?

_____

3. The legal aid system should be accessible for more people.

_____

4. After the meal, she placed a little box contained an old pen in my hand.

_____

5. Comparing with the book bought last week, this one is more interesting.

_____

能力提升 ——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 七选五

（**2019 · 江西临川第二中学模拟**）

The Internet has opened up a whole new online world for us to meet, chat and go where we've never been before. __1__

For anything you're about to send, ask yourself, "Would I say this to the person's face?" __2__ Repeat the process till you feel sure that you'd feel comfortable saying the words to the person's face.

If someone in the chat room is rude to you, your instinct（直觉）is to fire back in the same manner. __3__ You should either ignore the person, or use your chat software to block the message. If the problem was caused by a disagreement with another member, try to fix the situation by politely discussing it.

Everyone was new to the network once. __4__ When someone makes a mistake, whether it's a stupid question or an unnecessarily long answer, be kind about it. If it's a small mistake, you may not need to say anything. Having good manners yourself doesn't give you the license to correct everyone else. __5__ At the same time, if you find you are wrong, be sure to correct yourself and apologize to those that you have offended（冒犯）.

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A. But try not to do so.

B. If the answer is no, rewrite and reread.

C. Offer advice when asked by newcomers.

D. Speaking rudely to others can result in trouble.

E. It is natural that someone makes mistakes online.

F. However, there are some rules that should be followed when you are online.

G. If you do decide to tell someone about a mistake, point it out politely.

Ⅱ. 完形填空

Nowadays computers have become an important part in our daily life. We __1__ in touch with our friends through QQ, we write many short pieces about the wonderful things we are __2__ by clicking the keyboard, and sometimes we also __3__ computers to do business.

Computers have changed our __4__ in many aspects. However, here comes the problem: we are too dependent on computers.

It is __5__ to find that lots of people always make many mistakes in writing with a pen, and some of them even have __6__ their inspiration (灵感) because they have got used to __7__ articles from computers. There is no __8__ that computers have made a great contribution to improving our __9__ of life, making it easier and more convenient, but we shouldn't ignore the __10__ of keeping our ability to do things with our own head.

One day, __11__ would seem to be everywhere, but we would suffer a lot __12__ we become too dependent on them. Imagine that in a (n) __13__ where you are required to write a paper with your pen. __14__, you find yourself unable to remember the __15__ spellings of several words, or that you cannot get your own ideas without __16__ for information from a computer, and that would put you into __17__.

In short, we are all too dependent on computers nowadays, and __18__ this is not a good thing. It may add to our laziness. Now that we have already __19__ that, it is time for us to do something to __20__ it.

1. A. fail B. keep
   C. succeed D. end
2. A. worried about B. bored with
   C. sorry for D. interested in
3. A. use B. explore
   C. switch D. restart
4. A. habit B. hobby
   C. life D. mind
5. A. surprising B. exciting
   C. satisfying D. inspiring
6. A. showed B. discovered
   C. improved D. lost
7. A. creating B. borrowing
   C. copying D. stealing
8. A. doubt B. reason
   C. secret D. problem
9. A. direction B. quality
   C. length D. type
10. A. possibility B. importance
    C. condition D. situation
11. A. letters B. emails
    C. messages D. computers
12. A. before B. though
    C. if D. until
13. A. state B. way
    C. case D. event
14. A. However B. Therefore
    C. Besides D. Moreover
15. A. same B. correct
    C. common D. special
16. A. waiting B. preparing
    C. searching D. caring
17. A. danger B. anger
    C. sadness D. anxiety
18. A. obviously B. finally
    C. directly D. simply
19. A. designed B. decided
    C. experienced D. realized
20. A. enjoy B. change
    C. follow D. forget

词汇积累

1. ignore	*v.* 忽视;不理
2. license	*n.* 许可证;特许
3. aspect	*n.* 方面
4. keep in touch with...	与……保持联系
5. get used to doing	习惯于做某事

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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. Teachers should encourage students to use _____ Internet as _____ resource.
2. Would you be kind enough to show me the way to _____ Johnson's, please?
3. (**2019 · 河北唐山一中期中考试**) What _____ pity that you couldn't be there to receive _____ prize!
4. Mary's birthday party was _____ great success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at ten.
5. Let's go to _____ cinema—that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while.
6. We can never expect _____ blue sea unless we create _____ less polluted world.
7. —It's said John will get a job paying over $60,000 _____ year.
   —Right, he will also get paid by _____ week.
8. (**2018 · 天津实验中学期末考试**) It was _____ cold winter night and the moon was shining brightly in _____ night sky.
9. (**2019 · 河南南阳一中月考**) I know you don't like _____ music very much. But what do you think of _____ music in the film we saw yesterday?
10. Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction.

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. I earn 10 dollars a hour as a waiter on Saturdays.

   _____

2. (**2019 · 甘肃兰州一中月考**) In the most countries, a university degree can give you a good start in life.

   _____

3. They decided to have another paper-made factory set up in this town.

   _____

4. It took us quite a long time to get to the amusement park. It was a three-hours journey.

   _____

5. (**2018 · 山西康杰中学期末考试**) My brother is really hard-worked; he often works in his office far into the night.

   _____

能力提升——拔高提能练规范

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

A

(**2019 · 天津新华中学期中考试**)

The new study shows that we spend more time using the mobile Internet to read newspapers and magazines or do some other things. According to the Interactive Advertising Bureau (IAB), the average European spends 4. 8 hours reading newspapers and magazines but 1. 6 hours more using the mobile Internet per week.

The IAB questioned 15, 000 people in 15 European countries, looking at how people were using the Internet and its influence on their everyday lives. It found that the mobile Internet is increasingly finding its way into the public awareness. Over 71 million Europeans now have Internet access on their mobile phones. In the UK, 10 million people now access the Internet through their mobile phones and spend 6. 3 hours doing so per week averagely.

Unsurprisingly, young generations in the UK are leading the way, with nearly half of the country's 16-to 24-year-olds and a quarter of 25-to 34-year-olds using the Internet, spending 6. 5 and 6. 2 hours online each week.

Entertainment plays a main role in our mobile Internet lives, with one in five British people using their phones for online games, a third listening to the online radio and 39 percent watching films, TV or other videos at least once a week. One third of those using an Internet phone said they received videos, images or other multimedia on their mobile, and 61 percent said they passed on the contents they had received.

From a communication point of view, 80 percent of those questioned agreed that the Internet had made it easier for them to stay in touch with friends and family.

Alison Fennah, director of the IAB, said the use of the mobile Internet had come to the point that marketers should be looking to strategies (策略) that connect them with consumers more effectively. "Better tools as well as improved consumer motivation that start coming together in 2011 can make a great difference to extending the online experience," Fennah said.

1. How long does a European spend on the mobile Internet per week averagely according to the IAB?

   A. 6. 4 hours.　　B. 6. 2 hours.

   C. 4. 8 hours.　　D. 1. 6 hours.

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2. What do people mainly use the mobile Internet for?
A. Communication. B. Entertainment.
C. Study. D. Advertising.
3. It can be known from the passage that _____.
A. more than half of the people in the UK use the mobile Internet
B. the Internet is the most effective way to stay in touch with friends and family
C. the UK has the largest number of people who use the mobile Internet in Europe
D. better tools and improved consumer motivation help extend the online experience
4. The author wrote the passage to tell us _____.
A. how to use mobile phones to surf the Internet
B. newspapers and magazines will disappear soon
C. more and more people use the Internet in Europe
D. how the Internet influences our daily lives

B

(2019·湘南联盟质检)

Today the word friendship has been used so often that it has lost its meaning. Some jokingly or seriously say that friends made to be used. It makes me very sad.

True friendship doesn't mean that when you need your friend's help, you will treat him to dinner, and when you have to protect yourself, you will put your friends in a difficult situation. In fact, true friendship is the communication and understanding of the hearts.

True friendship is like water. Compared with decent wine, water is tasteless, but is of great help when we are thirsty. True friends don't need to be with each other every day, but are connected in heart every minute.

True friendship is like medicine. Though it is bitter, it cures your illness. True friends give you some suggestions even if they know you would not take. They criticize you when others have a good word for you, not because of envy but worrying that you may lose your cool head.

True friendship has nothing to do with fame, power or money. True friends would often watch you silently far away when you are influential, but come to you whenever you need their help. You're not his stepping-stone to success, but are his crutch (支柱) to live through difficulties.

True friends make you complete. Many persons go along with you through your life—your parents, your spouse (配偶), and your children, who take care of you and make your life happy. However, you still need someone who understands your thoughts and souls. Without them, you are likely to be unhealthy in spirit.

True friends stay in your heart, rather than at your side; they know you more than yourself, and try to better you.

5. The writer feels sad because some people _____.
A. don't treasure friendship
B. don't understand friendship
C. make wrong friends
D. blame their friends
6. The writer speaks of water because _____.
A. it has no taste
B. it is important to our life
C. it is easy to get
D. it stays with us every day
7. The underlined word "influential" in Paragraph 5 means "_____".
A. powerful B. busy
C. helpful D. quiet
8. According to the passage, true friends may help you _____.
A. achieve success B. understand them better
C. enjoy mental health D. live a happy life

Ⅱ. 短文改错

The other day after work, I was walking down the street while I saw a boy riding a nice unicycle, one of those bicycle with only one wheel. Dressing in all pink from head to toe, he was singing a song which was sounded like a kid's song. I thought he must be total crazy. Just then, a lady dropped 20-dollar bill on the ground, but he didn't realize it and started to walk away. The guy in pink picked out the money and gave it back to her. After that, he rode on but soon disappeared before the lady could thank him. How a strange and good guy!

词汇积累

1. question	*v.* 询问
2. multimedia	*n.* 多媒体
3. of great help	很有帮助
4. motivation	*n.* 动力
5. envy	*v.* 羡慕;嫉妒

难句解读

Unsurprisingly, young generations in the UK are leading the way, with nearly half of the country's 16-to 24-year-olds and a quarter of 25-to 34-year-olds using the Internet, spending 6.5 and 6.2 hours online each week.

[分析] with nearly half of the country's 16-to 24-year-olds and a quarter of 25-to 34-year-olds using the Internet 是 with 复合结构。

[翻译] 并不惊讶的是,英国的年轻人正在引领这一潮流。在英国16岁至24岁的人中,有近一半的人使用互联网,25岁至34岁的人中有四分之一的人使用互联网,他们每周上网6.5小时和6.2小时。

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Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词 ——重点单词再巩固

1. access *n.* 接近;通路;接近或进入的权利/机会/通路 *v.* 进入;存取(尤指电脑数据)

(1) access _____...　　接近……的机会;进入……的权利

(2) _____ *adj.*　　可进入的;可使用的

(3) be accessible _____　　可进入……;可使用……;易接近……

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

(1) design... _____...　　为……而设计……

(2) _____ for/to do　　计划做;打算用来做

(3) _____ design　　蓄意地;故意地

3. concentrate *vi.* 集中(注意力、思想等)

(1) concentrate _____...　　全神贯注于;集中于

(2) _____ *n.*　　专心;集中

4. average *adj.* 平均的;普通的;正常的;平常的 *n.* 平均数;一般水准 *v.* 平均为

(1) _____ the/an average of　　平均为

(2) _____ (the/an) average　　平均地;在一般情况下

(3) _____ (the) average　　高于/低于平均数/水平

重点短语 ——单元短语再梳理

1. consist of 由……组成;由……构成(不能用于被动语态和进行时态)

(1) consist _____　　在于;存在于

(2) consist _____　　与……一致;相吻合

2. come up with 提出;想出;赶上

(1) come _____　　发生;产生

(2) come _____　　(偶然)遇见;发现;被理解

(3) come _____　　出来;出版

(4) _____ it comes to...　　当涉及/谈到……

重点句型 ——迁移应用学仿写

1. make it + *adj.* / *n.* + for sb. to do sth. /that... 其中 it 作形式宾语,而真正的宾语是后面的不定式或 that 从句。

Berners-Lee **made it possible for everyone to use** the Internet, not just universities and the army.

[仿写]　这项发明使我们在家里买我们需要的东西成为可能。

This invention _____ what we need at home.

2. not... everyone 表示部分否定。

Our English teacher is excellent, but she **can't help everyone** in the class in 50 minutes.

[仿写]　这种美味的食物并不适合每个人。

This kind of delicious food _____.

3. Why not do ...? "为什么不做……?",常在口语中用来提出建议。

I'm home now, **why not give** me a call?

[仿写]　为什么不来参观中国剪纸艺术展呢?

_____ the Chinese paper-cutting art exhibition?

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. 因特网是世界上最大的信息源。(source)

_____

_____

2. 因特网由几百万页数据组成。(consist of)

_____

_____

3. 在 1989 年,贝尔纳斯·李提出了万维网的想法并设计了第一个"网站浏览器"。(design)

_____

_____

4. 从那时起,每个人就都可以使用因特网了。(have access to)

_____

_____

5. 有数据显示,中国人花在网上的平均时间为每周 17 个小时。(statistic, average)

_____

_____

6. 人们能获取文件,阅读文章和在网上购物。(essay, document)

_____

_____

7. 用因特网进行学习、工作和与其他人交流正变得越来越重要。(it becomes important to do sth.)

_____

_____

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)

Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

(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 time are the speakers talking to each other?

A. 5:10. B. 5:30. C. 5:50.

2. What will the woman do first tomorrow?

A. Prepare at home. B. Take a competition. C. Tour with the man.

3. What will the woman probably do?

A. Buy a new car. B. Call a repairman. C. Ask the man to fix her car.

4. What can we know about the man?

A. Not to give up his job. B. Like his job very much. C. Have a large family to support.

5. How will the guests go to New York?

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

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Couples. C. Workmates.

7. When will the man take the exam?

A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.

8. How did the man think of the coming exam?

A. He would pass the exam. B. He might fail again. C. He had no confidence in it.

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. Apples. C. Oranges.

11. What can we learn about the woman from the conversation?

A. No fever. B. Not hungry. C. Taking more exercise.

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听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What do the two speakers think of the film?

A. Moving.　　B. Boring.　　C. Terrible.

13. What did they plan to do after the film?

A. To go home.　　B. To go to a restaurant.　　C. To go to bed.

14. Who took money?

A. The man.　　B. The woman.　　C. Neither.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. Who will hold the party?

A. Jane.　　B. Simon.　　C. Johnson.

16. How does the woman deal with the invitation?

A. Not having decided yet.　　B. Deciding to refuse it.　　C. Deciding to accept it.

17. What does the woman want to do at the party?

A. To win a dress contest.　　B. To make more friends.　　C. To dress as a cool wolf.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Who will the pop singers attract in the town?

A. All the people.　　B. Mainly the young people.　　C. Only workers.

19. What will the police do there?

A. To help keep order.　　B. To control some people.　　C. To protect the Greenwood Boys.

20. What can we learn about the group from the text?

A. Coming by plane.　　B. Staying for five days.　　C. Giving a performance.

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

Teaching English is the best way to get paid to travel the world. Flexible (灵活的) hours, paid holidays, and paid accommodations (膳宿) are just some of the reasons why teaching English is fit for those who want to take a gap year abroad.

Flexible Hours!

Teachers can choose their hours in many teaching abroad programs, so if you want to spend a day walking in the city, taking a cooking class, reading a book, learning a new language, or simply resting under a tree, teaching English gives you that flexibility to let yourself experience the new culture. Tell us what you would do for fun in another country, and get a free Teaching English to Young Learners course when you enroll in the advanced 120-hour TESOL certificate course!

Paid Holidays!

Our paid teaching abroad programs include paid holidays, so you can take a few weeks to travel anywhere in the world.

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Save Money to Travel!

TESOL includes accommodations. Many also provide teachers with transportation and health insurance (保险). When you have all your living expenses paid for, you can use every dollar that you earn when teaching English abroad to have fun and travel!

What are you waiting for? Go Abroad!

TESOL offers free job placement to certified (持有证件的) teachers. You don't even need a degree in Education or a teaching license to teach English abroad. A TESOL certification is your key to leaving your 9-to-5 job and getting paid to travel the world. The TESOL course will give you all the training that you need to teach English. It only takes 120 hours of TESOL training to get qualified to teach abroad and you can complete the course in 4 weeks!

21. When you teach English abroad, you _____.

A. don't have to pay for your travels　　B. can travel at your own convenience

C. are able to learn some local languages　　D. have to pay for health insurance by yourself

22. How long will a learner of the TESOL course have to study in a week?

A. For 120 hours.　　B. For 60 hours.

C. For 40 hours.　　D. For 30 hours.

23. What's the writer's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To advise readers to travel the world.　　B. To turn to TESOL for help to teach abroad.

C. To tell us how to save money while traveling.　　D. To encourage us to attend the TESOL training course.

24. Which section of a newspaper is the passage most probably taken from?

A. Nature.　　B. Business.

C. Advertisement.　　D. Sports.

B

It's school time again! You're probably feeling excited and maybe a little sad that summer vacation is over. Some kids feel nervous or a little scared on the first day of school because of all the new things: new teachers, new friends, and even a new school. Luckily, these "new" worries only stick around for a little while. Let's find out more about going to a new school.

Most teachers kick off the new school year by introducing themselves and talking about all the things you'll be doing that year. Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class, too. When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often go over classroom rules and school rules so you'll know what's allowed and what's not. Please pay close attention.

You might already know a lot of people in your class on the first day, but it's a great day to make a new fiend, so try to say hello to kids you know and new ones that you don't. Make the first move and you'll be glad about what you did, and so will your new friends!

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Seeing friends you haven't seen in a while can make the first day a good one. You can make the day special by wearing clothes that you really like. Maybe you got a great T-shirt on one of your vacations, or a pair of sneakers(运动鞋). It can also make you feel good to be prepared and have all the things you need, such as pencils, folders, and whatever else you'll be needing. But make sure that you pack them the night before in case you don't have time in the morning.

25. According to the passage, which is NOT the feeling when it is school time?

A. Excited.　　B. Unhappy.

C. Bored.　　D. Nervous.

26. The underlined phrase "kick off" in the second paragraph probably means"_____".

A. start　　B. study

C. find　　D. learn

27. The last paragraph mainly tells us about _____.

A. what to know about a new school　　B. how to prepare for a new school

C. what to do on your first day of school　　D. how to spend your first day of school

C

One of the most important things in the world is friendship. In order to have friends, you have to be a friend. But how can you be a good friend at school?

Listen—Listen when they are talking. Don't say anything unless they ask you a question. Sometimes it's not necessary for you to have anything to say; they just need someone to talk to about their feelings.

Help them—If your friend is ever in need of something, be there to help them. You should try to put them first, but make sure you don't do everything they want you to do. Try to take an extra (额外的) pencil or pen with you to classes in case (以防) they forget one. Have a little extra money in your pocket in case they forget something they need.

Be there for them—Try to make something for your friend to help make them feel better in hard times. Making cards and encouraging them are among the nicest things you can do for a friend. Marilyn Monroe, a famous US actor, once said, "I often make mistakes. Sometimes I am out of control. But if you can't stay with me at my worst, you are sure not to deserve (值得) to be with me at my best." Always remember this! If you don't want to stay with your friends when they're in hard times, then you don't deserve to be with them when they're having a good time!

Make plans—Try to make plans with your friends. Go shopping, go for ice cream, have a party, go to a movie and so on. Take time to know each other even better by doing something you both enjoy. By planning things together, you both can have a good time. And you'll remember these things when you're all old!

28. While your friend is talking to you about his or her feelings, you should _____.

A. give him or her some advice　　B. just listen unless asked

C. calm him or her down　　D. share your feelings as well

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班级 姓名 考场号 准考证号
密 封 线
英语 必修1 WY

29. When we provide help for our friends, we should _____.

A. try to do everything for them
B. put them before ourselves
C. change their bad habits first
D. ignore their faults

30. What can we learn from Marilyn Monroe's words?

A. Life without a friend is death.
B. A friend is easier lost than found.
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
D. A man is known by his friends.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A. How to find a good friend.
B. How to help friends in trouble.
C. How to be a good friend.
D. How to make more friends.

D

My New Year's resolution (决心) this year was to take up a new hobby. Last term I felt so busy settling into life here in the south-west of France as a language assistant that I didn't manage to join any club. Trying out a new hobby is a great way of meeting people outside of work, challenging yourself to speak the language you are learning. I decided to take a pottery class in a nearby town which I now attend every week. I love it!

Having only studied art in high school, I had decided that I wasn't "the artistic type". Pushing myself out of my comfort zone to take this class has taught me that everyone is artistic or creative in some way. There is something very fulfilling and relaxing about creating something new. Here are some of the lessons I have learned through my New Year's resolution: You didn't enjoy something as a child, which doesn't mean you won't get something out of it now. Try to take a fresh perspective (角度) and never think that you can't do something because you don't see yourself as "the type of person" connected with the activity.

When things go wrong, laugh them off and start again. Mistakes are how we learn best. By shrugging them off and beginning again you might just come up with something which is better than your original (原来的) idea.

It's completely natural to be worried before trying something new but it is important not to let that stop you. Take a deep breath and go for it. You have nothing to lose and everything to get from stepping out of the safety net. Your courage will lead you to new experiences and new friends.

32. Why didn't the author join any club last term?

A. He tried to find a job as a language assistant.
B. He was busy finding a place to settle down.
C. He devoted his energy to being used to a new life.
D. He failed to take any interest in any new hobby.

33. Why did the author choose a pottery class?

A. He wanted to improve his art skills.
B. He was dying to visit the nearby town.
C. He hoped to take the chance to learn French.
D. He knew he had a good gift for making pottery.

34. What should you do when you are trying something new?

A. You must learn the situation first.
B. You must remember safety is the first.
C. You should make use of your experience.
D. You should be patient and determined.

35. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Making pottery can help one to be patient.
B. Great things may come from mistakes.
C. A good hobby can benefit one for a lifetime.
D. The author began his college life in France.

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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·广东广雅中学期中考试)

Do you want to be at the top of your class? Add these tips to your life and you should be on your way to being a top student!

__36__ I cannot stress (强调) enough how important it is to pay attention to what your teacher is teaching you. Take part in class discussions if you have something worthwhile to add. Pay attention during class, especially during lectures.

Taking notes is important. You don't need to write down every word your teacher says but write down what he writes on the board, or any special fact you think you might need for a test. __37__ This way it will help you learn more effectively by actually thinking about what you are writing.

Don't skip school (逃学). You will be missing out on stuff. __38__ However, you will have more work because you have missed lectures. Also, try not to be late for class. It's most likely that your teacher won't appreciate it and you will get yourself behind.

__39__ If you have an "I don't care about school or this class" attitude, then teachers will be less willing to offer you extra credit (学分). The same goes for lazy attitude. Have a respectful attitude to the teacher and other students. Try not to laugh when other students make a mistake.

Always ask questions. __40__ If you don't understand, ask someone. Read your textbook and notes, and then if that fails, seek help. Ask a teacher, friend, classmate, parent, etc. Get a tutor if you need one.

A. Be prepared.

B. Write in your own words.

C. Staying organised will be helpful.

D. Keep a good attitude toward things.

E. There is no shame in needing some help.

F. It is true that you could make up the work.

G. Pay attention to everything the teacher says.

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·山东实验中学期中考试)

I came from a tiny village school with a total of 60 students to a huge school with thousands of pupils. I was just like a little fish in a very big __41__. I lived too much of my first year __42__ doing anything wrong. I just decided to be the wallflower (壁花) when it __43__ to class discussion and answering questions. I was always the one that __44__ didn't look at the teachers in the eye __45__ they asked me to answer. I listened well, and __46__ everything in, but I always liked to be a spectator(观看者). It's hard not to __47__ what others may think of you when you are speaking in front of many __48__. It did take long for me to feel __49__ with teachers and make friends with classmates.

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Some people __50__ straight into a new learning environment. __51__, most people are nervous and feel they don't fit in. It's completely __52__, so it should not be a worry to you. Be __53__ and you will adapt to the new school. School life is what you make of it. Some __54__ it; some love it. But only when you __55__ it can you really appreciate (感激) how school __56__ you into the person you become.

It's so important to __57__ yourself out of your comfort zone. If you're shy, tell yourself you'll raise your __58__ at least once every lesson; if you're quick-minded, try to give other people a(n) __59__. At last, you will __60__ how much you love it.

41. A. class	B. school	C. lake	D. house
42. A. in fear of	B. in favor of	C. in honor of	D. in danger of
43. A. got	B. happened	C. turned	D. came
44. A. little by little	B. on purpose	C. from time to time	D. by chance
45. A. in case	B. so that	C. the moment	D. as if
46. A. wrote	B. brought	C. took	D. put
47. A. doubt	B. cover	C. check	D. care
48. A. teachers	B. classmates	C. adults	D. friends
49. A. embarrassed	B. popular	C. happy	D. comfortable
50. A. slide	B. fit	C. change	D. go
51. A. Therefore	B. Instead	C. However	D. Meanwhile
52. A. common	B. strange	C. right	D. interesting
53. A. proud	B. enthusiastic	C. friendly	D. positive
54. A. like	B. control	C. accept	D. hate
55. A. make	B. leave	C. start	D. enjoy
56. A. forces	B. develops	C. places	D. teaches
57. A. push	B. hold	C. knock	D. find
58. A. voice	B. book	C. hand	D. mind
59. A. answer	B. chance	C. hug	D. smile
60. A. forget	B. notice	C. realize	D. remember

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。

In Canada and the United States, people invite friends over for a meal, a party or just for coffee and conversation.

Here are kinds of things people say when they invite someone to their homes:

"Would you like 61. _____(come) over for dinner this Saturday night?" "Hey, we 62. _____(have) a party on Friday. Can you come?"

To reply to an invitation, either say thank you and accept, or say you're sorry and give 63. _____ excuse. "Thanks, I'd love to. What time would you like me to come?" or "Oh, sorry. I have a ticket 64. _____ a movie."

Sometimes, however, people use words that sound like invitations but which are not real invitations. For example, "Please come over for a drink sometime." "Why not 65. _____(get) together for a party sometime?" "Why don't you come over and see us sometime soon?"

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They are really just polite ways of 66. _____(end) a conversation. They are not real invitations because they don't mention a certain time or date. They just show that the person is trying to be 67. _____(friend). To reply to 68. _____(express) like these, people just say "Sure, that would be great!" or "OK. Yes, thanks."

So next time when you hear 69. _____ sounds like an invitation, listen 70. _____(careful). Is it a real invitation or is the person just being polite?

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。

Good afternoon, everyone,

It is the great pleasure for me to make a speech here. It has been three years for you to study in this beautiful school. Our teachers always tried to make their lessons lively and interesting. We have learned a lot from over these years, but we could hardly succeed without our teachers' effort, our parents' support, or our classmates' help. At this moment, I'd like thank all of you for that you have done for us. I wish our school became more beautiful and all of us a wonderfully future!

Goodbye, our beautiful school, our dear teachers and our friend!

Thank you for listen.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是星光中学高一(1)班的班长李华,得知下学期英国学生Jim将作为交换生到你班学习。请你代表全班同学给他写一封邮件,要点如下:

1. 表示欢迎;

2. 介绍你们学校和班级的情况;

3. 希望他做哪些事情,以加深了解和增进友谊。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:交换生 exchange student　代表 on behalf of

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班级_____ 姓名_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____
密 封 线
英语 必修1 WY

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

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

Module 2 My New Teachers

(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 are the speakers going to the park?

A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By bus.

2. What is the man looking for?

A. A bank. B. A block. C. A restaurant.

3. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and pupil. B. Parent and child. C. Shop assistant and customer.

4. What does the man think of the pandas?

A. Amazing. B. Lovely. C. Humble.

5. What does the man want to have?

A. Italian food. B. Mexican food. C. French food.

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 has happened to the clock?

A. Mended. B. Stopped working. C. Sent to the watchmaker's.

7. What does the woman think of the man?

A. He can't mend the clock. B. He had better mend the clock. C. He should have the clock repaired.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On the phone. B. In the street. C. In a shop.

9. Where does the woman work?

A. In a bank. B. In a hotel. C. In a school.

10. What's the result of the conversation?

A. The man got a receipt. B. The man phoned the manager. C. The man had his room changed.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is the woman answering the phone?

A. Timothy's mother. B. Timothy's teacher. C. Timothy's classmate.

12. Why does the man call the woman?

A. To invite Timothy to have lunch.

B. To care about Timothy.

C. To allow Timothy to stay after class.

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13. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Timothy isn't working hard in English.

B. Timothy is not interested in English.

C. The man is trying to help Timothy.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What are they talking about?

A. Animals. B. Their future plans. C. What a clerk does.

15. What does the woman want to be after she leaves school?

A. A musician. B. A clerk. C. A vet.

16. What does the man want to be?

A. An engineer. B. A clerk. C. An animal doctor.

17. When will the woman leave school?

A. At the beginning of the term. B. At the end of the term. C. At the middle of the term.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. When was the man stricken by lightening?

A. Last September. B. Last winter holiday. C. Last summer holiday.

19. How long was the man breathless after the strike?

A. For 7 days. B. For 11 days. C. For 17 days.

20. What happened when the man woke up and spoke suddenly?

A. His family burst into tears.

B. The people around were scared.

C. The people around were so happy.

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

What Our Teachers Are Saying...

Camille Napier Bernstein

English Teacher

Natick Public Schools

I was excited to discover CourseSites for my work as a public school teacher. I'm happy that my students also like your product. I need it even more this coming school year, because my headmaster has allowed me to teach 4 classes face to face and 1 as a true hybrid (混合体). This means that every fourth day of school, I have to be at home, teaching different courses!

William Jackson

Assistant Professor

Pierce College, WA

I am most impressed with the flexibility (灵活性) of the Wiki and Blog features on CourseSites. These tools have enabled me to design group exercises, and will really support my students to have discussions. While I have not been able to test it for a live class, I have been able to design and review the process and I am confident that the Blogs and Wikis will be very valuable tools for my students.

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Dr. Louis Tharp

Professor

Long Beach City College, CA

I have been using CourseSites for over 10 years, even while traveling all over the USA and half way around the world. I have had students take my class from different places. During this time I have conducted over 300 live chats, even in the middle of a typhoon! So far CourseSites has always been online—up and running.

Nancy Mayer

Language-Arts Teacher

Long Beach City College, CA

I want to thank you and your team for creating such a fine website and for providing it for K-12 teachers and students for free. I especially appreciate the flexibility the site has. I also love the test building area. I can use "correct" answers to further explain answers and "incorrect" answers to further teach students. I am very grateful for your work.

21. Why will Camille use CourseSites more often next year?

A. To learn how to manage the students.　　B. To meet the needs of the teaching work.

C. To increase her headmaster's confidence in her.　　D. To make CourseSites more popular with students.

22. Who loves to use the Wiki and Blog features on CourseSites?

A. Camille Napier Bemstein.　　B. William Jackson.

C. Dr. Louis Tharp.　　D. Nancy Mayer.

23. What is the advantage of the CourseSites according to Dr. Louis Tharp?

A. He can use it any time.　　B. It provides different products.

C. He can test his students online.　　D. It allows 300 people to chat live.

24. What do the four teachers have in common?

A. They come from the same school.　　B. They are employees of CourseSites.

C. They prefer CourseSites to a live class.　　D. They are using CourseSites in their teaching.

B

All parents want to see their children succeed in life. They want their children to have more than what they had, yet parents often forget to give their children what they had.



Don't forget to instruct (教导) children in character (性格) development. In today's society, it is much easier to make children happy than to instruct them in personal development skills. Nowadays, parents have to be busy with their work in order to make more money and give their children a good living environment. They don't have enough time to play with their children or communicate with them. So parents can easily offer their children a new toy rather than develop their children's natural sense of curiosity, which will lead their children through self-learning. They would slowly realize the meanings of hard work and patience. Therefore, the best way for parents to teach their children patience is not by buying them things, but by giving them an opportunity to learn more about things they are interested in. In this way, parents can finally teach their children the same hard lessons that they have learned, too.

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25. Why don't parents give their children what they had?

A. Because they are too poor to give.
B. Because their children don't like it.
C. Because their children can depend on themselves.
D. Because they don't know what their children really need.

26. Which of the following is the best way for parents to teach their children?

A. Being busy with work.
B. Giving them more money.
C. Buying things for children.
D. Asking children to learn things they are interested in.

27. The Chinese meaning of the underlined word "curiosity" in Paragraph 2 is probably "_____".

A. 好奇心
B. 兴趣
C. 技能
D. 责任心

C

I'm an immigrant (移民) from China, and I found that in Quebec I had to learn French, which was a totally strange language to me. After waiting for half a month, I received a letter from my school, St-Luc, and began learning French in a welcome class, which is a class for new immigrants. Even though French was rather hard for me to speak and to understand, I began my secondary five studies the next year.

The first few days were terrible, especially the first class of the first day. Although I had been in St-Lue for one year, I still didn't know much about the school. The first problem that I had was finding my classroom. Luckily, I met a girl who was in my French class and my chemistry class.

After the bell rang, the teacher, Mine. Zarif, began her class. First, she introduced herself to everyone and then gave us the course outline for the entire year. During her presentation, everyone laughed many times. Although I could only understand a little bit, I could tell that she was very funny. At the end of her speech, to make sure that we didn't forget what we had learned in secondary four, Mine. Zarif gave us a paper with many symbols of elements on it and asked us to write their names in French. I was shocked when I received the paper. Honestly, the only symbol I knew was O. After having stared at the paper for a few minutes, I gave up and raised my hand. The teacher came, and I told her that I didn't know anything.

"You have forgotten everything already?" she said in a surprised tone.

"No," I answered, "I have never learned them in French before. I am from the welcome class."

"Oh," the teacher said with a look of understanding. "Come here after school. I will teach them to you."

I agreed. Finally, I handed in the paper with only one answer on it. Overall, my first day of secondary five was a little embarrassing but, at the same time, interesting.

28. What's the author's first problem on his first day of secondary five?

A. Finding his classroom.
B. Introducing himself.
C. Understanding French.
D. Taking an exam.

29. What does the author think of his teacher?

A. Quiet.
B. Energetic.
C. Brave.
D. Humorous.

30. Why did the author fail to finish the paper?

A. He hadn't learned chemical elements in French before.
B. He forgot what he had learned in secondary four.
C. He knew nothing about chemical elements.
D. He hadn't learned French before.

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班级 姓名 考场号 准考证号 英语 必修1 WY

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

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

A. A Welcome Class
B. My French Teacher
C. My First Chemistry Class
D. An Immigrant From China

D

Scientists have made great discoveries. But how have they influenced our personal lives? Do kids in your classroom even know when Einstein lived? You may be wondering: but why is it important to teach kids about modern-day scientists?

First, stories of scientists can encourage kids. Chris Hadfield is a Canadian who went to space, and he's a real, guitar-playing person. He makes singing videos on YouTube! His story can make kids think scientists are also common people. Hearing scientists' stories makes kids think "I can do that too!"

But not only that, the stories of famous scientists can encourage kids to never give up. Bill Nye was always refused when trying to be an astronaut. But today, he's made a lot of successes in his role as a popular science educator and engineer. Besides, it's no secret that scientific discoveries require trying, and trying again.

Another way some scientists can encourage kids is through their diversity (多样性). Neil deGrasse Tyson, for example, is an African-American, which is not common in his field. Such stories can make kids think anyone can be a scientist.

It's important to know that scientists don't need to be "gifted" or "good" at school. Often we consider a scientist as being an extremely smart kid at school. That doesn't have to be true. They just need to have a great interest in science. Telling students stories of scientists can encourage them to show interest in science. As long as they're interested, they are likely to become a scientist in the future.

Modern scientists teach kids that knowledge builds upon the foundation (基础) others have laid. This is important—no one can do it alone. Scientists' stories can encourage today's young scientists to keep trying. They'll be encouraged not to give up on the dream of making discoveries. Even if they haven't made important discoveries, their research may help the following scientists.

32. What can Chris Hadfield's story tell students?

A. Scientists are interested in different things.
B. Students should have a hobby of their own.
C. Scientists can be ordinary like people around us.
D. Students should consider scientists as their models.

33. Which of the following would the author agree with?

A. African-Americans are more likely to become scientists.
B. Scientists are not necessarily very smart at school.
C. Not all scientists really show interest in science.
D. Scientists are usually good at their schooling.

34. The last paragraph shows us that _____.

A. scientists should help each other
B. a scientist should never give up trying
C. making discoveries is necessary for scientists
D. new scientific discoveries may be based on others' findings

35. What is the text maily about?

A. Why scientists are important to us.
B. Why scientists can encourage students.
C. Why students love stories of scientists.
D. Why students should be taught about scientists.

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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·福建师大附中高一期中)

I'm often asked how to study English effectively. I think this means getting the most out of your study time, and that means variety (多样化). __36__.

Study Every Day

It's important to study English every day. However, don't exaggerate (夸张)! Study for thirty minutes every day instead of two hours once a week. __37__.

A Little Grammar, a Little Listening, a Little Reading, and a Little Writing

__38__. Study a little grammar, then do a short listening exercise, and then perhaps read an article on the same topic. Don't do too much; twenty minutes on three different types of exercises is plenty!

__39__

Give yourself one grammar goal when reading a new article or watching a new video. For example, try to write down each example of a form you are studying such as the present perfect. Use colored pens to highlight (使……突出) forms that you are studying.

Use Different Learning Methods

Don't just use one way to study English. Use many kinds of methods which will make all the parts of your brain help you. __40__. All of these methods together help to reinforce (强化) your learning.

Find Some Friends

You can practice the exercises together, have conversations together (in English), and, as you study English together, help each other with exercises you may not understand.

A. Forget Grammar

B. Review Grammar as You Watch or Read

C. Here are some simple exercises to help you warm up

D. Here are some basic ideas to help you as you study English

E. This habit of studying English every day will help keep English in your brain fresh

F. Next, make sure that you study a number of areas rather than focusing on just one topic

G. For example, if you are learning new vocabulary, create a word map, describe a picture and make a list

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。

Unity Is Strength

(2018·福建厦门双十中学期中考试)

In a forest, there lived a group of pigeons (鸽子) in a big tree. And under the same tree lived a rat. Day by day, the head of the pigeons and the rat were becoming __41__ close. One day, the rat had to move to a nearby town. He __42__ the head pigeon over there. Then, the rat left the place.

One day as usual, the pigeons flew high in the sky in search of __43__. Suddenly one of the pigeons shouted, "Hey, just look __44__! A good number of grains scattered. Let's go and eat them." The head pigeon told all of them not to go there __45__ there were no fields nearby. The head pigeon __46__ that there was something __47__. Another pigeon said, "Our head always __48__ nothing. I am going to eat." Then, the pigeons flew down to eat the grains and the head pigeon __49__ them.

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Suddenly all the pigeons realized that they could __50__ move their legs. All of them were __51__ in the net. The head pigeon said, "If you had __52__ me, we would not have fallen in trouble like this." After a long __53__, they decided to fly together __54__ so that they could reach the nearby town where the rat was __55__. The rat would help to __56__ them. Therefore, the pigeons listened to what the head had said and flew together with the net and reached the nearby town.

The head pigeon called the rat and the rat was ready to __57__ them. In no time, the rat __58__ out and brought all the other rats. They cut the net with their sharp teeth together. And within seconds, the pigeons were __59__. The head pigeon thanked the rat. The rat invited all of them for dinner. The rats and the pigeons had a very good __60__ and enjoyed the day together.

41. A. increasingly	B. suddenly	C. successfully	D. immediately
42. A. sent	B. found	C. challenged	D. invited
43. A. rats	B. food	C. fields	D. water
44. A. down	B. up	C. around	D. ahead
45. A. although	B. unless	C. as	D. while
46. A. admitted	B. promised	C. sensed	D. wondered
47. A. serious	B. important	C. powerful	D. wrong
48. A. believes	B. enjoys	C. understands	D. respects
49. A. reminded	B. followed	C. protected	D. stopped
50. A. completely	B. easily	C. hardly	D. merely
51. A. dropped	B. caught	C. located	D. lost
52. A. stood by	B. went after	C. talked with	D. listened to
53. A. discussion	B. quarrel	C. summary	D. struggle
54. A. at a time	B. at the time	C. at times	D. at any time
55. A. travelling	B. working	C. staying	D. playing
56. A. encourage	B. rescue	C. direct	D. catch
57. A. save	B. meet	C. greet	D. avoid
58. A. watched	B. held	C. kept	D. ran
59. A. tired	B. regretful	C. free	D. relaxed
60. A. holiday	B. feast	C. rest	D. relationship

第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

One belief of Thai culture that I do not accept 61. _____（be）that young people in Thailand have to respect and obey old people all the time.

I 62. _____（strong）disagree on this belief because young people are supposed to have their own opinions and they should 63. _____（allow）to express themselves whenever they want.

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Sometimes young people can have good and 64. _____(reason) ideas. In addition, old people may have 65. _____ wrong opinion. If we know that it is wrong, why do we have to accept it? For example, 66. _____ a child wants to study business, but his father forces him to study 67. _____ subject that he really doesn't like, he will not be happy. So, we should allow the children to do whatever they want to do.

Old people should give young people some 68. _____(suggestion) and support their opinions if they are right. Now young people should have the right to vote or make a decision about 69. _____(develop) the country. Young people should have more responsibility; they should have a chance 70. _____ (show) their abilities.

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。

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to our school. It's great honor for me to receive you and introduce anything about our school. Which I most want to introduce is that we hold a science and technology festival last week. It has made the student interested in science. We were asking to read a science book, see a science film, make up a small invention and write an article about science. We had great fun or learned a lot. In my opinion, the festival is good for us. Only by develop science and technology can we make our country strong and live a happier life.

Thank you.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

某英文报纸正在举办"我眼中魅力的教师"(The Most Attractive Teacher in My Eyes)征文活动,请你用英文写一篇 80 词左右的短文投稿。内容要求如下:

1. 该教师的性别、年龄、外貌、性格等基本情况;

2. 说明该教师的"魅力"所在。

注意:文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等。

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班级 姓名 考场号 准考证号
密 封 线
英语 必修1 WY

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

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

(Module 3 My First Ride on a Train)

(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 sofa in the living room?

A. Out of place. B. Nice. C. Suitable.

2. What does the woman want to do after college?

A. A teacher. B. A trainer. C. A tradewoman.

3. What are the two speakers going to do this weekend?

A. Have a party. B. Take a trip. C. Have a meeting.

4. Where does the conversation probably happen?

A. At the book office. B. At the company. C. In the street.

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. Why did Susan call?

A. To say hello to her sick brother. B. To discuss her business plan. C. To ask about her family.

7. Where is Susan's mother now?

A. At home. B. In a hospital. C. At a shopping center.

8. When will Susan probably come back home?

A. In one week. B. In two weeks. C. In three weeks.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient's mother. B. Teacher and student. C. Teacher and student's mother.

10. Why does Tom sleep in school?

A. He stays up late. B. He has too much homework. C. He is not interested in study.

11. What is the man's suggestion?

A. Listening to some music before bedtime.

B. Watching more television at night.

C. Doing more exercises.

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听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. Who may Peter be?

A. The man's friend. B. The man's brother. C. The man's son.

13. Where is Peter now?

A. In the shoe department. B. In the suit department. C. In the toy department.

14. What will the woman do first?

A. Go to look for Peter. B. Go to ask the salesman. C. Go to buy something.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What does the woman think of the new man?

A. He is clever. B. He is such a fox. C. He is talkative.

16. Who got the position to be general manager?

A. The woman. B. The man. C. The new man.

17. What are the two speakers going to do?

A. Have a break. B. Have a dinner. C. Go to the movies.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What will happen to the buildings at the very beginning of an earthquake?

A. Fall down immediately. B. Remain untouched. C. Start to fall down.

19. What is the best way to survive an earthquake at its very beginning?

A. Run out as quickly as possible.

B. Stay where you are and keep still.

C. Try to stay near the inside walls or under beds.

20. What might happen to those who try to get out of the buildings as an earthquake happens?

A. They might be killed. B. They might survive. C. They might fall ill.

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

Arriving at London Gatwick

Distance from central London:28 miles/45km

For travel information call: +44(0)870 000 24 68.

How to get to the city centre

By train

The Gatwick Express goes from Gatwick Airport to London Victoria train and underground station in central London.

Trains go every 15 minutes and the journey to central London takes half an hour.

First Class tickets cost £25 (single),£48 (return).

Express Class costs £17 (single),£29 (return).

Southern Trains services run four times an hour to Victoria with a journey time of around 35 minutes.

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By taxi

There are taxis outside the airport day and night. The journey to central London takes 55 ~ 70 minutes. A London taxi takes up to 5 people.

The average (平均的) cost from the airport to central London is £ 75 ~ £ 100.

By car

Gatwick Airport is 28 miles (45 km) south of London. There are 4 car parks next to the airport and there are car rental (租赁) offices open from 8:00 to 18:00. The journey to London takes 60 ~ 75 minutes.

All cars pay a special £ 8 charge (收费) to go into central London.

By bus

National Express and EasyBus have services to central London. EasyBus services go every 20 minutes. The journey takes one hour and costs £ 2.

There is one National Express bus an hour. The journey takes 90 minutes and costs £ 7.60.

21. Someone in a hurry to Victoria station had better travel _____.

A. by train　　B. by car

C. by taxi　　D. by bus

22. What does traveling by taxi and car have in common?

A. They cost the same.　　B. They're available at any time.

C. They require a special £ 8 charge.　　D. They take a similar period of time.

23. Which of the following goes three times an hour?

A. Gatwick Express.　　B. National Express.

C. EasyBus.　　D. Southern Trains.

24. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A short notice.　　B. A travel guide.

C. A city introduction.　　D. A TV advertisement.

B

At 12, my father decided to take me on a trip to France. I had never been out of the country before, so I was very excited. My aunt, my father and I went around with my father showing us all the unbelievable sites in Paris. None of us spoke much French but we loved the city.

We had taken the subway all over the city and were congratulating (感到高兴) ourselves on our mastering what is honestly a brilliant subway design that is pretty easy to follow. We decided to visit Versailles by train. We chatted happily along the way until my father realized we were far into the French countryside and no one around spoke English.

We reached the end of the line and felt frightened when everyone finally left the train. An old man and his grandchild noticed us and came to help. He spoke no English, so in broken French we tried to explain. When he finally understood, this great man settled his grandson and showed us to the correct train and then boarded with us.

Later we knew the truth that there was a train transfer(转乘) and he didn't want us to miss it. This kind man rode a train for an hour and a half out of his way to make sure that three Americans got where they wanted to be. He refused to let us pay for his ticket. He did it all with a gentle smile and patted our hands gently at the stop. Then in his quiet way, he boarded the train to return the way he had come.

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What impressed（给……留下深刻的好印象）me most was the man and his kindness during the amazing trip. Some Americans think the French are rude for some reason, but I always try to persuade them to change their minds with this very story.

25. What happened to the author and his family on the train?

A. They failed to get off the train at the right time.　　B. They couldn't understand the signs of the train.

C. They had a quarrel about where to go first.　　D. They found it hard to live in the countryside.

26. How did the man help the author and his family?

A. By paying for their train tickets.　　B. By showing them the return way.

C. By inviting them to travel together.　　D. By leading them to their destination.

27. Which of the following can best describe the last paragraph?

A. Seeing is believing.　　B. Being kind is a good manner.

C. Traveling enriches one's life.　　D. Helping brings great pleasure.

28. What's the purpose of the author's writing the passage?

A. To explain an unexpected problem.　　B. To list the unbelievable sites in Paris.

C. To share an unforgettable foreign experience.　　D. To show the importance of mastering a foreign language.

C

Now many young people are traveling around the world on their own, not because they have no one to travel with, but because they prefer to go alone.



Kristina Wegscheider from California first traveled alone when she was at college and believes that it is something everyone should do at least once in their life. "It opens up your mind to new things and pushes you out of your comfortable zone." Wegscheider has visited 46 countries covering all seven continents.

In foreign countries, with no one to help you read a map, look after you if you get ill, or lend you money if your wallet is stolen, it is challenging. This is what drives young people to travel alone. It is seen as character building and a chance to prove that they can make it on their own.

Chris Richardson decided to leave his sales job in Australia to go traveling last year. He set up a website, The Aussie Nomad, to document his adventures. He said he wished he had traveled alone earlier. "The people you meet, the places you visit, or the things you do, everything is up to you and it forces you to grow as a person," said the 30-year-old man. Richardson describes traveling alone like "a shot in the arm" which "makes you a more confident person that is ready to deal with anything." He said, "The feeling of having conquered something on my own is a major part of what drives me each day when I'm dealing with a difficult task." "I walk around with my head up because I know deep down inside that nothing is impossible if you try."

The great 19th century explorer John Muir once said, "Only by going alone in silence can one truly get into the heart of the wilderness."

29. Which of the following will Kristina Wegscheider agree with?

A. Traveling alone is a necessary experience for everyone.

B. It is more meaningful to travel in foreign countries.

C. It is comfortable to travel around without a friend.

D. Traveling abroad helps people to find new things.

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30. Traveling alone is challenging because _____.

A. you have to make things on your own
B. it is hard for you to prove yourself to others
C. you can only depend on yourself whatever happens
D. it will finally build your character

31. What can we infer about Chris Richardson?

A. He started traveling alone at an early age.
B. He was once shot in the arm.
C. He used to work as a salesman.
D. His website inspires others a lot.

D

（2019·南京外国语学校高一期中）

Flying to another country can sometimes take several days. But the designer of a futuristic jet（喷气式飞机）says his plane could take you around the world in your lunch break.

According to an article in *The Sun*, the plane, called the Antipode, could carry 10 people and use rocket boosters（火箭助推器）to go 12 km high. Then it could fly from London to New York in less than 20 minutes, or from New York to Shanghai in 24 minutes. A normal Boeing 747 has a top speed of 917 km/h. The fastest plane in the world right now is Air Force One. It carries the president of the United States and can reach 1,092 km/h. But the Antipode would be capable of reaching a crazy 25,750 km/h!

Canadian designer Charles Bombardier says his plane could be 10 times faster than the Concorde, which could fly at 2,180 km/h. The Concorde used to be the world's fastest passenger plane between 1976 and 2003. But the Concorde was very noisy and its nose got dangerously hot when it flew. A Concorde crashed in 2000, killing 114 people. No Concordes were flown again after 2003.

The Antipode design includes a special nose that stops it from overheating and having the same problems as the Concorde. New technology, recently tested by NASA, makes the Antipode the perfect shape and weight to fly fast and safely.

"It's always something that people would like—a transportation system that could take you from one place on the planet to the other side," Mr. Bombardier told the BBC.

Don't try to buy a ticket for the plane yet, though. The design is just a concept and will need more research before it becomes a reality.

32. What is the biggest difference between the Antipode and other normal planes?

A. It can fly much faster.
B. It can hold many more people.
C. It can fly much higher.
D. It can be much safer.

33. What does the underlined word "It" refer to?

A. The Antipode.
B. A Boeing 747.
C. Air Force One.
D. The Concorde.

34. What can we know about the Concorde?

A. It got dangerously hot when it flew.
B. It made loud noises when it was flying.
C. It used to be the world's biggest passenger plane.
D. It stopped flying after a Concorde crashed in 2000.

35. How does the author feel about the future use of Antipode?

A. It's funny.
B. It's challenging.
C. It's dangerous.
D. It's impossible.

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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。

With the summer holiday just around the corner, it seems like everybody is busy planning their vacations. Here are some tips that can help you enjoy your holiday without emptying your pocket.

Travel off-season.

Go to your desired place while the demand is low and take advantage of huge discounts（折扣）. During the special season, the hotel and flight prices increase quickly, and you'll likely spend more of your vacation time standing in line due to a great number of tourists. __36__

__37__

Websites can help you find discount hotel rooms. Look for places that do not charge extra for children if they use the existing bedding. Stay with the locals. If you and your family are going to stay for a longer period, renting a small apartment is a good choice.

Eat like a local.

Why eat at big chain restaurants when you can experience something new? Planning your meals is another way to reduce your travel costs. During your family trip, try new food that the locals eat. __38__ For smaller meals and snacks, avoid restaurants and try street food or other takeout.

Don't be afraid to bargain（讨价还价）**.**

Tourist-heavy places are known for overcharging（索以高价）for just about everything. Clothes, goodies, souvenirs, etc. are very expensive at these places. For this reason, you shouldn't feel ashamed to ask for bargains. __39__

Choose local transportation.

As a tourist, avoid taking taxis. They are expensive. __40__ If you are planning to stay for a while, you can consider renting a car. Hiring a car is much easier than carrying your bags everywhere if you are moving around a lot.

A. Save money on hotels.

B. Surf the Internet before travelling.

C. Bargain hard to get the best price.

D. Therefore, avoid buying anything there.

E. So it's best to find out when the off-season starts.

F. Instead, take buses, railways, or subways, which are always cheaper.

G. This will not only save money, but offer you a new and different experience.

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。

Once a gentleman was traveling on a train. He felt __41__ and got off at a station in search of water. When he reached the water tap（水龙头）, the __42__ started. He ran back but __43__ it.

It was getting __44__ and he decided to spend the night at the station. The next morning he asked the ticket office about the next train and was told it would be on the next __45__. So he decided to find a place for a day's __46__. He went to the nearby hotel to ask for a room but found __47__.

At last he __48__ a small house. He asked the __49__ whether he could stay in his house for a day. The owner immediately __50__, then served him food and gave him a room to stay. __51__ he did not ask anything in return.

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At seven, the gentleman heard a __52__ at the door. The owner opened the door. The gentleman saw a man dressed in __53__ clothes enter the house and __54__ the owner to pay his debts (债务).

The gentleman came to know that the owner was in need of __55__. The next morning he left a pack in the drawer of the room and __56__. When the owner found the pack, he saw that there was a __57__ written to him, which read, "You __58__ me but did not expect anything from me. Yesterday evening I heard the __59__ between you and the stranger and __60__ that you were in need of money. This is what you need."

41. A. sleepy	B. thirsty	C. hungry	D. tired
42. A. passenger	B. officer	C. tap	D. train
43. A. caught	B. lost	C. missed	D. passed
44. A. dark	B. cold	C. hot	D. bright
45. A. week	B. month	C. hour	D. day
46. A. work	B. stay	C. fun	D. travel
47. A. one	B. nobody	C. none	D. lots
48. A. built	B. repaired	C. enjoyed	D. reached
49. A. owner	B. manager	C. driver	D. guest
50. A. accepted	B. changed	C. agreed	D. refused
51. A. So	B. But	C. Because	D. Unless
52. A. knock	B. sound	C. noise	D. call
53. A. cheap	B. strange	C. expensive	D. dirty
54. A. invited	B. hated	C. asked	D. promised
55. A. advice	B. money	C. time	D. water
56. A. stayed up	B. came up	C. gave in	D. went away
57. A. note	B. story	C. diary	D. joke
58. A. cheated	B. supported	C. helped	D. understood
59. A. quarrel	B. conversation	C. bargain	D. discussion
60. A. planned	B. explained	C. hoped	D. learned

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。

Traveling is a very good activity. When you are tired of your work and when you can have a holiday, you can go to beautiful 61. _____(place) to enjoy the beauty of nature and the special character of other cities. You can breathe fresh air, visit some places of interest, meet different people and make friends 62. _____ them. If you do so, you will forget your tiredness and trouble and build up your health. As a result, you will feel 63. _____(full) relaxed and you will have the energy to take up the new tasks 64. _____(wait) for you.

But sometimes, traveling is not an 65. _____(enjoy) thing. For example, when the bus or car you take 66. _____(have) a problem, you just sit in it and waste your time. What's more, the weather can be changeable. When you 67. _____(climb) a mountain, it may rain suddenly. You may be caught in the rain and may catch 68. _____ cold. The worst thing is that you may have your money stolen and you may have an 69. _____ (injure). All these are terrible things 70. _____ can happen to a tourist.



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第四部分　写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节　短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

As middle school students, we have to take a great many of exams. We all hope to get high marks, or we can't avoid failure from time to time.

I can remember that when I was in Junior Two, I got only 50 in my maths tests. I was such sorry that I shut myself in my bedroom. Learn this, my father hurry back home and had a face-to-face talk with me. He encouraged me not lose heart. With his encouragement, I worked much hard than before and made great progresses in my study.

As a saying goes, "Failure is a mother of success." Never give up, and we will reach your goals.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

请根据下列要点,以"My first ride on a high-speed train"为题写一篇英语短文。

要点:

1. 第一次乘高铁的心情并简要描述高铁;

2. 沿途的景色;

3. 高铁上的所见所闻。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:服务员 attendant

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

单元质量评估检测卷(四)

Module 4 A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood

(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 long did the woman drive to the town from her city?

A. Half an hour. B. Two hours. C. One hour and a half.

2. Who did the man meet with?

A. Former workmate. B. His old teacher. C. His old classmate.

3. What is the topic of the talk?

A. On pollution. B. On children. C. On death.

4. Why can't the man go out?

A. Too hot. B. Getting hurt. C. To have much work.

5. When does the bank probably close?

A. After five o'clock. B. Late at night. C. At or before five o'clock.

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、9 题。

8. How will the George's come?

A. By train. B. By car. C. By air.

9. Who is seventeen years old?

A. Fay. B. Rosemary. C. The woman.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What time does the fast train leave?

A. At 9:13. B. At 9:30. C. At 9:20.

11. Which platform does it leave from?

A. Platform No. 14. B. Platform No. 15. C. Platform No. 40.

12. How long does the journey take?

A. Less than two hours. B. Less than three hours. C. More than three hours.

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听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Friends.

14. What is Charlie calling the lady for?

A. To talk with her. B. To borrow some money. C. To come back and see her.

15. Why did he need the money last time?

A. To buy a car. B. To buy a house. C. To buy a computer.

16. What does the lady think of Charlie?

A. Spending his money cleverly. B. Planning his money in disorder. C. Borrowing money successfully.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What do we know about people today from the text?

A. Preferring to live in the same place.

B. No one still lives where they used to.

C. Not staying in the same place all their lives.

18. How old is the man?

A. 70. B. 85. C. 100.

19. What is the secret of long life according to the man?

A. Laughing and taking exercise.

B. Talking to people as often as possible.

C. Moving from place to place.

20. How many times has the man been married?

A. Only once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

I couldn't believe it

I just couldn't believe it. "How could they do this to me?" I screamed to myself as I walked along the icy New York streets to my apartment just a few blocks away. Just a few minutes ago, I was happily working at my job. Meat was on the grill (烤架) and bread was being toasted.

I knew it was a little fishy when Mark called me into his office for a "chat". Something just didn't seem right.

"This is so hard for me to say," he said "but we will not need your service any more. Please take off your apron (围裙). Here is your final paycheck."

Just then, the winter wind whipped (鞭打) onto my face and big snowflakes started to fall on my heavy winter coat. I didn't even know how, but warm tears started to drip out of the corners of my eyes. My hands were too cold to even wipe my face.

Out of nowhere, an old man walked up to me. He had black mustache and his eyes were surprisingly blue.

"Hello, young man," he said to me, "lift your spirits up."

"I can't. I just can't. I was just fired from my favorite job."

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"I know. I know," he said, interrupting me, "I want you to always remember that it is always the darkest before dawn. You will get another job. Don't worry."

I didn't know what to do. I looked down at my shoes to think about the situation. Maybe this man was right. Maybe dawn was not so far away.

I decided to thank the man for supporting me, but when I looked up, he was gone.

A week later I got a well-paid job as the executive chef for a five-star restaurant. The man was right.

21. What couldn't the author believe?

A. The streets of New York were very dangerous to walk on.

B. He had just been fired for no reason.

C. His colleagues had just made fun of him.

D. What he had cooked turned out very bad.

22. What does the underlined word "fishy" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Strange.　　B. Amazing.

C. Fresh.　　D. Difficult.

23. Why did the author describe the wind and the snow?

A. To show that he was wearing very little.　　B. To explain that the weather was not good.

C. To show that he was in a very bad mood.　　D. To explain that he hadn't enough money for supper.

24. What does the author want to tell us according to the passage?

A. There is always hope in the dark.　　B. Don't believe what you see.

C. A kind heart will always be paid back.　　D. Someone will give you a hand in the end.

B

ABC News anchor (节目主持人) Peter Jennings died on Aug. 7, 2005 at home in New York after a brief battle with lung cancer. *ABC News* anchors said if anything good could be taken from Jennings' death, it was a great awareness of the dangers of smoking.

"I want to give a message," Barbara Walters said. "If you have kids who are smoking, tell them that we lost Peter."

Lung cancer is the worst killer in America, killing more people each year than any other cancers, according to the American Cancer Society. About 160,440 Americans die each year of cancer, making up 28 percent of all the cancer deaths. More than 87 percent of lung cancers (肺癌) are smoking related (有联系的).

Dr. Derek Raghavan, director of the Cleveland Clinic's Taussig Cancer Center, said that once a person stops smoking, he starts getting better. Three to five years after quitting, the possibility of suffering from lung cancer is reduced by half.

Warning signs of lung cancer can also be mixed with symptoms caused by long-term smoking. The three main warning signs are an increase in coughing that doesn't clear up, coughing up blood and sharp chest pains (疼痛).

People with those symptoms (症状) should see a doctor. Raghavan said there had been promising developments in the treatment of lung cancer, including the use of radiation, surgery and drugs. "But the fact is that stopping smoking is the most important thing we can do," Raghavan said. "There is even no treatment that comes close."

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25. Peter Jennings died of lung cancer which was possibly caused by _____.

A. his bad eating habit　　B. too much work

C. long-term smoking　　D. the old age

26. The author mentioned Peter Jennings' death in order to _____.

A. make him the main character of the passage　　B. warn the smokers of the dangers of smoking

C. introduce the topic to be talked about　　D. make him better-known than before

27. To fight against lung cancer, what matters a lot to smokers is _____.

A. to receive the treatment of lung cancer　　B. to do exercise regularly

C. to see a doctor in time　　D. to stop smoking

C

Should we allow modern buildings to be built next to older buildings in a historic area of a city? In order to answer this question, we must first examine whether people really want to preserve the historic feel of an area. Not all historical buildings are attractive. However, there may be other reasons—for example, economic (经济的) reasons—why they should be preserved. So, let us assume that historical buildings are both attractive and important to the majority of people. What should we do then if a new building is needed?

In my view, new architectural styles can exist perfectly well alongside an older style. Indeed, there are many examples in my own hometown of Tours where modern designs have been placed very successfully next to old buildings. As long as the building in question is pleasing and does not dominate (影响) its surroundings too much, it often improves the attractiveness of the area.

It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt (破坏) the area they are in, but the same can be said of some old buildings too. Yet people still speak against new buildings in historic areas. I think this is simply because people are naturally conservative (保守的) and do not like change.

Although we have to respect people's feelings as fellow users of the buildings, I believe that it is the duty of the architect and planner to move things forward. If we always reproduced what was there before, we would all still be living in caves. Thus, I would argue against copying previous architectural styles and choose something fresh and different, even though that might be the more risky choice.

28. What does the author say about historical buildings in the first paragraph?

A. Some of them are not attractive.　　B. Most of them are too expensive to preserve.

C. They are more pleasing than modern buildings.　　D. They have nothing to do with the historic feel of an area.

29. Which of the following is TRUE according to the author?

A. We should reproduce the same old buildings.

B. Buildings should not dominate their surroundings.

C. Some old buildings have spoilt the area they are in.

D. No one understands why people speak against new buildings.

30. By the words "move things forward" in the last paragraph, the author probably means "_____".

A. destroy old buildings　　B. put things in a different place

C. choose new architectural styles　　D. respect people's feelings for historical buildings

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

31. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain why people dislike change.

B. To warn that we could end up living in caves.

C. To admit how new buildings have ruined their surroundings.

D. To argue that modern buildings can be built in historic areas.

D

Is your school good for the environment?

Being green isn't easy for Kermit the Frog (a famous cartoon character), but it is easy for a growing number of schools around the country. A "green" school is an environmentally friendly building that uses less energy by depending on the Earth's natural resources for heat, light, and power. Green schools have clean air, a lot of natural light, and renewable power sources.

New studies show that green schools are not only good for the environment, but good for you too! Kids in classrooms with a lot of daylight scored 25 percent higher on reading and math tests than students who studied in rooms with less natural light. Students in schools with more natural light took three to four fewer sick days than students exposed (暴露) to artificial (人造的) classroom lighting. The study further found that those students had less caries (龋齿) because they were exposed to more of the vitamin D produced by the sun.

The Willow School in New Jersey is a school that was built as a green building in 2002. Parts of the building are made totally from recycled materials. To help trap heat, for example, building workers filled the walls with materials from old blue jeans instead of the traditional insulation (隔热材料) made of chemicals. Every classroom has skylights to allow most sunlight, and solar panels line the south end of the building. It uses about 70 percent less energy than a non-green school. This helps the school cut down on high energy costs.

Kate Burke Walsh, head of The Willow School, says, "Sunlight has an impact—you're happier. The clean, natural surroundings help both students and teachers deal with stress and stay relaxed and focused... it's a very calming atmosphere."

32. What's the purpose of the question in the first paragraph?

A. To express the writer's care about environmental protection.

B. To show the writer's interest in school life.

C. To expect readers to give a clear answer.

D. To introduce the main topic of the passage.

33. According to the passage, a green school is a place _____.

A. where natural resources are made full use of

B. where more trees are planted in the schoolyard

C. where students are healthy and care about the environment

D. where the walls of buildings are specially made to reflect light

34. How can students benefit from green schools?

A. They won't fall ill during the term.

B. They can get good marks in exams.

C. They will have white and beautiful teeth.

D. They'll pay less than students in other schools.

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35. What's the purpose of the author writing the passage?

A. To explain why green schools are popular.　　B. To encourage parents to choose green schools.

C. To introduce the advantages of green schools.　　D. To expect students to learn about green schools.

第二节　(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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

How to Love Your Parents

Even if you think that your parents are mean-spirited (小气的) at times, loving your parents is a normal and fulfilling part of life. You love them for the fact that they created you, raised you, and are in part a source of who you are. Here are some ways to love your parents.

__36__ A gentle "Good morning" or "I love you" will warm a coldest heart. Remember that they brought you to this world. Without your parents, you might still wander at an unknown corner in an unknown world. Respect them more and cherish these moments. You can use these moments to learn from them when you're off on your own. It's OK to get angry but angry actions don't help you or your parents. Act calmly, cool off, keep a journal about your feelings, or talk to a friend. __37__

Obey their requests. It will make your attitude better and earn you more respect from them. It seems that you are going through hell when you don't get what you want. However, you had better remember they give you a roof over your head when it's cold, raining, snowing, or too hot. Understand that parents are human beings and can also make mistakes. __38__ Since you can forgive your friends, why not forgive your parents?

Keep them company. Do things with your parents like watching TV and going somewhere with them. __39__ Listen to their old stories and learn from them. You will find they are your teachers in a way.

Some people simply may not be able to love their parents. __40__ Seek help if you are being abused(虐待)in any way. Parents do not have the right to harm you.

A. Forgiveness is the key.

B. Tell them you love them every morning.

C. Parents will in turn express their love.

D. After that, share your feelings with your parents.

E. Anyway, spend as much time with them as you can.

F. Please remember parents are as important as friends.

G. There can be realistic reasons for that, such as family violence.

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。

(2019·四川绵阳中学期中考试)

On a Friday night, a poor young artist stood at the entrance of the subway station, playing his violin. Numbers of people __41__ their paces and put some money into the __42__ of the young man.

The next day, the young artist came to the entrance again. __43__ the day before, he took out a large piece of paper and __44__ it on the ground. Many people were all attracted by the words in that paper. It __45__, "Last night, a gentleman named George Sang put an important thing into my hat __46__. Please come to claim (认领) it soon." Seeing this, people around wondered __47__ it could be.

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The story __48__ to be this: George Sang is an office clerk. He bought a(n) __49__ ticket a few days ago. Luckily enough, he won a prize of $500,000. So he felt very __50__ after work and found the music was so wonderful that he took out 50 dollars and put the money in the hat. __51__, the lottery ticket was also thrown in. The young man was a student at an art college and had planned to __52__ advanced studies in Vienna. He had booked the __53__ and would fly that morning. However, when he was cleaning up he found the lottery ticket. Thinking that the owner would __54__ to look for it, he gave up the __55__ and came back to where he was given the lottery ticket.

Later someone asked the young man, "__56__ you had to play the violin to make money to pay the tuition fee, why didn't you __57__ the lottery ticket for yourself?" The young man said, "Although I don't have much money, I live happily; but if I lose __58__, I won't be happy forever."

Yes, through our lives, we can gain a lot and __59__ so much. But being honest should always be with us. If we act in a dishonest way, we may __60__ temporarily. However, from the long-term view, we will be a loser.

41. A. slowed down　B. picked up　C. quickened　D. kept
42. A. box　B. bag　C. hat　D. pocket
43. A. Different from　B. Similar to　C. Happier than　D. Tired of
44. A. burnt　B. moved　C. dropped　D. laid
45. A. went　B. said　C. told　D. wrote
46. A. by mistake　B. on purpose　C. in a hurry　D. at the end
47. A. how　B. what　C. which　D. who
48. A. found out　B. turned out　C. appeared　D. seemed
49. A. concert　B. film　C. entrance　D. lottery
50. A. proud　B. fortunate　C. happy　D. rich
51. A. Therefore　B. However　C. Besides　D. Then
52. A. go after　B. join in　C. experience　D. quit
53. A. room　B. hotel　C. ticket　D. table
54. A. struggle　B. agree　C. beg　D. return
55. A. chance　B. flight　C. studies　D. appointment
56. A. Now that　B. Even if　C. Unless　D. Although
57. A. admit　B. reach　C. take　D. leave
58. A. wisdom　B. loyalty　C. honesty　D. love
59. A. earn　B. lose　C. own　D. create
60. A. regret　B. succeed　C. forget　D. relax

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。

Mr. Brown was tired of living in the big city 61. _____ he worked. He wanted to move to the country and live in a house from which he could get to his office in the city early every day. He 62. _____(look) for a house when he saw an advertisement in a newspaper one day. The advertisement said that a suitable house in a quiet area was up for sale 63. _____ a reasonable price, and the house was within a stone's throw of a railway station from which there were frequent 64. _____(train) to the big city.

"That's exactly what I need," Mr Brown said to 65. _____ (he). So he called the house agency and arranged to go by train the next day 66. _____(have) a look at the house.

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The house agency met him at the station and they started walking. It 67. _____(take) them at least 15 minutes to get to the house. When they finally arrived, Mr Brown said 68. _____(angry), "I should be very 69. _____(interest) to meet the man who threw the stone you mentioned in 70. _____ newspaper."

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。

This morning our teacher tells us something about the Project Hope in class. She said, "Now in the countryside many child still can't go to school because poverty. Can you help them?"

After school, I went home. When I entered my room, I saw the little box that I kept my pocket money. Though I wanted to buy what I needed, but I decided to give away my money to the children who is eager to go to school. I began to write the letter to them at once. Having finished write it, I went to the post office and posted all their pocket money.

I feel very happily today because I've done a good deed.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假如你是李华,是某中学国际部的一名学生。你有幸做外教Chris的向导,带领他去当地一家中华老字号(China Time-honored Brand)饭店品尝中国传统美食。请你按如下提示给对方写一封邮件,告知这次行程安排。

1. 饭店情况;

2. 出发时间、地点;

3. 交通方式。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:特色菜 specialty

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班级 姓名 考场号 准考证号
密 封 线
英语 必修1 WY

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

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

Module 5 A Lesson in a Lab

(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 conversation probably take place?

A. In a candy store. B. In a baker's. C. In a coffee bar.

2. What will the girl most probably do this Saturday?

A. Have her final exams. B. Go to the Wildlife Park. C. Go over her lessons at home.

3. How much did the woman spend on her liquids during the trip?

A. $40. B. $60. C. $80.

4. How long does it take David to get his office by underground?

A. About 20 minutes. B. Nearly an hour. C. An hour and twenty minutes.

5. What was James doing when his father arrived at home?

A. Watching TV. B. Playing computer games. C. Playing basketball.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. How will the woman leave London?

A. By car. B. By plane. C. By bus.

7. What will the man do this evening?

A. He'll attend a meeting. B. He'll see the woman off. C. He'll cook a big dinner.

8. Who is Maggie?

A. The woman's mother. B. The woman's daughter. C. The woman's pet dog.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What is waiting for the woman when she returns?

A. A bike. B. A package. C. A basket.

10. Where did the woman meet her friend?

A. On the plane. B. In Belgium. C. On the Internet.

11. What can they add to the milk?

A. Some chocolate. B. Some sweet. C. Some coffee.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Where were Jack and Joe yesterday evening?

A. At Jack's home. B. At the man's home. C. In a club.

13. What did the man do last night?

A. Played cards with others. B. Went to bed early. C. Watched others play cards.

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14. What can we learn from the dialogue?

A. Jack and Joe may be the man's classmates.

B. The man stayed up late to review his lessons.

C. Jack and Joe studied hard for the final exam.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What did Tony do last year?

A. Got out of university. B. Changed his job. C. Taught in a university.

16. How does Tony feel about his job now?

A. Nice. B. Boring. C. Very good.

17. What did Tony usually do in the past?

A. Went to parties. B. Visited his friends. C. Chatted online.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What is the passage mainly about?

A. How to spend our pocket money. B. How we get our pocket money. C. What pocket money is.

19. How many ways of using the pocket money are mentioned in the passage?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

20. What should we remember when we spend our pocket money?

A. The habits of spending money. B. Spend it on useless things. C. Don't waste money.

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·甘肃兰州一中期中考试)

There are a lot of different countries in the world, and there are even more tipping (付小费) customs. When you travel you need to know how to tip in the country that you're in, otherwise you'll leave servers angry everywhere you go. Here are just some rules on tipping around the world.

Brazil

There will always be a standard 10% service charge (费用) added to your bill, and you won't necessarily have to tip. If you do feel like being generous, an extra 5% ~ 10% will really make your server very happy. Just remember to do this as subtly as possible—Brazilians don't make a big show of this.

Dubai

In Dubai it's mandatory (强制性的) for restaurants to charge a 10% tip on all restaurant and bar bills. You can add a couple of coins if you feel like it. Waiters are not paid very much in Dubai, so they are always really thankful.

Czech Republic

While the locals in the Czech Republic don't leave tips, that doesn't mean you can enjoy the same treatment. Foreign tourists are expected to leave tips for any service. The standard tip is 10%. Just remember not to mistake your server's curtness (简慢无礼) for impoliteness.

India

If you like the service, go ahead and tip your server 5% ~ 10%. You have to change that amount though, based on how big the meal is. If the bill is for a small meal, and totals less than 300 rupees (about 30 *yuan*), tip the full 10%. If the bill is higher, make the tip closer to 5%.

If the country you're visiting doesn't have a tipping custom, that doesn't mean you can't try to give your servers one, but just keep in mind that your offer may be upsetting for the waiters. Countries where tipping is not usually practiced include Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, France and China.

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21. What does the underlined word "subtly" in the second paragraph mean?

A. Slowly.　　B. Easily.

C. Secretly.　　D. Clearly.

22. What is the special tipping custom in Dubai?

A. Waiters in Dubai make a living mostly on their tips.

B. Waiters in Dubai restaurants like to show off their tips.

C. Customers have to tip as long as they eat or drink in a restaurant.

D. The native people in Dubai don't need to leave any tips.

23. When you visit India, you _____.

A. should tip according to the cost of your meal　　B. will find the service fast but the waiters impolite

C. should pay at least 300 rupees as a tip　　D. have to add more than a 10% service charge to your bill

24. This passage is possibly taken from _____.

A. a science report　　B. a travel guide

C. a restaurant advertisement　　D. an entertainment magazine

B

Nowadays, especially in China, everything seems to favour social intercourse (社交), such as gatherings of friends, KTV, group travel, dining together, playing cards and Mahjong, plus the Chinese-style "street-crossing group". Back home, discussions can still be boisterously carried on within the "circle of friends" of WeChat.

However, these scenes cannot always ease the sense of loneliness. Zhu Ziqing, a well-known professor of Tsinghua University, signed with emotion: "My loneliness increases as scene becomes much busier." One popular song today is also called *A Lonely Man in Crowds*. Actually, engaging in social intercourse requires ability, while being alone involves the whole character.

These days, it is not easy to calm down totally and return to one's true self. Willpower, intellect and discipline are required. Einstein said: "It is not your working time but your spare time that determines the possibility of whether you will be successful or not." The "spare time" he referred to could be taken as "spending time by yourself".

Lonely life could be either dull, boring and tasteless or abundant, interesting and colourful, depending on one's quality, ambition and inspiration.

Just as the body constantly requires energy, the mind and soul also demand unceasing inputs. However, information, to be processed and integrated (融入) into knowledge, thoughts and feelings, instead of bustle (忙碌) seems to be the right condition. Successful careers in all walks of life worldwide have proved that "the soul grows in peace and talent is nurtured in loneliness". In a sense, it may be reasonable to say that "Happiness tends to be shallow while loneliness involves profundity".

Man, in fact, needs loneliness more than happy time, and only abundant loneliness can produce quality happiness.

25. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "boisterously" in Paragraph 1?

A. Surprisingly.　　B. Sadly.

C. Busily.　　D. Peacefully.

26. What can we infer from the second paragraph?

A. Being alone marks people are depressed.

B. Social intercourse improves our happiness.

C. One may feel lonely even when surrounded by people.

D. We should attend social intercourse to decrease our loneliness.

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27. What can we know from Einstein's words?

A. You should be successful if you spend all your time by yourself.

B. You should exercise more if you want to keep your minds healthy.

C. You will not become successful if you join in more social intercourse.

D. You will be more successful if you can make your lonely time meaningful.

C

Floods

Basic Safety Tips

• Turn around and don't drown!

• Avoid walking or driving through floodwater.

• If there is a chance of flash floods, try to move to a higher place. Flash floods are the No. 1 cause of weather-related deaths.

If floodwater rises around your car but the water is not moving, give up the car and move to higher ground. Do not leave the car to enter moving water.

Avoid camping or parking along streams or rivers during heavy rainfall. These areas can flood quickly with little warning.

Flood Watch

Steps to Take

• Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather forecast and emergency instructions.

• Know where to go. You may need to reach higher ground quickly.

• Build or fill your emergency kit (应急装备) with something new. Include a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first-aid supplies.

• Bring in outdoor furniture and move important indoor items to the highest possible floor. This will help protect them from flood damage.

• Disconnect (切断) electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

• If instructed, turn off your gas and electricity at the main switch or valve. This helps prevent fires and explosions.

Flood Warning

Steps to Take

• Move immediately to higher ground or stay on high ground.

• Avoid walking or driving through floodwater. Turn around and don't drown! Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down and 2 feet of water can sweep your vehicle away.

After A Flood

• Return home only when it is safe.

• Do not try to drive through areas that are still flooded.

• Photograph damage to your property (财产) for insurance purposes.

28. What shall we avoid during heavy rain according to the passage?

A. Staying under trees.

B. Taking part in outdoor activities.

C. Walking alone in the street.

D. Driving along rivers.

29. What does "**Flood Watch**" tell us to do?

A. Be patient and take things easy.

B. Be friendly and get well organized.

C. Be brave and make wise decisions.

D. Be careful and get well prepared.

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30. When shall we go back home?

A. When we are sure it is no longer dangerous.

B. When we need to take pictures for insurance.

C. When the flood in our living area disappears.

D. When the gas and electricity supply are provided again.

31. Which part advises us to take action as quickly as possible?

A. Basic Safety Tips.　　B. Flood Watch.

C. Flood Warning.　　D. After A Flood.

D



There are many interesting science experiments out there for young kids. You can surprise your friends and teachers with them. All you have to do is to put a little effort into it and you should have no problem coming up with an interesting science experiment. One such experiment is to show your friends and teachers that you can make mothballs(樟脑丸)dance!

If you want to do it, first, be sure that you have got all the necessary science kits for your science experiment.

What you need for this experiment is a glass filled half full with water. Add a little bit of vinegar to your glass of water, about 1/3 or 1/4 of a cup (60 ml), and one teaspoon (10 ml) of baking soda, and then carefully stir the mixture. Drop a few mothballs into the glass and have your audience watch. As long as the surfaces of the mothballs become fairly rough, they should begin to bounce up and down in the glass.

You can also do a similar experiment with raisins (葡萄干) and clear pop, such as Sprite. In this experiment, all you have to do is to fill a glass with Sprite and drop a few raisins into it. The raisins should begin to bounce up and down in the glass of Sprite. You can also replace the raisins with mothballs and you should get the same effect in the Sprite. This project works because the irregular surfaces of the mothballs and the raisins hold some CO_2 bubbles (气泡), causing them to bounce up and down in a dancing motion.

32. The writer wrote this passage to _____.

A. explain why some science experiments are easy

B. encourage people to spend more time on science

C. tell us how good he is at doing science experiments

D. teach kids how to do an easy and interesting science experiment

33. Which of the following things are needed in the experiment?

a. baking soda　b. water　c. mothballs

d. salt　e. vinegar　f. sugar

A. b, c, e, f　　B. a, c, d, e

C. a, b, c, d　　D. a, b, c, e

34. The underlined word "pop" in Paragraph 4 probably refers to _____.

A. a mothball　　B. a kind of vinegar

C. a drink with bubbles　　D. a special kind of raisin

35. From the last paragraph we can know _____.

A. why Sprite has some CO_2 bubbles　　B. what people usually use Sprite for

C. what scientists usually do with raisins　　D. why the mothballs bounce up and down

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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。

Go green

Are you worried about our earth? Do you want to do what you can to save it? __36__ It may seem like the actions of one person won't make a difference, but there are actually many ways you can help. Here are some of them.

Turn it off.

Turn off anything that uses electricity when not in use. __37__ If you leave your television on or don't turn off lights, it's wasting electricity. Remember to turn things off when you don't need them.

Start recycling（回收利用）.

It's not just paper, plastic and glass that can be recycled—clothes can be, too. __38__ It's good for the environment and you'll get a new look for free!

__39__

You don't have to travel far to get what you need, and products don't have to travel far to get to you, either. Shop at farmers' markets and buy food that was produced as close to your home as possible. And when you're online shopping, try to find things that won't have to travel long distances.

Save water.

If you don't let the water run when you're brushing your teeth and take showers instead of baths, you will be using less water and less energy—but you'll still be just as clean! __40__ Use a method that requires less water to get the dishes clean.

A. Buy things nearby.

B. Think before you eat.

C. It's hard to know where to start.

D. Turn short jeans you've grown out of into shorts.

E. Also, don't wash dishes with the water running continuously.

F. This goes for lights, televisions, computers, printers, and so on.

G. Bring a reusable water bottle with you when travelling or at work.

第三部分　语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 （共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

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

（2018·江苏连云港期末）

Once there was a man who worked very hard just to keep food on the table for his family. This particular year a few days __41__ Christmas, he punished his little five-year-old daughter after learning that she had __42__ the family's only roll of expensive gold wrapping paper.

As money was __43__, he became even more upset when on Christmas Eve he saw that his daughter had used all of the expensive gold paper to __44__ one shoebox she had put under the Christmas tree. He also was __45__ about where she had gotten money to buy what was in the shoebox.

__46__, the next morning the little girl, filled with __47__, brought the gift box to her father and said. "This is for you, Daddy!" As he opened the box, the father was embarrassed by his earlier anger, __48__ he had punished her.

But when he opened the shoebox, he found it was __49__ and again his anger burst. "Don't you know, young lady," he said seriously, "when you give someone a present, there is __50__ to be something inside the package?"

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The little girl __51__ at him with sad tears rolling from her eyes and __52__:"Daddy, it's not empty. I __53__ kisses into it until it was all full." The father was __54__. He fell on his knees and put his __55__ around his precious little girl. He begged her to __56__ him for his unnecessary anger.

Unfortunately, an __57__ took the life of the child only a short time later. It is told that the father __58__ this little gold box by his bed for all the years of his life. Whenever he was __59__ or faced difficult problems, he would open the box, take out an __60__ kiss, and remember the love of his beautiful child who had put it there.

41. A. after	B. before	C. since	D. at
42. A. used up	B. torn up	C. hidden up	D. broken up
43. A. much	B. valuable	C. important	D. tight
44. A. decorate	B. dress	C. cover	D. wrap
45. A. delighted	B. surprised	C. excited	D. worried
46. A. Otherwise	B. Moreover	C. However	D. Therefore
47. A. encouragement	B. excitement	C. astonishment	D. disappointment
48. A. regretting	B. reflecting	C. thinking	D. wondering
49. A. full	B. empty	C. enough	D. spare
50. A. reported	B. expected	C. supposed	D. required
51. A. rose up	B. glared up	C. glanced up	D. looked up
52. A. whispered	B. shouted	C. screamed	D. scolded
53. A. sent	B. blew	C. lent	D. threw
54. A. scared	B. shocked	C. defeated	D. troubled
55. A. arms	B. hands	C. ears	D. cheeks
56. A. blame	B. beat	C. forgive	D. forget
57. A. incident	B. coincident	C. event	D. accident
58. A. threw	B. felt	C. kept	D. hung
59. A. disturbed	B. discouraged	C. delighted	D. delayed
60. A. imaginary	B. irresponsible	C. unforgettable	D. available

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。

(2018·山东潍坊 3 月校级月考)

The chrysanthemum (菊花) comes from China and was recorded in some Chinese books as early as the 5th century BC. The flower 61. _____(introduce) to Japan during the Tang Dynasty. It usually begins to bloom (开花) in the 9th lunar month, lending a festive atmosphere to Double Ninth Day. That's why the month is also referred to 62. _____"the month of chrysanthemum".

The flower has been favored by 63. _____(poet) through the ages, because it is one of the only flowers that bloom in late autumn. Du Fu, a great Tang Dynasty poet, wrote more than ten poems in praise of the flower.

Chinese people 64. _____(be) fond of enjoying chrysanthemums on Double Ninth Day long before. Chrysanthemum displays were usually held immediately after 65. _____ day in some regions of China in the Qing Dynasty. People in Beijing began to stick chrysanthemums on doors and windows 66. _____(get) rid of the bad luck and bring in the good one, 67. _____ was an alteration (改变) of the custom of 68. _____(wear) chrysanthemums on people's heads. At these displays family members accompany their elders to have a relaxing day in a natural atmosphere while wishing for good health and 69. _____(happy) for them. The displays are often 70. _____(live) with a sea of visitors.

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第四部分　写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节　短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

My grandparents live in the countryside. They keep a dog calling Ah Bao. One day my grandparents go to work in the fields, taking along my little brother and Ah Bao. My brother and Ah Bao came to a river nearby and enjoyed himself. My brother was trying to catch a butterfly while he fell into the river. Ah Bao barked and immediate jumped into a water. Hearing about it barking, my grandparents hurried there and saw Ah Bao swimming towards the bank carrying my brother. Ah Bao did all he could save my little brother, that moved all the people present. Everyone praised Ah Bao for its bravery and kind.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

根据下面的提示,写一份有关"不打烂鸡蛋除去蛋壳"的实验报告。

实验目的:不打烂鸡蛋除去蛋壳。

实验材料:一只玻璃杯,一个小煮锅(saucepan),水,一个鸡蛋,约250毫升醋。

实验步骤:

1. 先把鸡蛋在煮锅中煮15分钟左右;

2. 把鸡蛋放在玻璃杯中;

3. 往玻璃杯中倒入醋,醋要漫过鸡蛋;

4. 让鸡蛋在醋中泡24小时。

实验结果:24小时后蛋壳完全消失。

实验结论:醋中的酸性物质与蛋壳中的碳酸钙(calcium carbonate)发生反应生成二氧化碳,蛋壳消失。

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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(六)

Module 6 The Internet and Telecommunications

(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 woman speaker want?

A. A cup of hot water. B. A cup of iced water. C. A cup of water.

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a grocery. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.

3. Which is not the sweater's problem?

A. The wrong size. B. The wrong material. C. The wrong color.

4. What can we know about Mr. Williams from the conversation?

A. Short with long hair. B. Tall with long hair. C. Tall with short hair.

5. What is the weather going to be like?

A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.

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. At what time did the last train to Manchester leave?

A. 9:20. B. 10:30. C. 10:40.

7. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At the information desk. B. At the ticket office. C. At the railway platform.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

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

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

9. When will they give their performance?

A. In twenty minutes. B. In half an hour. C. In an hour.

10. How did the man come here?

A. By car. B. By taxi. C. By bus.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What was the weather like last winter?

A. Less snow. B. Very cold. C. Not very cold.

12. Which was the most beautiful season?

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

13. Which was the nicest month last year?

A. September. B. April. C. March.

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听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. Who may live in the larger bedroom?

A. The woman.　　B. The woman's parents.　　C. The woman's kids.

15. What problem didn't the woman meet?

A. The apartments are expensive.

B. The apartments are too far.

C. The owners don't want children.

16. What do we know about the man?

A. Manager.　　B. Having two kids.　　C. The owner.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What do we know about Steven's early years?

A. Creative.　　B. Poor.　　C. Popular.

18. What is Steven's first job?

A. A cleaner.　　B. A teacher.　　C. A video game designer.

19. Where did Steven live in California?

A. In a garage.　　B. On a farm.　　C. In a factory.

20. What made him choose the name "Apple"?

A. A happy summer.　　B. A sweet apple.　　C. A great man.

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

Take a closer look at the wonders of Kew Gardens by joining a guided walking tour. Led by our knowledgeable volunteer guides, you will get a fun and informative way to explore the Gardens.

Free daily walking tours

Tours leave at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. from the information desk at Victoria Gate Plaza. Each guide presents their own tour which takes in the highlights of the season.

Themed tours

Tours leave at 12 p. m. from the information desk at Victoria Gate Plaza. Our guides offer a variety of attractive seasonal themes including Autumn Colour and Winter Evergreens.

Meet the experts tours

Every Tuesday throughout the year at 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. we'll be holding a "meet the experts" guided tour. The tour will feature a different plant each month and you'll go behind the scenes and talk to Kew staff about their work. You'll find out interesting facts about the featured plant or fungus (真菌), including why it's grown at Kew and how it's used and cared for.

Price

The cost is £ 60 per guide (this does not include your entry to the Gardens). Each guide can take up to 15 people. Groups of more than 15 must book more than one guide. Smaller groups are also accepted but the cost remains £60.

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Tours take about one hour and may be booked from 10 a. m. every day throughout the year except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day (24th and 25th December) when the Gardens are closed. Please note that no refunds (退款) can be given once you have booked.

21. When will you set off if you decide to go on a free daily walking tour and it takes you less than half an hour to get there?

A. At 9 a. m.　　B. At 10 a. m.

C. At 1:00 p. m.　　D. At 2:30 p. m.

22. Which is true about the people interested in "meet the experts" tours?

A. They can get in touch with experts in advance.　　B. They have no choice but to go on Tuesday.

C. They will be warmly welcomed by the staff.　　D. They want to have a taste of fungus.

23. What is the purpose of the author writing the passage?

A. To show how to tour.　　B. To introduce walking tours.

C. To explain some details about the tours.　　D. To help us know much about guides and tours.

B

I walked into the kitchen. There I found my son was busy not doing his homework. "Jake! What are you doing? Finish your homework! We have to leave for basketball practice in 10 minutes!" Every evening went on like this, with me asking my son to do this and that and him fighting me every step of the way.

Maybe you do, too. I know I put too much pressure (压力) on my son. But when all the other parents are talking about the great opportunities they are providing for their kids, such as special summer camps, foreign language learning, private tutors, and music lessons, I can't help but worry that my son will be left behind if he doesn't take part in these activities. I will imagine other kids getting six-figure jobs out of junior high while mine is just sitting in the corner eating chips. And it's all my fault.

So, in an effort to prepare my son for the competitive world, I fill his days with activities, so he can learn and grow. But now I'm afraid my "help" may actually hurt him.

A study, from 1981 to 1997, showed that kids experienced a 25 percent decrease in play time while time spent on homework increased by 145 percent. But was that bad? I think it was.

A study by Professor Jean Twenge at San Diego State showed that our kids are more stressed out than before. And another study showed a surprising change in motivation (动机) over the years, with kids in the 60s and 70s being more motivated by intrinsic worth (内在价值) (self-acceptance and honor) while kids today are more motivated by extrinsic worth (money, image and fame).

And we're the ones pushing them in that direction. So it's time for us to stop!

24. What Jake was doing in the kitchen probably made the author _____.

A. angry　　B. bored

C. sad　　D. worried

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

A. the author was asked to provide opportunities for Jake

B. Jake disliked the activities the author chose for him

C. Jake will have a bright future with the author's help

D. the author worried that she would set a bad example to Jake

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26. In what ways will the author's "help" hurt Jake?

a. Giving him little play time.
b. Making him suffer from more stress.
c. Making him have no chance to find a job.
d. Causing wrong ideas of human value in him.
e. Helping him get more competitive advantages.

A. a-d
B. a-b-d
C. a-b-c-d
D. a-b-c-d-e

27. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

A. warn kids of the danger of doing too many activities
B. show the importance of having intrinsic worth
C. persuade parents to give their kids more play time
D. tell parents how to choose activities for their kids

C

(2019·湖南师大附中高一月考)

Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg said on Tuesday that he and his wife, Priscilla Chan, planned to give away 99% of their Facebook shares to charities (慈善机构). The money, about $45 billion, will go to causes such as fighting diseases, improving education, and helping local people.

The news of Zuckerberg and Chan's charitable plans came in the form of an open letter to their newborn daughter, Max. "Your mother and I don't yet have the words to describe the hope you give us for the future. Like all parents, we want you to grow up in a world better than ours today. Many of the greatest opportunities for your generation will come from giving everyone access to the Internet. Can we connect the world so you have access to every idea, person, and opportunity?" Not surprisingly, the social media CEO believes that technology will play a big role in creating a better future. The couple also sees technology as the path to improving education and curing diseases. "You'll have technology that understands how you learn best and where you need to focus "they said. "As technology accelerates (加快), we have a real shot at preventing, curing, or managing all or most of the rest in the next 100 years."

In order to put their plan into action, the couple is forming a new organization called the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative. This organization will use charitable donations (捐赠物) and private investments (投资物) to achieve its goals. With this new organization, Zuckerberg and Chan are taking part in philanthropy, which is the practice of giving money to help make life better for other people. Before setting up the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, Zuckerberg had already given away over $200 million to different schools across the nation and $75 million to a hospital in San Francisco.

Zuckerberg and Chan ended their letter with a message to their daughter and kids around the world. "We love you and feel a great responsibility to leave the world a better place for you and all children. We can't wait to see what you bring to this world."

28. What does the underlined word "shot" in the second paragraph mean?

A. Try.
B. Choice.
C. Decision.
D. Warning.

29. What will the couple mainly pay attention to in order to achieve their goals?

A. Education.
B. Wealth.
C. Technology.
D. Health.

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

30. What's the purpose of the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative?

A. To give money to poor students.　　B. To carry out the couple's plan.

C. To build more children's hospitals.　　D. To set up schools in rural areas.

31. What does the author mainly want to tell us in the passage?

A. Facebook CEO will give away most of his shares to charities.

B. A charitable organization will be founded by Facebook CEO.

C. Facebook CEO plans to celebrate his daughter's birthday.

D. A letter was written by Facebook CEO to his daughter.

D

The newspaper industry is entering a new period. The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* has become America's first newspaper to stop printing and become the first newspaper to appear online only. The newspaper was 155 years old, the oldest in Washington State.

Only about 20 people work for *seattlepi. com*, the Internet version of the newspaper. Once over 150 people worked in the newsrooms of Seattle's most famous paper. There is only one daily newspaper left in Seattle, *The Times*. Many people think that it could follow the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* by going online only too.

Among other big cities in the US, Denver only has one daily newspaper because the *Rocky Mountain News* closed a few weeks ago. Some newspapers around the US are afraid of going bankrupt (破产). Among these are the *Chicago Tribune* and *the Los Angeles Times*.

One of the main problems that printed newspapers face today is advertising. Big local newspapers earn a lot of their money with ads. But that market has moved to advertising on the Internet which is either free or costs very little. Another reason is that many newspapers have become bigger and bigger. They have spent too much money expanding and buying up other papers.

Newspapers are reducing costs wherever they can. In Detroit daily newspapers are delivering their papers only three days a week. In Ohio the state's largest newspapers are sharing stories. Almost 8,000 jobs have been lost in the newspaper industry.

Newspapers have lost millions of readers in the past years because a new generation of readers has emerged (出现). Much of the news that people get online still comes from newspapers and most of them publish it for free. While newspapers have fewer reporters in big cities and abroad, observers say that they have lost much of their quality.

32. What does the underlined part "The newspaper" refer to?

A. *Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*　　B. *Los Angeles Times.*

C. *The Times.*　　D. *Rocky Mountain News.*

33. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

A. Printed newspapers need expanding.　　B. Advertising on the Internet costs more.

C. Printed newspapers are sure to go bankrupt.　　D. Newspapers lose to the Internet in advertising.

34. Why are the state's largest newspapers in Ohio sharing stories?

A. They need advertising.　　B. They offer fewer jobs.

C. They are short of money.　　D. They have lost many readers.

35. What could be the best title of the passage?

A. The Rise of the Internet?　　B. The End of Printed Newspapers?

C. The Rise of a New Generation of Readers?　　D. The Promising Period of the Newspaper Industry?

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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。

How to Improve Our Self-confidence

We all suffer from a lack of confidence to one degree or another. With low self-confidence, we experience anxiety, discouragement, fear and depression. __36__ How to improve our self-confidence? Here are some tips that may help:

Smile! People are naturally attracted to a smile. A person with low esteem（敬重）doesn't smile much, but a person who is confident smiles often—a warm smile that draws people in.

__37__ How you talk to yourself decides how you act, which then determines the results you have. Maybe you're very confident in certain parts of your life, but consider yourself completely stupid in others. Improve the areas that need small changes, and keep a positive（积极乐观的）view of the future.

Take action. __38__ Any new habit requires repetition and persistence（坚持）. Even though you may make mistakes, you can learn something new from them! So try new things and live your life!

Note when your confidence is high, and when it needs a lift. What's the situation? __39__ Do you feel that your self-confidence makes a situation harder than necessary? Do you refuse challenges because of your self-talk? Do you find yourself standing in the background? Simply becoming aware of your patterns will make it easier to change them.

Teach people how to treat you. People consciously（有意识地）and unconsciously notice and treat you according to how you think about yourself. __40__ If you need to teach people how to treat you, change the way you treat yourself through your self-talk and your actions.

A. Who are you with?

B. Keep a positive attitude.

C. It's hard at first, but keep on trying!

D. Always remember the happy things in life.

E. It doesn't make sense to care about what others say about you.

F. We avoid new things and miss out on wonderful life experiences.

G. If you expect to be walked all over, ignored or refused, you will be.

第三部分　语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节　（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

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

In a cold winter, a couple had to move out from the luxury big house because of bankruptcy（破产）. The husband worked day and night to __41__ the family but with no care of his __42__. So she thought, "He doesn't love me any more; he just cares his __43__ . . . not me."

One day, she began to __44__ a bath, but he stopped her at the door, "Let me take it first, okay?"

"Why not let me shower first?" she asked.

"I am __45__, sweetie. You take it later, okay?" She was totally __46__.

On a dark day, she found nothing to do and __47__ his computer, a few words blurred her eyes. It was his __48__.

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Today, I was quite sad. She __49__ me why I was always taking the bath first, and I said to her that I was exhausted. She was unhappy. In her mind, I __50__ her not as well as usual, __51__ how can I do it? I was not __52__ before! We moved to the __53__ apartment. There was only a __54__ in the bathroom. It was so cold to take a shower in such a __55__ winter. But I found that if one person took the shower first, the room could get a little __56__, so every time I __57__ to the bathroom first. I was thinking that, when she took the shower, the room would get warmer, __58__ 1℃, 2℃ or 3℃.

Now I can't give her the __59__ life, bring her to the luxury restaurant, buy expensive dresses for her, but at least, I can __60__ her 1℃ love.

41. A. support　B. grow　C. provide　D. supply
42. A. daughter　B. son　C. mum　D. wife
43. A. business　B. study　C. game　D. life
44. A. catch　B. take　C. bring　D. make
45. A. upset　B. pleased　C. tired　D. annoyed
46. A. depressed　B. astonished　C. bored　D. frustrated
47. A. turned on　B. turned off　C. turned up　D. turned down
48. A. poem　B. letter　C. e-mail　D. diary
49. A. told　B. warned　C. asked　D. confused
50. A. treated　B. handled　C. admired　D. considered
51. A. for　B. or　C. but　D. and
52. A. as young as　B. as poor as　C. as good as　D. as rich as
53. A. big　B. luxury　C. small　D. old
54. A. shower　B. toilet　C. towel　D. air-conditioner
55. A. frozen　B. freezing　C. cool　D. terrible
56. A. clean　B. good　C. warm　D. hot
57. A. rushed　B. walked　C. moved　D. came
58. A. at best　B. at once　C. at most　D. at least
59. A. safe　B. serious　C. comfortable　D. healthy
60. A. sell　B. give　C. buy　D. deliver

第二节　(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

One summer it started to rain here and didn't stop for 14 hours. When people saw their homes, businesses, roads, and bridges 61. _____ (destroy) over floods, they cried. Of course, many people 62. _____ (lose) their lives. After it was over, people walked through the mud left behind 63. _____ (find) as many things as they could. Some cried in sorrow over what they had lost. Others cried in joy when they found their loved ones alive.

When the water went down, though, a 64. _____ (surprise) thing happened. People immediately started to help each other. Some 65. _____ (willing) donated food, water, clothing, and cash to help those 66. _____ had lost everything. Others went out in the deep mud, 67. _____ (help) clean up the damage. Still others spent their days carrying some 68. _____ (supply) to the people who needed them.

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69. _____ is incredible how often the worst things in life bring out the best in us. The love, care, and compassion (同情) that I saw in those days have touched my soul. It has reminded me how good people really are. May we always come together in both good and bad times. May we always do all we can to fill our life 70. _____ love.

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。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。

On the first day when I went to high school, I felt exciting. After 9 years' study, I felt I was so closely to university. During the first year, I made many friends. I got to know all of my classmates. Because the school work was tough, I shared happiness and sorrow for my friends. When second year came, I was arranged to other class. I was worried that no one could talk to me, but I made new friends quickly. Now it was the last year of my high school life, but I'm determined to study more harder and make greater progress. High school life is challenging for me, but I won't give out.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的外教Mr. Jenkins约你本周六上午教他制作中国结(Chinese knot),但你因故无法前往,你的朋友韩梅梅(Han Meimei)将代你去,请写一封电子邮件给Mr. Jenkins,说明相关情况。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Jenkins,

Yours,

Li Hua

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第一部分　课时作业

Module 1　My First Day at Senior High

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. enthusiastic　2. amazing　3. information
4. embarrassed　5. method　6. bored　7. attitude
8. behaviour　9. amazed　10. impress

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. in other words　2. look forward to　3. at the start of
4. nothing like　5. at the end of　6. go to college

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. that of the teachers at my Junior High school
2. don't think　3. three times as many girls as boys

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

(1)~(6)　DEABCF

Ⅱ.

1~4　CCBB

Ⅲ.

1. 我住在石家庄,一个离北京不远的城市。
2. 每个教室都有一台电脑和一个与电影院屏幕大小差不多的特殊屏幕。
3. 我们用上了新课本,沈老师的教学方法一点也不像我初中时老师们的教学方法。
4. 关于今晚的作业,我们要写一篇描写自己所住街道的文章。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 文章属于记叙文。作者从多角度介绍了自己会永远记得 Lawrence 老师的原因。

1. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第二段中"I will remember Mrs. Lawrence for her good character. She is always nice and helpful to the students."以及后文所述可知答案。
2. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第四段中"She teaches us about these boring things in ways that we like."可知答案。
3. 选 B　推理判断题。根据最后一段中"She has taught me to always be a person of good character"以及"She has also taught me to be creative and enjoy what I do."等信息可推知选 B。
4. 选 D　主旨大意题。根据全文内容可知作者讲述了自己会永远记得 Lawrence 老师的原因。

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了园艺劳动经历可以给父母和孩子带来快乐的回忆。在劳动过程中可以让孩子了解自然和科学知识,自己朋友和参观者的关注还会给孩子带来成就感和让他们继续从事园艺劳动的动力,这都值得让父母花费时间和精力和孩子一起做园艺劳动。

5. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第一段中"Gardening can bring joy to both children and their parents alike, especially when the experience is shared together."可知,园艺可以给孩子和父母带来快乐。尤其是当经验被一起分享的时候。由此可知,孩子和父母可以分享劳动中的快乐。故选 D。
6. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第四段中的"Show off the children's gardening work by taking friends and visitors for a walking tour through the garden and point out the children's particular spot. When you give attention to the children's work, this is a great motivation (动机) for children to continue wanting to be involved."可知,领着朋友或参观者穿过花园时,向他们指出孩子们愿意劳动的地方,这种关注会让孩子们有更大的动力继续参与其中。故选 C。
7. 选 B　推理判断题。阅读文章可知,劳动给父母和孩子带来快乐的经历,在劳动过程中一起使用你们的劳动工具,带着朋友来看自己孩子的劳动成果,故应是父母的经验之谈。故选 B。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文属于议论文,父母为了保护孩子会控制孩子的很多方面,但是随着年龄的增长,父母与孩子之间就会为此产生争论,但是父母保护子女的想法从没有改变过。

1. **解析**:考查介词。句意:在你日常生活中,父母会干涉你的很多东西,比如吃的东西,穿的衣服,外出等,这样的例子数不胜数。本句为短语 hundreds of"成百上千的",故用介词 of。
   答案:of
2. **解析**:考查名词。句意:孩子需要这种保护和帮助,因为孩子还不能照顾好自己和做出正确的决定。由于有 this kind of 修饰,故用名词 protection。
   答案:protection
3. **解析**:考查代词。句意:孩子需要这种保护和帮助,因为孩子还不能照顾好自己和做出正确的决定。分析本句,本句主语为 they,谓语为 take care of,结合语境可知,孩子照顾自己,故用反身代词作宾语,故用 themselves。
   答案:themselves

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4. **解析**:考查副词。句意:孩子需要这种保护和帮助,因为孩子还不能照顾好自己和做出正确的决定。修饰 make decision 用副词作状语,故用副词 correctly。
答案:correctly

5. **解析**:考查形容词。句意:当你长大一点,作为青少年的一部分,你会有自己的人格和认知,这些东西跟你父母的不一样。根据后文的"being a teen"可知,成为青少年,成长了,故用比较级 older。
答案:older

6. **解析**:考查被动语态。句意:当你长大一点,作为青少年的一部分,你会有自己的人格和认知,这些东西跟你父母的不一样。分析句子,that 引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 one,而从句缺乏谓语,而 separate 与主语属于动宾关系,故用被动语态,整篇文章用一般现在时,因此答案为 is separated。
答案:is separated

7. **解析**:考查冠词。句意:因此,你的父母很难适应这种新的情况,因而焦虑与日俱增。本句为固定短语 as a result"因此",故用 a。
答案:a

8. **解析**:考查动词非谓语。句意:因此,你的父母很难适应这种新的情况,因而焦虑与日俱增。分析句子,修饰 anxiety 用非谓语作定语,而 increase 与其逻辑主语 anxiety 属于主谓关系,故用其现在分词形式 increasing。
答案:increasing

9. **解析**:考查宾语从句。句意:孩子请记住,你的父母可以把你们经历的事情联系起来,因为他们都是从青少年过来的。本句为结构 keep it in mind that "记住……",it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语为从句,同时分析从句,从句的结构和成分完整,故用连接词 that。
答案:that

10. **解析**:考查一般过去时。句意:孩子请记住,你的父母可以把你们经历的事情联系起来,因为他们都是从青少年过来的。父母也当过青少年,因而用过去时 were。
答案:were

Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. instructions 2. embarrassed 3. attitude
4. enthusiastic 5. information

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. with/by 2. behaviour 3. amazed 4. that
5. impressed 6. description 7. written 8. down
9. larger 10. running

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. 去掉 the 2. word→words 3. disappear→disappeared
4. disappointing→disappointed 5. see→seeing

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了一些关于如何适应一所新学校的方法。

1. 选 D 上文提示"学校是孩子的基础,在那里他们学会了成功。"下文提示"当你去一所新学校的时候,你可能会担心你不认识任何人。"承接下文,D 项"But adjusting to a new school can be difficult. (但是,适应一所新学校可能会很困难。)"切题。此处 but 与上文构成一种转折关系;该项中的 difficult 与下文的 worry 相吻合。故选 D。
2. 选 A 上文提示"在你开学之前,和你的父母一起去学校。"承接上文,A 项"Find out where your classroom will be, as well as other important places. (找出你的教室在哪里,以及其他重要的地方。)"切题。故选 A。
3. 选 B 下文提示"休息好会帮助你消除任何你可能感到的紧张。"承接下文,B 项"Start off your first day of school with a good night's sleep. (在你开学第一天,好好睡一觉。)"切题。该项中的"a good night's sleep"与下文中的"Being well rested"相吻合。故选 B。
4. 选 E 上文提示"早点去上学。确保你早上有很多时间去上学。"再根据下文提示"提前到达可能也会给你一个机会和其他一些学生聊天,并希望结交一些新朋友。"承接上下文,E 项"You don't want to be rushing into your classroom after the bell rings. (你可不想铃响后冲进教室。)"切题。故选 E。
5. 选 F 上文提示"这将使你与那些与你有同样兴趣的人组成更小的群体。"承接上文,F 项"This will also give you a chance to show your skills at a sport or other activities. (这也会给你一个展示你在运动或其他活动中的技能的机会。)"切题。该项中的"This will also give you"与上文的"This will put you into"相吻合。故选 F。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。开学的第一天给作者留下了深刻的印象。他永远不会忘记。

1. 选 B 考查固定短语。A. memory 记忆;B. impression 印象;C. imagination 想象;D. feeling 感情。leave a deep impression on... 给……留下很深的印象。故选 B。
2. 选 D 考查形容词。A. modern 现代的;B. humorous 幽默的;C. gentle 温柔的;D. serious 严肃的,认真的。从老师脸上的表情以及下边所说的话来推测,老师非常"严肃"。故选 D。
3. 选 C 考查上下文的逻辑关系。A. trouble 使烦恼;B. question 询问;C. interrupt 打断;D. excuse 原谅。老师讲课时,不能随意"打断"。故选 C。

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4. 选 A　考查词义辨析。A. voice 说话声;B. sound 声音;C. noise 噪音;D. word 消息。“She was speaking when I heard a __4__ ‘Lily, Lily’ from outside the door.”可知,她说话的时候,我听到门外有一个声音“莉莉,莉莉”。故选 A。
5. 选 D　考查固定句型。not... until 是一个固定句型,意为“直到……才”。故选 D。
6. 选 A　考查动词。A. get 得到;B. throw 扔掉;C. accept 接受;D. wear 穿戴。get 在此处意为“取”,其他几个选项均不符合故事情节。故选 A。
7. 选 B　考查动词。A. saying 说;B. meaning 意味着;C. crying 哭;D. shouting 大喊。老师正在上课,Lily 不可能在课堂上说话或大声叫嚷。mean 意为“意思是”。故选 B。
8. 选 A　考查固定搭配。fix one's eyes on...“盯着……”。故选 A。
9. 选 D　考查名词。A. care 关怀;B. interest 兴趣;C. attention 关注;D. notice 注意。take notice of(有意)注意,留意,理会;take care of 关心,照顾。故选 D。
10. 选 C　考查形容词。A. pale 苍白的;B. white 白色的;C. red 红色的;D. black 黑色的。Lily 不想让老师发现自己,但事与愿违,Lily 觉得很不好意思,脸“红”了。故选 C。
11. 选 A　考查动词。A. beat 打败,(心脏)跳动;B. jumped 跳跃;C. struck 打击;D. felt 感觉。此处指心脏“跳动”应用 beat。故选 A。
12. 选 C　考查形容词。A. small 小的;B. dirty 脏的;C. shaking 摇动;D. own 自己的。根据“I was so nervous”判断 Lily 非常紧张,shaking 和此意相呼应。故选 C。
13. 选 A　考查动词。rose *vi.* 意为“站起来”,符合题意。raised *vt.* 后面需跟宾语;stand up 时态错误;jumped 与题意不符。故选 A。
14. 选 B　考查动词。A. add 增加;B. count 计数;C. recognize 认出,识别;D. write 写。根据“‘Can you __14__ the numbers from one to one hundred?’ the teacher asked.”可知,“你能从 1 数到 100 吗?”老师问。故选 B。
15. 选 C　考查固定搭配。to one's surprise“使某人吃惊的是……”。故选 C。
16. 选 D　考查形容词。A. careful 细心的;B. sitting 坐着的;C. quiet 安静的;D. seated 就座的。be seated 是系表结构,表示“坐下”。表示“坐下”还可以说 sit down 或 seat oneself。故选 D。
17. 选 A　考查固定搭配。look up at 抬头看……。我“抬头”看老师,才发现老师脸上带着微笑。故选 A。
18. 选 B　考查形容词。A. sorry 遗憾的;B. relaxed 放松的;C. disappointed 感到失望的;D. puzzled 困惑的。看到老师微笑着,“我”感到“放松”了。故选 B。
19. 选 C　考查名词。A. body 身体;B. classroom 教室;C. memory 记忆;D. heart 心脏。在“我”的“记忆”中。故选 C。
20. 选 B　考查形容词。A. strange 奇怪的;B. sweet 悦耳的;C. bad 坏的;D. terrible 可怕的。but 表示转折,故前后两个词应该意义相反。故选 B。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. is taking　2. enjoys　3. rains　4. is　thinking
5. quarrels/is quarreling　6. is waiting　7. surprised
8. disappointed　9. interested　10. excited　exciting

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. got→gets　2. won't→don't　3. moved→moves
4. embarrassing→ embarrassed
5. encouraged→ encouraging

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】　作者给了我们一些建议,告诉我们如何才能更轻松地度过高中生活。

1. 选 B　主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者主要给了我们一些建议,告诉我们如何更轻松地度过高中生活,故选 B 项。
2. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“ Learn all you can about your first day before the first day.”以及最后一句“Be sure you know where the school's buildings are.”可知,作者建议我们在去上高中前充分了解我们要去上的那所学校。
3. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第五段的“Who said school has to be all work and no play?”可知,作者建议我们多参加些课外活动,不要只知道学习,故选 D 项。

【语篇解读】　本文讲的是体育锻炼可能会提高学习成绩。

4. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Now, another research shows that physical activity may help students do better in their classes.(现在其他研究表明,体育锻炼可以帮助学生在功课上做得更好。)”所以选 B 项。
5. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第五段“The study leaves some questions unanswered, however. Ms. Stash says it is not possible to say whether the amount or kind of activity affected the level of academic improvement. This is because of differences among the studies.(然而该研究还留下了一些未解之谜。辛格女士说,无法确定是运动量还是运动类型影响到学术水平的提高。因为这些研究之间存在差异。)”所以选 D 项。

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6. 选B　细节理解题。根据第六段“The researchers said they found only two high-quality studies. They needed more high-quality studies to confirm（证实）their findings. They also pointed out that ‘results for other parts of the world may be quite different’.（研究人员表示，他们只发现两项高质量研究。他们呼吁进行更多高质量研究以确认他们的发现。他们还指出，世界上其他地区的结果可能大不一样。）”所以选B项。

7. 选A　细节理解题。根据最后一段“Still, the general finding was that physically active kids are more likely to do better in school. Ms. Singh says schools should consider that finding before they cut physical education programs.（尽管如此，总的结论是，喜欢运动的孩子更容易在学校表现更好。辛格女士说，学校应该在削减体育课之前，考虑一下这一研究发现。）”所以选A项。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

There was a time when Zhang Yi and I ~~was~~ were good friends, but now we are like two ~~stranger~~ strangers. On his first day in our class two years ago, he had ~~somebody~~ nobody to talk to. I was the first to say hello to him, so we became friends. Zhang Yi did ~~good~~ well in math and he was always ready to ~~helping~~ help me with it. One day last month, I told him ~~about~~ that I would be away from school for two days to see a friend. ~~And~~ But he told my father about it and that made me ~~angrily~~ angry. Now, I know I am wrong. I ~~decided~~ decide to say sorry to him, because I don't want to lose such ∧ a good friend.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (1) at/with　(2) amazed　(3) amaze　(4) amazement
2. (1) with/by　(2) impression on　(3) impressive
3. (1) in　(2) instructive

重点短语

1. (1) to　(2) to　(3) to
2. (1) an　(2) a
3. (1) in　(2) keep　(3) a

重点句型

1. that of Peter　2. I don't believe
3. three times as many books

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. My new school is far from my home.
2. I am impressed with the new school.
3. It is nothing like my Junior High school.
4. It is about five times as big as my previous school.
5. The teachers here are very enthusiastic and have a positive attitude to/towards teaching.
6. My English teacher can speak fluent English.
7. Her first class made/left a deep impression on us.
8. I think I can go to college with the teachers' help.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

This is my first day at Senior High school. My new school is far from my home. I am impressed with it because it is nothing like my Junior High school. It is about five times as big as my previous school. The teachers here are very enthusiastic and have a positive attitude to/towards teaching. My English teacher can speak fluent English, whose first class made a deep impression on us. I think I can go to college with the teachers' help.

Module 2　My New Teachers

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. amusing　2. energetic　3. nervous　4. organised
5. patient　6. serious　7. shy　8. strict　9. impression
10. avoid　11. completely　12. appreciate　13. admit
14. respect　15. relaxed

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. make sure　2. so that　3. make progress　4. as a result
5. in fact　6. fall asleep　7. tell jokes

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. so clearly that　2. with Mrs. Chen teaching me

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. (1) B, E, H　(2) A, D, I　(3) C, F, G
2. (1) ~ (3)　BCA

Ⅱ.

1 ~ 4　AACB

Ⅲ.

1. 我总是不愿意犯错误或者在说英语时念错词，但李老师只是笑笑，因此你就不会感到自己是个大笨蛋！
2. 她很严厉——如果她不要求，我们一句话也不敢说。
3. 在做科学实验时，她准确无误地解释发生的一切，因此，我的学习正在进步。

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是作者写给老师的一封信。作者回顾了老师对自己的教诲和关爱,表达了对老师的感激之情。

1. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"I hated art, and was ashamed of being unable to draw anything well."可知,作者不喜欢美术课的原因是画得不好。故选 A。

2. 选 A　推理判断题。根据第二段中的"Mind over matter"并结合选项可知,应选 A"世上无难事,只怕有心人",同时也呼应了第一段中的"You made us believe we were able to do anything if we put our heart into it."。

3. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段中的"Simon has done quite well this year, but I was only let down by his geography where he didn't work hard enough."可知,老师对作者的地理成绩不满意。故选 C。

4. 选 D　推理判断题。由全文内容尤其是第一段中的"You would shout at us if we'd done something wrong in another teacher's lesson, and then you would go to apologize (道歉) to that teacher for what we had done."可知,如果他们在另一个老师的课上做错事,Beattie 夫人就会冲他们大喊,然后为他们所做的事情向那个老师道歉,这说明 Beattie 夫人和作者是师生关系。故选 D。

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了杰克的爷爷退休了,杰克送了他一份特别的礼物,让爷爷很感动的故事。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段第一句"One day, Jack's parents told him that his grandpa would retire after working for forty years."可知,是杰克的爷爷将要退休。

6. 选 A　细节理解题。由第三段最后一句"He knew that his grandpa. . . build a new one for his grandpa."可知,他决定给爷爷设立一个新的职位,故选 A。

7. 选 B　推理判断题。由第五段"When all the other people left. . . gave him the gift."可知,杰克是最后一个送爷爷礼物的。

8. 选 C　细节理解题。由倒数第二段第二句"Jack gave him the greatest gift he had ever got!"可知,这是爷爷收到的最好的礼物,所以很感动,故选 C。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。文中讲述了作者高中阶段在老师的帮助下对英语产生了兴趣,并取得了很大的进步的故事。

1. **解析**:考查时态。此处作者谈及高中开始学英语的时候的情况,所以用一般过去时。
答案:started

2. **解析**:考查形容词。分析句子结构可知,此处用形容词作宾补,与空前的 difficult 构成并列关系。
答案:different

3. **解析**:考查冠词。此处用 The 特指上文提到的那位老师。
答案:The

4. **解析**:考查定语从句。从句中的 classes 与先行词 the one 之间有所属关系,所以用 whose 引导定语从句。
答案:whose

5. **解析**:考查介词。with the help of 为习惯搭配,意为"在……的帮助下"。
答案:With

6. **解析**:考查名词。分析句子结构和空前的冠词 the 可知,此处应用名词 importance 作动词 realized 的宾语。
答案:importance

7. **解析**:考查虚拟语气。suggest 表"建议"时,后面的宾语从句使用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用"(should +) 动词原形"。
答案:(should) read

8. **解析**:考查连词。根据语境可知,前后表示因果关系,且为前因后果,故填 so。
答案:so

9. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,lessons 与 learn 之间为被动关系,且此处表示一个完成的动作,所以用动词-ed 形式作定语。
答案:learned

10. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。be interested in doing sth. "对做某事感兴趣",故填 studying。
答案:studying

Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. energetic　2. patient　3. have admitted　4. appreciate　5. respect

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. Similarly　2. amusing　3. more energetic　4. with　5. on　6. immediately　7. To make　8. a　9. telling　10. translation

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. 去掉第二个 the　2. fall→fell　3. progresses→progress　4. relaxing→relaxed　5. such→so

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 闲聊是一种重要的交际活动,它有助于人们与他人建立起一段有意义的关系,但是闲聊也需要技巧。

1. 选 D　上文谈到了闲聊可以“build a meaningful relationship”, D 项中“also benefits you in the professional world”与此照应,故选 D 项,说明闲聊的益处。
2. 选 B　从文章篇章结构分析,本空应选择一个主题句。下文中的 eye contact 以及“don't cross your arms”等都是肢体语言,故选 B 项“要有友好的肢体语言”。
3. 选 E　上文中的“Don't lean so close that you scare him away.”表明不要过分地靠近他人,E 项“近距离交谈者会使许多人感到厌烦”承接上文,故选 E 项。
4. 选 G　上文举例说明,遇到认识的人要主动向他人问候,G 项中的 This 指代上文的例子,“lets the person know you're excited to talk”说明向他人打招呼的好处。
5. 选 A　这是尾段的主题句。尾段举的例子“I love your shoes”是对他人的赞美,且下文“Even if the praise”中的 praise 也是提示,故选 A 项。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。作者描述了 Hughes 老师给学生们上第一节课时所发生的事。

1. 选 A　老师进来,学生们大声喊“Good morning!”故此处表示“问候”,而不是“祝贺”“示意”或“喊叫”。
2. 选 B　她看了一眼,发现班里似乎有 35 个学生。find“发现”符合语境。
3. 选 A　老师只扫了一眼,并未一个一个数,因此,学生的数目是概数。more or less 意为“大约”,符合语境。
4. 选 D　Miss Hughes 是新老师,学生们都注视着她,毫无疑问,想知道她是什么样的人。wait to do sth. 意为“等待做某事”,符合语境。
5. 选 A　Miss Hughes 料想孩子们对她很好奇,想知道她的名字。expect 意为“料想”,符合语境。hope“希望”;consider“考虑”;wish“希望”。
6. 选 A　call out 意为“大声说出”,此处有“脱口而出”之意。
7. 选 D　依据上下文可知,Miss Hughes 是想说“消息传得很快”。
8. 选 B　老师说她恐怕要花更长的时间才能记住学生们的名字。afraid“恐怕”,符合语境。
9. 选 B　Miss Hughes 点名之前应是取出名单。take out 意为“取出”,符合题意。
10. 选 A　Miss Hughes 取出名单后,自然是轮流点名。in turn 意为“依次,轮流”。
11. 选 C　老师点到最后一个学生约翰时,她应该是“注意到”他已缺课一个多月,而不是“看到”“听到”或“知道”。
12. 选 D　依据上下文可知,Miss Hughes 开始不知道约翰长时间缺课的原因,故看上去困惑不解。
13. 选 B　此处有“the front”限定,根据语境可知,此处意为“前排的女孩”。
14. 选 A　此处意为“一个男孩补充道”,add 在此意为“补充说”。
15. 选 B　此处意为“有人去看过他吗”。故 B 项符合语境。
16. 选 D　answered 和上句中的 asked 相呼应。
17. 选 D　此处意为“到上课时间了”。故选 D。
18. 选 C　结合语境可知,学生恳求老师给他们讲故事。beg“请求,恳求”,符合语境。
19. 选 B　Miss Hughes 说要把写得最好的信给约翰,让他振作起来。ones 代指 letters。
20. 选 C　根据语境可知,此空应填连词 if,表示条件。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. being　2. to eat　trying　3. being burnt　4. driving
5. smoking　6. hunting　7. opening　8. taking　9. to stay
10. repairing/to be repaired

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. cleaned→cleaning　2. cook→cooking　3. too→so
4. patient→patience　5. meet→meeting

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了世界各国的教师节的情况。

1. 选 A　细节理解题。全文共介绍了七个国家的教师节的情况,注意 the United Nations 意为“联合国”,它不是一个国家。
2. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第三段中的“He was India's second president and a person who believed in good education.”可知 A 项错误,B 项正确;根据该段中的“Traditionally on this day, the teaching is done by the senior students while the teachers get a much-deserved break from their work.”可知,在印度,在教师节那天教师是休息的,故 C 项错误;D 项为明示信息,不是推断出来的。
3. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第三段、倒数第三段和最后一段可知选 A。

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4. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第四段中的“see what teachers have done and listen to the teachers' worries and the things they want to change”可知,B 项正确。

【语篇解读】　文章主要介绍了汉密尔顿的农场学校。

5. 选 C　细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知 Farm School 与其他学校的不同之处在于教室都在户外。

6. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段中内容可知,故选 A。

7. 选 D　文章结构题。根据第四段可知,此段是举例说明。

8. 选 B　推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,建立这所学校的原因是他们渴望拥有一个农场。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

As we all know, most of us school students feel somehow ~~nervously~~ nervous whenever we're taking an exam. There is no doubt ~~whether~~ that exams are important to us, but it ~~was~~ is also of great importance to have a right attitude towards them. As ~~the~~ a matter of fact, exams ~~is~~ are no more than a means of evaluation. ~~However~~ Therefore, there is no need to worry too much about the results. Only by studying hard every day and ~~make~~ making good preparations can we avoid suffering from the pressure of ~~exam~~ exams.

We had better ~~to~~ go out for a walk before exams. In addition, having enough sleep could make us full of energy and make ∧ it possible for us to perform well in the exams.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (1) with　(2) in/about　(3) strictly
2. (1) with　(2) patience　(3) impatient
3. (1) doing/having done　(2) to/into
4. (1) doing　(2) would appreciate it if　(3) appreciation
5. (1) have/show　(2) for　(3) respects

重点短语

1. (1) of/about　(2) to do sth.　(3) for
2. (1) of　(2) in　(3) from
3. (1) to do　do　(2) did　(3) had done

重点句型

1. With time going by
2. so attractive and alive that

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. Of all my teachers, Mr Lee is the one who leaves the deepest impression on me.
2. Though he is thirty-four, he looks very young for his age and he is energetic.
3. He is strict with us in class and patient with us after class.
4. He's so lovely that he's one of the most popular teachers in our school.
5. He tries all kinds of ways to make his classes lively and amusing so that listening to his classes is relaxing.
6. He is such a learned person that we all respect him very much.
7. So instead of giving us answers immediately, he encourages us to think by ourselves whenever he puts forward questions.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

Of all my teachers, Mr Lee is the one who leaves the deepest impression on me. Though he is thirty-four, he looks very young for his age and he is energetic. He is strict with us in class and patient with us after class. He's so lovely that he's one of the most popular teachers in our school.

Compared with other teachers, Mr Lee pays more attention to his way of teaching. He tries all kinds of ways to make his classes lively and amusing so that listening to his classes is relaxing. In his opinion, we should not only know“what”, but also understand“why”. So instead of giving us answers immediately, he encourages us to think by ourselves whenever he puts forward questions.

He is such a learned person that we all respect him very much.

Module 3　My First Ride on a Train

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. distance　2. abandoned　3. desert　4. expert
5. product　6. scenery　7. shoot　8. journey　9. frighten
10. interview　11. exhausted　12. ceremony
13. diamond　14. stadium　15. souvenir

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. get on　2. get off　3. take off　4. be short for
5. at a speed of　6. out of date　7. refer to
8. for the first time

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Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. what a ride　2. Would you mind　saw

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

(1)~(6)　FADBCE

Ⅱ.

1~4　ABCA

Ⅲ.

1. 我们在悉尼上车,正好在4 000多千米以外的澳大利亚中部的艾丽斯斯普林斯下车。
2. 1925年通过了一条法令,规定如果这些动物成为问题,就允许人们射杀它们。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了一些能够让我们在旅行时避免迷路的好方法。

1. 选A　细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的"Keep looking ahead so that you can give the driver lots of warning before having to make a turn or you'll have to move to the back seat."可知,当你坐在司机旁边的时候,你可以在必要的时候提前给司机警示,指导司机。故选A。
2. 选B　细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的"The purpose of the activity is in not getting lost"可知,等走得慢的朋友是为了避免有人走失。故B正确。
3. 选B　细节理解题。根据文章第四段最后一句中的"it's not only good fun, but also a great way to keep healthy"可知,越野识途比赛活动可以让我们保持健康。故选B。
4. 选D　主旨大意题。根据文章内容尤其是第一段中的"But to make sure not to get lost or waste time going round in circles, the following tips may be helpful."可知,本文主要谈论了一些如何避免在旅行时迷路的好方法。故选D。

【语篇解读】 自古至今,人们都会去旅游。不过,在古代,人们旅游更多的是为了生计;而现在,人们旅游是为了增长见识和享受生活。

5. 选A　词义猜测题。根据第二段出现的"broadens"及最后一段的"enrich",可以推测这里的expand一词表示"扩大,拓宽"之意,widen一词与之意思最接近。
6. 选D　细节理解题。根据第三段第一句"Through history, most people travelled because of necessity (必要性)—not for pleasure."及第二句中的"in order to remain alive"可知在古代人们外出多是为了生计奔波,故选D项。
7. 选C　推理判断题。作者主要讲了旅游带来的种种好处,从第二段第一句及最后一段都能看出他对旅游持积极肯定的态度,认为旅游很有益,故选C项。
8. 选B　主旨大意题。作者在文中谈了自己对旅游的看法,他认为旅游可以拓宽人们的视野,最后一段,作者高度概括了文章大意,故选B项。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 如果你想去澳大利亚旅游,一定要在网上查找相关信息,计划好时间。

1. **解析**:由"at the moment"可知,"consider"所表示的动作正在进行,应用现在进行时,故填are considering。
   答案:are considering
2. **解析**:"similar to..."意为"与……相似"。
   答案:to
3. **解析**:由"Generally"可知,设空处是对一般事实的描述,应用一般现在时,故填are。
   答案:are
4. **解析**:设空处作宾语表示"旅行者",且由后面的"their planes"可知,应用名词复数,故填travelers。
   答案:travelers
5. **解析**:设空处作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式短语,故填it。
   答案:it
6. **解析**:由"than"可知,应用形容词比较级,故填easier。
   答案:easier
7. **解析**:设空处作表语表示"有用的",故填useful。
   答案:useful
8. **解析**:设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词"attractions",且在从句中作主语,故填that/which。
   答案:that/which
9. **解析**:"使用网络"的目的是"找到要去的餐馆、要进行的活动以及要参观的地方",故填to find。
   答案:to find
10. **解析**:设空处作状语修饰"result in",表示"最后",故填finally。
    答案:finally

Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. scenery　2. desert　3. ceremony　4. experts　5. journey

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. distance　2. exhausted　3. frightened　4. borrowed　5. What　6. on　7. off　8. was referring　9. to　10. telling

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. of→for　2. 第二个 the→a　3. How→What　4. shot后加 at　5. frightened→frightening

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲了几个方法提高交流技巧,帮助你成为更好的交流者。

1. 选 G　由“Of course, we know that isn't true, but this shouldn't stop you improving your communication skills.”可知,前面空格处说的不正确,但这不能阻止你提高交流技巧,所以应选 G。
2. 选 C　由下文可知,此处应填标题,下面一段都在讲 body language 是交流中的另一门技巧,故 C 选项正确。
3. 选 D　由本段第一句可知,在你说话之前,先看看别人是否有话要说,先听别人说完再说,故 D 选项正确。
4. 选 E　由本段第一句可知,或许你父母在你小的时候就告诉你说话之前先思考,但许多人仍然在他们说话之前没有花点时间思考,故 E 选项正确。
5. 选 A　由本段最后一句可知,在你变成杰出的交谈者之前还需要练习你的谈话技术,所以前一句应该是变成一个好的交谈者并不是短时间的事,而是一个长期积累进步的过程,故 A 选项正确。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,作者的儿子第一次离家居住,他和儿子难舍难分,但是一场激动人心的比赛缓解了父子两人的悲伤。

1. 选 C　根据文章第一句“Moving away from home is both a good and a sad thing.”可知,分离是每个孩子和父母最终要实现的目标,但是分离也是令人难过的。separation 意为“分离”。故选 C。
2. 选 B　根据下文中的“He would move across the country”和“I was carefully packing the baggage”可推知,作者的儿子要搬走,作者和儿子准备他的旅行用车。prepare sth. for sth. 意为“为某事准备某物”。故选 B。
3. 选 A　结合上文可知,此处指在家里住了二十年后,儿子要搬出去。live under one's roof 意为“住在某人的家里”。故选 A。
4. 选 D　根据空处前后的“started early”和“went slowly into the afternoon”可知,前后表示转折关系,故用 but。故选 D。
5. 选 C　当作者在仔细地打包行李的时候,星期天的棒球比赛开始了。as 意为“当……时候”,引导时间状语从句。
6. 选 B　根据下文中的“I completely forgot about the game”可知,作者一直沉浸于儿子要离开的悲伤的情绪中,他完全忘了这场比赛。(be) lost in 意为“沉浸于,全神贯注于”。故选 B。
7. 选 A　这里是儿子叫作者来看剩下的比赛。故选 A。
8. 选 B　看见他红红的眼睛,作者立刻意识到儿子也发现这是一段艰难的时间。immediately 意为“立刻”。故选 B。
9. 选 D　根据上文中的“unhappy thoughts about his departure(离开)”可知,作者因为儿子要走不高兴,儿子也觉得这段时间很难(difficult)。故选 D。the passage of time“时间的流逝”。
10. 选 C　根据上文中的“Dad, come on in. Let's 7 the rest of the game.”可知,作者的儿子也想分享最后的父子时刻。故选 C。
11. 选 A　此处指作者毫不犹豫地走到电视机那里。without hesitation 意为“毫不犹豫地”。故选 A。
12. 选 C　根据下文中的“the Cardinals lose 3-1”可知,他们家乡的球队暂时落后了,所以作者和儿子感到失望。disappointed 意为“失望的”。故选 C。
13. 选 B　根据上文中的“That's fine”可知,此处作者在安慰儿子。comfort 意为“安慰”。故选 B。
14. 选 A　根据上文中的“we found the Cardinals lose 3-1”和下文中的“The Cardinals took the lead.”可知,作者家乡的球队起初是落后,后来又领先了,这让他们意想不到。surprise 意为“意想不到的事”。故选A。
15. 选 D　根据下文中的“excitedly jumping up and down and experiencing a joy”和上文父子俩低落的情绪可知,球队的领先使他们重新变得开心。regain 意为“重新获得”。故选 D。
16. 选 C　根据下文中的“on that bittersweet afternoon”可知,这件令人高兴的事是作者在那个苦乐参半的下午从来没有想象过会发生的。never 意为“从不”。故选 C。
17. 选 B　根据上文中的“unhappy thoughts”以及空后的“was replaced by enjoying an exciting baseball game”可知,那天的悲伤被欣赏一场激动人心的棒球比赛代替。sadness 意为“悲伤”。故选 B。
18. 选 A　这是很棒的感觉,让那一天、那次旅行和我们的生活回归正轨了。right 意为“没有问题的,正常的”。故选 A。
19. 选 D　作者相信那些在他最意想不到的时候发生的神奇的时刻。magical 意为“神奇的”。故选 D。
20. 选 C　根据常识并结合选项可知,儿子离开家,开启了自己人生的新篇章。chapter 意为“篇章”。故选C。

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Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. excited 2. respected 3. frightened frightening
4. lost 5. described 6. have cleaned 7. had started
8. bought 9. travelling 10. took

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. calling→called 2. 去掉 had
3. discovering→discovered
4. disappointing→disappointed 5. dressing→dressed

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 夏威夷是旅游者的天堂，而夏威夷瓦胡岛独具特色的北岸更是让人流连忘返。

1. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第二段的内容可知，the Reef Hawaii Pro 是一个在冬天进行的冲浪比赛。
2. 选 D 细节理解题。根据第四段的内容可知，拍摄海龟的最佳去处是 Laniakea Beach，也叫 Turtle Beach。
3. 选 B 写作意图题。根据第一段的内容及下文所介绍的瓦胡岛北岸的特点可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是想告诉读者夏威夷瓦胡岛北岸是个与众不同的地方，所以游客应该到那里去游玩。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了作者去年暑假去云南旅游的经历。那里漂亮的山、清澈的河和善良的人令作者难忘。

4. 选 D 细节理解题。根据文章内容，尤其是第一段第三句中的“... grand mountains, clean rivers and kind people”可知应选 D 项。
5. 选 B 词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“There are many ethnic minority people in Yunnan. They are very cordial. And they all like singing and dancing. We danced with them around the campfire that night. I really had a good time.”可知，那里有许多少数民族的人们，他们十分友好，喜欢唱歌和跳舞，故选 B 项。
6. 选 C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的“But the elephant seemed very friendly. I took some photos with it.”可知，大象十分友好，故选 C 项。
7. 选 B 标题归纳题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了作者去年暑假去云南旅游的经历，故选 B 项。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

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

Section Ⅳ 单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (1) the (2) a (3) distant from
2. (1) abandon (2) to (3) with
3. (1) into (2) to (3) frightening (4) frightened (5) with

重点短语

1. (1) off (2) into (3) on/along
2. (1) as (2) reference
3. (1) away (2) back (3) in (4) over

重点句型

1. What an important role
2. Would you mind my closing/if I closed

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. I often hear about the beautiful scenery of Guilin referred to by people.
2. We made a journey to Guilin by plane in the summer holiday.
3. We got into a taxi and didn't get out of it until we arrived at the airport.
4. The stewardess asked us to fasten our safety belts and said that the plan was taking off.
5. We could see the mountains and rivers in the distance on the plane.
6. At midnight, it began to rain.
7. What a different Guilin we saw the next day!

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

I often hear about the beautiful scenery of Guilin referred to by people. So we made a journey to Guilin by plane in the summer holiday. We got into a taxi and didn't get out of it until we arrived at the airport. And on the plane the stewardess asked us to fasten our safety belts and said that the plan was taking off. We could see the mountains and rivers in the distance. At midnight, it began to rain. What a different Guilin we saw the next day!

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Module 4　A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. survey　2. sound　3. bother　4. approach　5. exchange
6. afford　7. contact　8. neighbourhood　9. attractive
10. fortunate　11. tourist　12. rent　13. starve
14. unemployed　15. survive　16. park

Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. put up　2. so far/up to now/till now　3. get away from
4. a great many/ a number of　5. go up　6. pay back
7. make it　8. at weekends

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. It's been six years since　2. I've visited your hometown
3. I've been to

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

They are talking about Xiamen City.

Ⅱ.

1～4　ADBA

Ⅲ.

1. 15 岁的林小云住在辽宁南部的农村,离大连约 50 英里。
2. 你知道,自从我们上次见面到现在已经有六年了。
3. 你知道,我去过中国很多地方,游览过一些美丽的城市,但这里是我到过的最有吸引力的地方之一。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文叙述了作者为邻居送果篮的故事,体现了作者"善良、乐善好施"的高尚品质。

1. 选 C　细节理解题。由第一段的第四句和第二段的第一句可知作者要送 10 份圣诞礼物。
2. 选 D　推理判断题。5104 Northumberland Road 是作者的地址,故 B 项错误;作者推测那位女士住在他们通常在早上见面的地方,但是下文说果篮放错了地方,可见她并不在那里住,故 A 项也错误。由于作者放错果篮,病中的 Mr Kelly 收到了圣诞节礼物,但是文中没有谈到那位女士和 Mr Kelly 同住一室,因此 C 项也错误。通读全文可知作者不知道那位女士究竟住在何处。
3. 选 A　推理判断题。在第五、六段中谈到了作者的邻居们在收到礼物之后的种种反应:有的当面感谢、有的打电话感谢、有的寄来贺卡,那么概括起来就是:邻居们非常喜欢作者的礼物,对作者的举动充满感激。
4. 选 B　推理判断题。由最后一段内容可知,B 项的陈述与最后一段意思相符。

【语篇解读】 本文讲述了作者在大一新生面前演讲时,由于紧张而忘掉了演讲内容。通过这件事,作者并没有气馁,而是决定加强锻炼,让自己更适应社会。

5. 选 C　词义猜测题。根据文章第一段可推测,虽然作者现在不再认为教育是人生中最重要的事了,但教育仍是人们生活中非常重要的一部分。
6. 选 B　推理判断题。根据文章第二段可知作者计划在继续学习的同时,做一份兼职来进一步提高自己适应社会的能力。
7. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第一段可以判断作者之所以害怕将来成为对社会无用之人,主要是因为发现自己不懂得如何与人交流。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 本文为记叙文,介绍了一个伟大的"母亲"特蕾莎,她为贫困地区的人们不断奉献着自己的爱心,并于 1979 年获得诺贝尔奖。

1. **解析**:考查时态。由 At that time 及 often 判断应该用一般过去时。
   答案:wrote
2. **解析**:句子的主语为 she,与 leave 为主动关系,因此用现在分词 leaving 作时间状语。
   答案:leaving
3. **解析**:after 为介词,用动名词作介词宾语。
   答案:training
4. **解析**:此处用 where 引导非限制性定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语。
   答案:where
5. **解析**:考查副词。前面提到她接受培训去当老师,后面说"尽管她热爱教学,但是她在 1946 年离开了学校"。由此可知前后为转折关系,所以用副词 However。
   答案:However
6. **解析**:考查连词。设空处前后为顺承关系,所以用 and。
   答案:and
7. **解析**:现在分词短语作定语。
   答案:helping
8. **解析**:根据语境可知应该是"有其他人来帮助她"。
   答案:others
9. **解析**:she 与 give 之间为被动关系,故用被动语态,故此处需用过去分词。
   答案:given
10. **解析**:考查名词。名词 love 与该空为并列关系,所以该空也应该用名词形式,即 service。
    答案:service

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Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. exchange 2. bother 3. survived 4. sounds
5. contact

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. have starved 2. attractive 3. fortunately
4. organisation 5. fascinating 6. from 7. has received
8. to wait 9. about/with 10. since

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. made 前加 had 2. do→doing 或去掉 do
3. 去掉 from 4. Sounded→Sounding 5. 去掉 of

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了澳大利亚及作者去澳大利亚旅游的经历。

1. 选 D 空的前面提到了澳大利亚的领土,后面说的是澳大利亚的人口,D 项(澳大利亚领土面积很大,但是它的人口数量并不多。)在这里起承上启下的作用。
2. 选 A 从下文可以看出,澳大利亚的污染很少,所以选 A 项,意为:政府已经制定了足够的法律来减少污染。
3. 选 F 由上文的"an exhibition of wild flowers"可知,F 项符合题意。
4. 选 E 由"There were about three hundred sheep coming towards us down the path."可知选 E。句意:我们看到的景象使我们捡起我们所有的东西,尽可能快地跑回我们的车里。
5. 选 C 上下文都提到了羊,所以 C 项符合题意,意为澳大利亚因为它的羊和袋鼠而出名。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲了作者被爸爸第一次带到娱乐室时很兴奋,结果后来失望地发现在娱乐室里不是玩,而是学习。在那里爸爸教会他们很多知识,使得他们受益终生。

1. 选 D 因为第一次进入娱乐室,所以会很兴奋。第 4 空前的"excitement"也是提示。surprised 吃惊的;eager 急切的;disappointed 失望的;excited 兴奋的。
2. 选 B 在我们进入娱乐室之前,爸爸让我们带上笔记本和写字的东西。before 在……之前,故选 B。
3. 选 A 我和我的兄弟们停在路上,惊恐地盯着对方。stare at 盯着看;aim at 目标是;seek for 寻找;pay attention to 注意。
4. 选 C 我们的兴奋一下子变成了担心。amazement 惊奇;sadness 难过;fear 担心;relief 欣慰。
5. 选 B 我们意识到游戏和电影不是我们被叫出来的原因。appreciate 意识到。
6. 选 B 当我们回去拿铅笔和笔记本时,我们继续考虑为什么要来这里聚会。want 想要;continue 继续;refuse 拒绝;forget 忘记。
7. 选 D 我们认为家庭聚会是不可能的,因为妈妈外出购物了。convenient 方便的;important 重要的;interesting 令人感兴趣的;possible 可能的。
8. 选 C 在娱乐室里,我们发现面对着黑板有三把椅子。turn to 求助于;connect with 连接;face with 面对;make up 组成。
9. 选 A 我需要你们全部的注意力。attention 注意力;imagination 想象力;attraction 吸引力;consideration 考虑。
10. 选 D 此处表示那就是为什么我叫你们到这里来,故选 D。
11. 选 A take it seriously 认真对待。seriously 认真地;logically 符合逻辑地;hopefully 有希望地;faithfully 真诚地。
12. 选 C 爸爸一周教我们一次,故选 C。
13. 选 D 他教我们各种科目。method 方法;content 内容;problem 问题;subject 主题,科目。
14. 选 A 学习的科目名单还在继续。go on 继续;go with 相伴;go up 上升;go by 经过。
15. 选 B 我们写满一个又一个笔记本,我们一直好好地保留着它们。
16. 选 C 当我十八岁时,这种课变成了每月一次,后来变成了每隔一个月一次。monthly 每月的。
17. 选 B 我和我的兄弟们都长大了,我们有学校活动、体育活动和工作职责,都很难去做。foolish 傻的;difficult 难的;necessary 必要的;unusual 不寻常的。
18. 选 A 我们已经长大了,有了自己的事业和妻子。grown 长大的;familiar 熟悉的;bored 烦躁的;careful 关心的。
19. 选 C 然而,经常我们当中有人需要爸爸的帮助。instead 相反地;therefore 因此;however 然而;besides 另外。
20. 选 A 此时,我们只需要拿出我们的笔记本,不需要给家里打电话。因为爸爸早就教会了我们很多知识,都记在那个笔记本上。just 只是;seldom 很少;still 仍然;hardly 几乎不。

Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. has left 2. has been 3. has worked 4. have heard
5. have made 6. have been discovered 7. have enjoyed
8. has saved 9. have got/gotten 10. left

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. had→have 2. kept 前加 have 3. hadn't→hasn't
4. 去掉 will 5. has 后加 been

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 处理好邻里关系对我们来说很重要,那么到底如何能够做到这一点呢?首先要尊重他人的隐私,其次是友好待人,再次是要乐于助人。

1. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第三段中的"This can not only put you on good terms with them, but will also be a form of protection for your family and home."可知,邻里关系融洽可以保护你的家和家人的安全。
2. 选 A　段落大意题。第四段的前一部分讲到你要乐于帮助邻居,后一部分讲到邻居也会乐于帮助你,由此可知本段的大意是:邻里之间应该互相帮助。
3. 选 C　细节理解题。最后一段第一句是对第二、三和四段的总结和概括,也是作者的中心观点,故选 C 项。

【语篇解读】 作者讲述了在一个上午跟朋友争论后因牙疼而去看牙医的故事。告诉我们要学会换位思考,要站在对方的立场考虑问题。

4. 选 D　推理判断题。根据第一段中"The morning had been a disaster. My tooth was aching, and I'd been in an argument with a friend. Her words still hurt"可知作者心烦意乱。
5. 选 B　细节理解题。根据"What kind of dentist would be so eager to treat someone at such short notice?"可知选 B。
6. 选 C　细节理解题。根据"The chair went back. Suddenly I smiled. There was a beautiful picture, right where I could enjoy it: on the ceiling."可知选 C。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Dear Mike,

How are you doing? Thank you for your help and good treat while I ~~was~~ stayed in Sydney last summer vacation. You were so kindly (kind) and friendly to treat me to the local food, and take us (me) to do a lot of sightseeing. It's really nice to visit Sydney, which (whose) beautiful scenery and delicious food gave me a better (good) impression. I have (had) a great time here (there) and learned a lot about Sydney. Mike, are you free these days? I would like to invite you ∧ (to) visit China. I'll act like (as) a guide to show you around the places of interests (interest) in my hometown.

Yours,
Li Hua

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (1) to do sth.　(2) to　(3) affordable
2. (1) to　(2) at　of　(3) approaching
3. (1) survive sth.　(2) on　(3) survive　(4) survival　(5) survivor
4. (1) with/about　(2) bothers sb.　(3) 不必麻烦了。/不用费心了。
5. (1) for　(2) in　for　(3) with

重点短语

1. (1) away　(2) over　(3) through
2. (1) away　(2) forward　(3) off　(4) with

重点句型

1. It is/has been three years　left
2. I have been invited
3. that I have ever read

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. One day, I saw a castle put up many years ago on the coast.
2. There lived a girl who looked like a boy.
3. It was a year since she came here.
4. The other day, it was the first time that I had heard her play the piano.
5. It sounded like a sad story.
6. Every evening she would stand on the top of the castle for a while watching the setting sun.
7. Unfortunately, People found she starved to death in the castle yesterday.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

One day, I saw a castle put up many years ago on the coast. There lived a girl who looked like a boy. It was a year since she came here. The other day, it was the first time that I had heard her play the piano. It sounded like a sad story. Every evening she would stand on the top of the castle for a while watching the setting sun. Unfortunately, People found she starved to death in the castle yesterday.

Module 5　A Lesson in a Lab

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Vocabulary and Speaking

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. expand　2. mixture　3. electricity　4. stage
5. conclusion　6. aim　7. electrical　8. equipment
9. react　10. form　11. balance　12. float　13. facility
14. boil

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Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. put... in order　2. add... to...　3. used to
4. in the area of　5. be proud of　6. be supposed to
7. go ahead　8. keep... out of

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. forty-nine times larger than　2. It is hard to think of
3. The closer　the more

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

1. B
2. A. Iron in dry air　B. Iron in air-free water　C. Iron in ordinary water

Ⅱ.

1~6　BBDDDA

Ⅲ.

1. 当我们使用金属时,了解它们与不同的物质如何反应是很重要的,比如,水和氧气。
2. 下面表格中金属反应最强的排在上面,反应最弱的排在下面。
3. 目的:弄清楚铁是否会在下列情况下生锈:(a)在干燥的空气中;(b)在没有空气的水中(无空气水);(c)在普通的水中。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。一个有半杯水的杯子究竟是半满的还是半空的呢?作者去观看儿子毕业前的一场篮球比赛时的所见所闻或许会给我们答案。

1. 选A　推理判断题。根据文章第一段的第一句"It was the end of the school term... at high school."并结合本段最后一句中的"however, I was determined to get to his last game for the school term"可推知A项符合文意。
2. 选B　细节理解题。根据第四段中的"By squatting down he placed himself in a position where he was talking up to them, rather than down or at them"可知,教练蹲下与队员们说话是为了让他们感觉好一些。
3. 选B　推理判断题。根据文章最后一段的最后两句并结合孩子们在教练的鼓舞下赢了比赛这些细节,不难推断出作者是支持教练的,故B项符合文意。
4. 选D　推理判断题。根据本文的内容,尤其是教练在孩子们比赛失利时的表现,以及最后一段作者的感悟,可推知在困难时期,积极地看待问题是很重要的,故D项符合文意。

【语篇解读】 这是一篇记叙文,作者讲述了自己学习骑自行车的经历,字里行间流露出对爷爷的感谢。

5. 选C　细节理解题。根据第一段的"The first time I got on a bike, I had no idea what I was doing, and just felt everything went wrong."可知,作者初学骑自行车的时候,心里很紧张,不知道自己该干什么,故选C。
6. 选C　词义猜测题。根据文中画线部分后面的"try again the next morning"和上文提到的学骑自行车可知,爷爷决定这一天的练习到此为止,故选C。
7. 选B　观点态度题。根据第二段中的"but my grandfather kept encouraging me"和尾段的"I believed I could do well with my grandfather's help"可知,作者非常感激爷爷的帮助,故选B。
8. 选A　标题归纳题。通读全文可知,作者讲述了自己第一次骑自行车的经历,故选A。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

1. **解析**:考查名词复数。use意为"用处,用途"时,是可数名词,且空前有different修饰,故用复数形式。
   答案:uses
2. **解析**:考查形容词。此处表示"铁被用于电气设备中"。空处在句中作定语,修饰名词equipment,故用形容词electrical,意为"与电有关的"。electric意为"电动的,带电的"。
   答案:electrical
3. **解析**:考查代词。分析句子结构可知,此处代词it作形式主语,指代后面真正的主语"to know..."。
   答案:it
4. **解析**:考查连接副词。此处表示"了解它们和不同的物质如何反应是非常重要的"。how意为"如何,怎么,怎样",在句中引导宾语从句。
   答案:how
5. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。keep sb./sth. from doing sth.是固定用法,意为"阻止某人/某物做某事"。
   答案:working
6. **解析**:考查名词。空处在句中作主语,且根据空前的定冠词the可知,此处应用react的名词形式reaction。
   答案:reaction
7. **解析**:考查动词的语态。此处表示"金属和这些物质的反应可以被有序排列"put... in order"把……按顺序排列",是固定用法,此处句子的主语与put之间是动宾关系,应用被动语态,故填be put。
   答案:be put
8. **解析**:考查连词。钾、钠、钙、镁、铝和锌与氧气、水或水蒸气反应最强烈。句中表示物质的六个名词是并列关系,故使用并列连词and连接。
   答案:and
9. **解析**:考查副词的最高级。根据上文中的most可知,此处表示对比,铜和铁与氧气、水或水蒸气反应最不强烈。此处是最高级含义,故用least。
   答案:least
10. **解析**:考查冠词。众所周知,如果把铁放在氧气中加热,它会缓慢反应,但是不会形成一个氧化物。此处的oxide为可数名词,且其发音是以元音音素开头的,故使用不定冠词an,表示"一个"。
    答案:an

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Section Ⅱ　Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. aims　2. ordinary　3. stage　4. form　5. lectures

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. conclusion　2. reaction　3. equipment　4. astonished
5. mixture　6. of　7. in　8. To find　9. the　10. out

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. read→reading　2. which→that　3. added 后加 to
4. That→It　5. Mixing→Mixed

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。在教室种植植物是一个让学生们对科学感兴趣的方法，本文给出了如何在教室种植植物的建议。

1. 选 G　根据空后句中的“coming out”可知，G 项“只是看到种子发芽就会让很小的孩子兴奋不已”符合语境。
2. 选 F　根据空后的“can also predict”可知，选项 F“学生能知道土壤下到底在发生什么变化”符合语境。
3. 选 B　空后一句中的“native to your area”提示含有关键词 native，故 B 项符合语境。
4. 选 A　根据空前的“the needs”和空后的“what they actually need”可知，该处选 A 项。
5. 选 E　根据空前的“in the classroom”和空后的“他们可以用自己的花园训练自己的创造力”可知，E 项“各年龄段的学生都会从种植中学到更多的知识”符合语境。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

1. 选 B　根据 4 空后“took the sign”可知，此处用 sign 表示“标识”。cover 盖子；board 木板；note 通知。都不符合语境。
2. 选 D　根据第二段中的“He took a few coins from his...”可知，此处应该用硬币 coin。cash 现金；treasure 珠宝；penny 便士。都不符合语境。
3. 选 A　根据语境可知，这个人从自己口袋里拿出几个硬币投到帽子里，故 pocket 符合语境。can 罐；backpack 背包；case 箱。都不符合句意。
4. 选 B　表示顺序，“之后，然后”用 then。still 仍然；already 已经；yet 然而。都不符合语境。
5. 选 D　此处表示那个人拿起标识，转过来，写了几个字，然后再将其放回原处，故 put back（放回原处）符合语境。put on 穿上；put out 扑灭；put off 推迟。都不符合语境。
6. 选 C　用 so that 引导目的状语从句，意为“以便让路过的人们都能看到。”。in case 以防；now that 既然；as though 好像。都不符合语境。
7. 选 C　此处表示帽子开始鼓起来（帽子里的钱多起来），故 fill up“填充”符合语境。mix up 混合；show up 出现，到场；make up 组成，虚构。都不符合语境。
8. 选 A　此处表示改变了标识上那些字的那个人，change 符合语境。
9. 选 D　改动过标识上那些字的那个人来看情况如何，故用 how 引导宾语从句。
10. 选 B　此处表示盲人小孩辨出了那个人的脚步声，故 recognize“辨认出”符合语境。realize 意识到；feel 感觉；discover 发现。都不符合语境。
11. 选 A　此处表示转折，though 可放在句末表转折，故选 A。
12. 选 D　句意为“今天天很美，我看不到”，故 beautiful 符合语境。average 平均的；successful 成功的；harmonious 和谐的。都不符合语境。
13. 选 C　句意为“当然标识的两面都告诉人们男孩是一个盲人”，故选 C。after all 毕竟；in all 总计；of all time 有史以来。都不符合语境。
14. 选 C　句意为“第二个标识告诉人们他们是如此幸运，不是盲人”，故 lucky 符合语境。
15. 选 A　此处表示第二个标识更加有效果，故 effective 符合语境。brave 勇敢的；surprising 令人吃惊的；scientific 科学的。都不符合语境。
16. 选 B　此处用 When 引导时间状语从句，意为“当生活给你 100 个理由让你哭时，你就告诉生活，你有 1 000个理由可以笑”。
17. 选 A　根据上半句可知，此处用 smile 与 cry 相呼应。
18. 选 C　要自信地应对当前，deal with 符合语境。look into 调查；search for 搜寻；depend on 依靠。都不符合语境。
19. 选 C　毫无畏惧地为未来准备好一切，故 future 符合语境。
20. 选 D　坚持信念，克服恐惧。此处 drop“降低，克服”符合语境。preserve 保存；charge 索要；lose 丢失。都不符合语境。

Section Ⅲ　Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. better　2. less　3. twice　4. more popular　5. the
6. higher　7. more tired　8. and　9. fewer　10. easier

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. some→any　2. clever→cleverer　3. elder→eldest
4. that→what　5. twice 后加 the

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 科学实验能够帮你直观地探索科学奥秘。本文教你如何了解惯性的存在。

1. 选C　细节理解题。由第二段第一句和第三段第一句可知,两个实验中都用到了a smooth table。
2. 选D　细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第二句可知,如果将这个实验做好,摞起来的硬币会一枚一枚地被击出。
3. 选A　推理判断题。根据第三段倒数第二句"Set up the paper and pencil again, and give the paper a fast pull."可推知,这样放纸条是为了能够迅速地抽出纸条,故答案为A项。
4. 选D　细节理解题。根据文章最后一句可知,如果慢慢地抽出铅笔下面的纸条,那么纸条就会影响到铅笔,铅笔就会倒在桌子上。

【语篇解读】 文章介绍了一项研究的发现:不经常用脑的人的大脑比经常用脑的人要萎缩得早。所以要想保持大脑的年轻,就要多使用大脑。

5. 选A　主旨大意题。由第二段可知,这项调查是想弄清楚为什么人会在精神上变老,A项符合题意。
6. 选C　细节理解题。由第三段第一句"With a team of... with different jobs."可知,这项研究是建立在对1 000个人的脑量的检测的基础之上的。
7. 选D　细节理解题。由第四段的句子"Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was seen in some people in their thirties..."可知,有的人的大脑萎缩得比其他人早。
8. 选C　推理判断题。由倒数第二段的句子"Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple way to prevent the contraction—using the head."可推知,人的大脑不经常使用会萎缩。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

Hello, boys and girls! Today, I am going to talk ~~with~~ about what you should do when a fire alarm ~~go~~ goes off. If you hear the alarm, ~~stood~~ stand in line at the door and wait for your teacher ∧ to lead you outside. Stay close to your teacher and ~~classmate~~ classmates. Try to remain quiet and ~~calmly~~ calm instead of ~~be~~ being in panic. Soon the firefighters will come and put out ~~a~~ the fire. If it's a false alarm and there is no fire, your teacher will lead ~~us~~ you back to the classroom. If you notice that ~~when~~ someone is missing or hurt, tell your teacher immediately.

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (1) with　(2) at　(3) to do　(4) aimless
2. (1) draw/come to/arrive at/reach　(2) make　(3) in　(4) conclude
3. (1) balance　(2) keep/lose/break　(3) balanced

重点短语

1. (1) to　(2) up　(3) up to　(4) addition
2. (1) doing　(2) to do
3. (1) to do　(2) to have done　(3) supposing/suppose

重点句型

1. The longer　the more tired
2. It's necessary for you to have

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. I thought of an experiment done by my teacher the other day.
2. Firstly, put a piece of copper at the bottom of the tube.
3. Add some mixture of water and salt to the tube.
4. Leave it for two days to find out if an oxide can be produced.
5. Lastly, put other metals into the mixture and put the reaction of the metals in order.
6. We came to a conclusion that copper doesn't react with salt.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

I thought of an experiment done by my teacher the other day. Here are the steps of the experiment. Firstly, put a piece of copper at the bottom of the tube. Secondly, add some mixture of water and salt to the tube. Leave it for two days to find out if an oxide can be produced. Lastly, put other metals into the mixture and put the reaction of the metals in order. After the experiment, we came to a conclusion that copper doesn't react with salt.

Module 6　The Internet and Telecommunications

Section Ⅰ　Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. contain　2. access　3. source　4. defence　5. create
6. design　7. invention　8. permission　9. concentrate
10. independent　11. frequently　12. disadvantage
13. average　14. shorten　15. crash　16. essay

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Ⅱ. 短语拼写

1. consist of　2. as well　3. compared with　4. go down
5. come up with　6. from that moment on
7. concentrate on　8. become known as...

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. made it possible for everyone to use the Internet
2. can't help everyone　3. why not give me a call

语篇理解

Ⅰ.

(1)~(6)　FEABDC

Ⅱ.

1~4　ABAC

Ⅲ.

1. 1969 年,一个名叫 DARPAR 的美国国防组织,研发出一种使他们所有的电脑通过电话相互“交谈”的方法。
2. 读大学时,贝尔纳斯·李利用一台旧电视机制成了他的第一台电脑!
3. 贝尔纳斯·李使任何人使用因特网成为可能,而不仅仅是大学和军队。

能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 随着电视、因特网走入人们的生活,很多人改变了听收音机的习惯,但是作者一直坚持听收音机,他从中受益颇深。

1. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“I'm surprised... to find out that many of them hardly ever listen to the radio”可知,很多学生几乎没听收音机这件事令作者感到惊讶,故选 C 项。
2. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段的内容可以排除 A、C;第四段最后一句说明,听收音机有助于作者学习德语,故排除 D 项;文中第二段提到作者在做家务的时候听收音机,并不是听收音机帮助他做家务,故选 B 项。
3. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第四段中的“... Listening to my new radio in German is good for my language learning”可推知,作者并不是德国本土人,故选 B 项。
4. 选 B　推理判断题。作者在文中主要讲述了听收音机给他带来的益处,文章最后一句“Whatever people think...”说明,作者不在乎他人是如何看待这件事的,由此可推知作者为之感到自豪,故选 B 项。

【语篇解读】 汽车工业的又一次革命性技术突破——标致公司发明汽油空气混合动力车。在城镇里行驶时,由于该汽车有五分之四的时间是以空气为动力的,因此油费可削减 80% 之多。

5. 选 B　主旨大意题。首段点明文章的主旨:靠新鲜空气开动的汽车就要发明出来了,后面的段落是对这一话题的详细说明。故答案为 B。
6. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“And... towns and cities, costs could be reduced by as much as 80 percent because the car will be running on air for four-fifths of the time.”可知选 A。
7. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第五段可知,该发动机系统可装在任何普通的家用车中,无需改变汽车的外形或大小,行李箱空间也不减少,只是备胎无法放置在行李箱中了。
8. 选 B　词义猜测题。根据上下文可知,除了更加绿色环保和节油,该空气动力系统在事故中没有额外的危险。故答案为 B。

Ⅱ. 语法填空

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了互联网的诞生及发展过程。

1. **解析**:考查词形转换。分析句子结构可知,此处应用形容词作表语。accessible“可使用的”。
   答案:accessible
2. **解析**:考查时态和主谓一致。本句是介绍事实,所以用一般现在时;又因主语为 it,所以谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。
   答案:consists
3. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,a network of computers 与动词 call 之间是被动关系,所以用 call 的动词-ed形式作定语。
   答案:called
4. **解析**:考查冠词。此处特指 the World Wide Web 这个想法,故用定冠词。
   答案:the
5. **解析**:考查名词复数。website 为可数名词,由空前的 millions of 可知此处应填其复数形式。
   答案:websites
6. **解析**:考查代词。分析句子结构可知,这里是“make it + *adj.* + to do”结构,其中 it 代替不定式作形式宾语。
   答案:it
7. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。根据语境并分析句子结构可知,此处应用动词-ing 形式作结果状语。
   答案:allowing
8. **解析**:考查时态。此处讲过去发生的事,故用一般过去时。
   答案:rose
9. **解析**:考查连词。互联网创造了成千上万的百万富翁,但 Berners-Lee 却不是其中之一。根据语境可知,此处应用 but 表示转折。
   答案:but
10. **解析**:考查词形转换。根据空前的 a 可知,此处应用名词 lecturer,意为“讲师”。
    答案:lecturer

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Section Ⅱ Integrating Skills & Cultural Corner

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单词拼写

1. contains 2. source 3. average 4. pass 5. essay

Ⅱ. 单句语法填空

1. as 2. as 3. going 4. on 5. of 6. is 7. it
8. consisting 9. creation 10. permission

Ⅲ. 单句改错

1. By→On 2. 去掉 to 3. for→to
4. contained→containing 5. Comparing→Compared

能力提升

Ⅰ. 七选五

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。网络为我们开启了一个新的世界。然而,网上交流和现实生活中的交流并非完全一致。本文主要讲述了网上聊天时应遵守的规则。

1. 选 F 下文主要讲述了使用网络应注意的规则,F 项起到了承上启下的作用。
2. 选 B 此空前提到“在发送信息前,应先问自己,‘当着别人的面我会这样说吗?’”,B 项回答了这个问题,符合语境。
3. 选 A 通过空后的建议可知此处应选 A 项,建议我们不要以同样的方式做出回击。
4. 选 C 空前首句提到每个人都曾经是上网新人,C 项提到当被上网的新人问问题时,我们应该提供建议,承接了上文。
5. 选 G 空前内容提到自己有礼貌并不意味着要改正其他每个人的错误,故此处选 G。

Ⅱ. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文,主要讲述了电脑在给我们带来方便的同时也带来了许多问题。

1. 选 B 由首句信息可知,此处应指的是电脑的积极作用,并结合后面的 through QQ 可知,此处应为通过 QQ 与朋友们保持联系。keep in touch with“与……保持联系”,符合语境。
2. 选 D 我们通过敲键盘,写一些关于我们感兴趣的事物的小文章。be interested in“对……感兴趣”。
3. 选 A 我们有时也用电脑做生意,表示“使用”用动词 use。
4. 选 C 由文章首句信息以及现实情况可知,电脑在很多方面改变了我们的生活(life)。
5. 选 A 许多人在用笔写字的时候总会犯许多错误,这令人吃惊(surprising)。
6. 选 D 有些人甚至失去了(lost)灵感。结合上一句信息及关键词 even 可知,此处应表示电脑带来的不好的影响。show“显示”,discover“发现”,improve“改善”,均不符合语境。
7. 选 C 他们中有些人甚至失去了灵感,原因是他们习惯了从电脑上抄袭(copying)文章。
8. 选 A 毫无疑问,电脑对于改善我们的生活质量作出了很大的贡献。所以此处选 doubt,构成“There is no doubt that...”句型。
9. 选 B 参见上题解析。
10. 选 B 结合语境可知,作者认为应用大脑思考、写作,而不要过分依赖电脑,因此可推知我们不应忽视用大脑做事的能力的重要性(importance)。
11. 选 D 根据语境及常识可知,此处指电脑似乎将会无处不在,下文中的 them 指的也是 computers。
12. 选 C 如果我们过度依赖电脑,我们将会遭遇很多(问题),故选 if。
13. 选 C 根据语境可知,这里描述的是一种情形(case)。
14. 选 A 上下文之间表示转折,故选 However。
15. 选 B 形容单词的拼写时应用“错误”或“正确”(correct)。same“相同的”,common“普通的,常见的”,special“特殊的”,均与语境不符。
16. 选 C 不从电脑上搜寻信息就没有自己的想法。由空后的 for information 可知,应选 searching。
17. 选 D 前面所说的这种情形会使你陷入焦虑(anxiety)。其他选项均与语境不符。
18. 选 A 显而易见(obviously),这不是一件好事情。finally“最后”;directly“直接地”;simply“只,仅仅”。
19. 选 D 由下文中的“it is time for us to do something”可知,我们已经意识到了这种情况。
20. 选 B 该是采取措施改变(change)这种情况的时候了。

Section Ⅲ Grammar

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. the a 2. the 3. a the 4. a an 5. the a
6. a a 7. a the 8. a the 9. / the 10. the /

Ⅱ. 单句改错

1. 第一个 a→an 2. 删去 the
3. paper-made→paper-making 4. three-hours→three-hour
5. hard-worked→hard-working

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能力提升

Ⅰ. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲了研究表明在欧洲越来越多的人使用移动互联网,并介绍了移动互联网对市场经营者的影响。

1. 选 A　简单计算题。由第一段中的“the average European spends 4. 8 hours reading newspapers and magazines but 1. 6 hours more using the mobile Internet per week”可知,一个欧洲人每周花在移动互联网上的平均时间比用在读报纸和杂志上的平均时间多1.6小时,是6.4小时,故选A。
2. 选 B　细节理解题。由第四段中的“Entertainment plays a main role in our mobile Internet lives”可知,人们主要使用移动互联网娱乐,故选B。
3. 选 D　细节理解题。由最后一段中的“Better tools as well as improved consumer motivation that start coming together in 2011 can make a great difference to extending the online experience”可知,D项正确。
4. 选 C　写作意图题。通读全文并结合文中给出的关于使用移动互联网的人数的数据可以看出,在欧洲越来越多的人使用移动互联网,故选C。

【语篇解读】 本文叙述了什么是真正的友谊和友谊的益处,从而告诉我们要珍惜友谊。

5. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第一段可知,有些人开玩笑或认真地说朋友是要被利用的,这让作者很伤心,故B项符合题意。
6. 选 B　推理判断题。根据第三段可知作者要叙述的是水在人们的生活中是很重要的,故选B。
7. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据第五段可知这里指的是能帮上忙的、有权的人,故选A。
8. 选 C　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“Without them, you are likely to be unhealthy in spirit.”可知答案。

Ⅱ. 短文改错

The other day after work, I was walking down the street ~~while~~ when I saw a boy riding a nice unicycle, one of those ~~bicycle~~ bicycles with only one wheel. ~~Dressing~~ Dressed in all pink from head to toe, he was singing a song which ~~was~~ sounded like a kid's song. I thought he must be ~~total~~ totally crazy. Just then, a lady dropped ∧ a 20-dollar bill on the ground, but ~~he~~ she didn't realize it and started to walk away. The guy in pink picked ~~out~~ up the money and gave it back to her. After that, he rode on ~~but~~ and soon disappeared before the lady could thank him. ~~How~~ What a strange and good guy!

Section Ⅳ　单元知识巩固

重点单词

1. (1) to　(2) accessible　(3) to
2. (1) for　(2) be designed　(3) by
3. (1) on/upon　(2) concentration
4. (1) with　(2) on　(3) above/below

重点短语

1. (1) in　(2) with
2. (1) about　(2) across　(3) out　(4) When

重点句型

1. makes it possible for us to buy
2. doesn't agree with everyone
3. Why not come and take part in

话题写作

Ⅰ.

1. The Internet is the biggest source of information in the world.
2. The internet consists of millions of pages of data.
3. In 1989, Berners-lee came up with the idea of the World Wide Web and designed the first “web browser”.
4. From that moment on, everyone has access to the internet as well.
5. Statistics show that the average time the Chinese people spend on line is 17 hours per week.
6. People can access documents, read essays and do the shopping online.
7. It is becoming more and more important to use the Internet to study, work and communicate with others.

Ⅱ.

One possible version:

The Internet is the biggest source of information in the world. It consists of millions of pages of data. In 1989, Berners-lee came up with the Idea of the World Wide Web and designed the first “web browser”. From that moment on, everyone has access to the internet as well. Nowadays, Statistics show that the average time the Chinese people spend on line is 17 hours per week. People can access documents, read essays and do the shopping online. It is becoming more and more important to use the Internet to study, work and communicate with others.

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第二部分　阶段检测

单元质量评估检测卷(一)

录音材料：

Text 1

M：Tom speaking. ①**I will come to your office and pick you up in 20 minutes.** Is that OK?

W：Great! ①**That means you'll be here at 5:30.**

Text 2

M：Would you like to go on a tour with us on Friday?

W：Surely I would if I didn't take a competition tomorrow. ②**I think I'd better prepare at home.**

Text 3

M：That noise in your engine doesn't sound good. ③**Maybe you should call and have it fixed.**

W：You're right. ③**I'll do that right away.**

Text 4

W：Well, you said you didn't care very much for your job. ④**Have you ever thought of giving it up**?

M：④**Not really.** You see I have a lot of friends in the office. I'm part of the family there.

Text 5

M：⑤**The guests are leaving for New York today on the ten o'clock flight.** We need someone to get them to the airport on time.

W：I'd be happy to, but my car is being repaired now.

Text 6

W：Stop playing around!

M：But why?

W：⑥⑦**Don't you remember there is going to be an exam tomorrow**?

M：Oh. My God! I almost forgot.

W：Get down to business if you don't want to fail.

M：⑧**Oh, I think I can get along somehow if I begin to study now.**

W：That's good. You don't want to just get by again, do you?

M：You are right. Thank you for reminding me of the test.

W：Don't mention it! Good luck!

M：Thanks.

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?

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：I really enjoyed the film we saw just now.

M：I did, too. At first I thought it was going to be boring, but then it got really good.

W：Which part did you like best?

M：Oh, I don't know. I guess the scene that moved me most was the one in which the mother was dying.

W：I liked that one, too. ⑫**In fact, I cried.**

M：To tell you the truth, ⑫**I had a few tears in my eyes, too.**

W：Now what?

M：⑬**How about a coke and a sandwich**?

W：Wonderful!

M：Oh, dear! ⑭**I have no money on me!**

W：⑭**My God, neither do I.**

M：Then we have to go home and sleep.

Text 9

M：Jane. What are you reading? Are you studying again?

W：Oh, ⑮**I'm just reading the invitation to Simon's Halloween party, Johnson.**

M：Are you going to accept his invitation?

W：It's 50/50 right now.

M：Will you have a good time at the party?

W：Time will tell. ⑰**Maybe it is a good chance for me to make more friends.**

M：Then don't hesitate. There must be a lot of young persons at the party.

W：⑯**Great! I think I'll go.** But I'd better pick out Halloween clothes as soon as possible.

M：I guess your best bet is to dress yourself as a monster.

W：That's cool. Maybe I can win the dress contest on that day.

M：Well, you may have a chance if I don't go there.

W：What do you mean? Your clothes are better than mine?

M：You got it. I will be dressed as a cool wolf.

W：That suits you best, for even without any makeup you look like a wolf.

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Text 10

The Greenwood Boys are a group of pop singers. At present, they are visiting all parts of the country. They will be arriving here tomorrow. They will be coming by train and ⑱**most of the young people in town will be meeting them at the station.** Tomorrow evening they will be singing at the Workers' Club. ⑳**The Greenwood Boys will be staying for five days.** During this time, they will give five performances. As usual, the police will have a difficult time. ⑲**They will be trying to keep order.** It is always the same on these occasions.

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

【语篇解读】 去国外教英语是带薪环游世界的最好的方法:它可以提供灵活的时间、带薪假期、免费食宿。参加TESOL课程,拿一份证书,你就可以实现这个愿望了。

21. 选B　细节理解题。根据第二段的内容可知,在教授英语的过程中,可以有灵活的时间前往各地旅游。

22. 选D　细节理解题。根据最后一段的最后一句话可知,整个课程的学习时间为120个小时,用4周的时间。因此,每周的学习时间为30个小时。

23. 选D　写作意图题。根据最后一段的内容可推断出,作者写作本文的目的是鼓励读者们参加TESOL课程的学习。

24. 选C　文章出处题。根据全文内容可知,本文介绍了在国外教英语的好处,而参加TESOL课程能够取得在国外教学的资格,因此文章最可能是广告,推广TESOL课程。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。主要对学生们讲述了刚开学的情况以及如何为新学年的第一天做好准备。

25. 选C　细节理解题。第一段中提到的感受有excited, a little sad, nervous, a little scared, 但没有bored,故选C。

26. 选A　词义猜测题。根据画线短语后的"... introducing themselves and talking about all the things you'll be doing that year"可知,老师通过介绍自己开始新学年,故画线短语的意思是start。

27. 选B　主旨大意题。最后一段提到了两件事:一是穿一件新衣服上学;二是上学的前一天晚上把需要的东西准备好。由此可知是告诉学生为第二天开学做好准备。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,主要说明了在学校我们该如何做才能成为别人的好朋友。

28. 选B　细节理解题。从第二段的"Don't say anything unless they ask you a question."可知,朋友向你倾诉时,最好默默倾听除非被问及才讲话。

29. 选B　细节理解题。从第三段的"You should try to put them first, but make sure you don't do everything they want you to do."可知,如果朋友需要帮助,我们应该把对方的利益置于自己之上,故B项正确。

30. 选C　推理判断题。从第四段中玛丽莲·梦露的话可知,真正的朋友应该和自己患难与共。

31. 选C　主旨大意题。从第一段的"But how can you be a good friend at school?"及文章大意可知,本文主要介绍了如何做一个好朋友,故选C项。

【语篇解读】 在新的一年,尝试一种新兴趣或爱好,你会发现原来你的潜能不一般,生活是如此美好。

32. 选C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"I felt so busy settling into life here in the south-west of France"可知,作者上学期到法国当语言助理,忙着适应那里的生活,故选C项。

33. 选C　细节理解题。根据第一段中的"... meeting people outside of work, challenging yourself to speak the language you are learning"可知,作者想利用这样的机会与人接触,学好语言,故选C项。

34. 选D　细节理解题。根据第三段可知,在尝试新事物时难免会遭遇失败,不要因为失败而放弃,最后一段中的第一、二句表明不要急躁,故选D项。

35. 选B　推理判断题。根据第三段中的"you might just come up with something which is better than your original(原来的) idea"可知,犯错并不可怕,通过犯错可能会发现或创造更好的东西,故选B项。

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了成为优秀学生的一些方法。

36. 选G　G项"注意老师说的一切"与后面的"I cannot stress (强调) enough how important it is to pay attention to what your teacher is teaching you."相呼应。

37. 选B　B项"用你自己的话来写"与前面的"write down what he writes on the board"相呼应。

38. 选F　F项中的"make up the work"与前面的"Don't skip school (逃学)."相呼应。

39. 选D　D项中的"a good attitude"与后面的"If you have an 'I don't care about school or this class' attitude"形成对比。

40. 选E　E项中的"needing some help"与后面的"If you don't understand, ask someone."相呼应。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者从一个只有六十名学生的乡村学校转到了一个有几千人的大学校后,感觉自己就像大湖里的鱼一样渺小,这使他上课不敢回答问题,不敢参与讨论,就像一个旁观者。但是后来他渐渐和老师以及同学们熟悉起来。

41. 选C　根据空前面的"I was just like a little fish"可知C项正确。作者觉得自己就像大湖里的一条小鱼。

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42. 选 A　根据文章内容,尤其是空后的“doing anything wrong”可知,作者害怕犯错。故选 A。in fear of“害怕”,符合语境。in favor of“支持”;in honor of“为向……表示敬意”;in danger of“处于……危险之中”。

43. 选 D　当说到课堂讨论和回答问题时,作者决定做壁花(指在聚会、舞会等中没被邀请跳舞或参加活动的人)。when it comes to... 表示“当提到……时”。故选 D。

44. 选 B　根据上下文内容可知,作者总是有意地不看老师,以防老师让他回答问题。on purpose“故意地”,符合语境。

45. 选 A　参见上题解析,选 A。in case“以防万一”。

46. 选 C　根据上文中的“I listened well”可知,此处表示把所有的内容都领会了。take in“理解……,领会……”。故选 C。

47. 选 D　从上下文内容可知,作者认为不在意别人对自己的看法是很难的,故选 care“在乎,在意”。

48. 选 B　根据下文中的“make friends with classmates”可知,作者说的是在同学们面前说话。故选 B。

49. 选 D　根据上文可知,作者花了很长时间才在跟老师在一起的时候感到自在。

50. 选 B　根据下文中的“most people are nervous and feel they don't fit in”可知,此处指一些人很容易适应新的学习环境。fit into“适应(某事物)”。故选 B。

51. 选 C　空前一句说有的人很容易适应新的学习环境,此处说大多数人会紧张并觉得他们不适应,前后是转折关系。故选 C。

52. 选 A　根据下文中的“so it should not be a worry to you”可知,人们在新的环境里感到紧张和不适应是常见的。故选 A。

53. 选 D　根据上文中的 nervous 和空后的“you will adapt to the new school”可知,积极乐观的态度能帮助你适应新环境。故选 D。

54. 选 D　根据空后的“some love it”可知,选 D。

55. 选 B　此处表示只有当你离开(leave)学校后,你才会真正感激学校是如何把你培养成现在的样子的。

56. 选 B　参见上题解析。develop“使发展,使成长”,符合语境。

57. 选 A　根据下文中的“out of your comfort zone”可知,此处指把自己从舒适区中推出来。故选 push“推,推动”。

58. 选 C　根据空后的“at least once every lesson”可知,此处指上课时至少每一节课举一次手。raise one's hand“举手”。

59. 选 B　此处表示要给别人机会。故选 B。

60. 选 C　此处表示最后你会意识到你是多么喜欢它。故选 C。

【语篇解读】　本文话题涉及文化交往中的一些问题,对于一些邀请要区分哪些是真诚的,哪些是礼节性的。

61. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。would like to do sth.“愿意做某事”。
答案:to come

62. **解析**:考查动词的时态。根据语境可知,have 这一动作尚未发生,因此用一般将来时,也可用现在进行时表示将来。
答案:will have/are having

63. **解析**:考查冠词。此处表泛指,excuse 是可数名词且发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。
答案:an

64. **解析**:考查介词。表示“电影票”常用 a ticket for a movie。
答案:for

65. **解析**:考查固定句型。Why not do sth.? 为常用表示邀请的句式,意为“你为什么不做某事呢?”。故填 get。
答案:get

66. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。此处作介词 of 的宾语,故用动词-ing形式。
答案:ending

67. **解析**:考查词形转换。系动词 be 后需要用形容词作表语,friend 的形容词为 friendly。
答案:friendly

68. **解析**:考查词形转换。根据语境及空后的 these 可知,此处应用 express 的名词的复数形式。
答案:expressions

69. **解析**:考查宾语从句。根据句意并分析句子结构可知,hear 后缺宾语,且空处在从句中作主语,表示“……的事情”,故用 what 引导宾语从句。
答案:what

70. **解析**:考查副词。根据语境可知,空处修饰动词,故应用副词。
答案:carefully

短文改错

Good afternoon, everyone,

It is ~~the~~ a great pleasure for me to make a speech here.

It has been three years for ~~you~~ us to study in this beautiful school. Our teachers always ~~tried~~ try to make their lessons lively and interesting. We have learned a lot ~~from~~ over these years, but we could hardly succeed without our teachers' effort, our parents' support, ~~or~~ and our classmates'

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help. At this moment, I'd like ∧ (to) thank all of you for that (what) you have done for us. I wish our school became more beautiful and all of us a wonderfully (wonderful) future!

Goodbye, our beautiful school, our dear teachers and our friend (friends)!

Thank you for listen (listening).

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm Li Hua, monitor of Class One, Grade One in Xingguang Middle School. I've heard that you are to come to our school as an exchange student next term. On behalf of our class, I welcome you warmly and sincerely. Now, I'd like to tell you something.

Though our school is not very big, it has a five-storey teaching building, a stadium, a big football field as well as four basketball courts. Furthermore, you can enjoy playing all kinds of sports here.

Each classroom has a computer with a big screen, from which we can learn knowledge. There are 40 students in our class, who are all friendly.

I'm sure you'll live a colourful school life here. Besides, you are advised to learn some basic Chinese so that you can have no difficulty communicating. You are also expected to show English culture to us and help us learn English.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

单元质量评估检测卷(二)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: How are we going to the Yellow-stone Park, by bus or by car?

M: ① **Better drive there and I'm familiar with the road**, though it is not very far.

W: You're the boss.

Text 2

M: Excuse me. ② **Where's the nearest Italian restaurant, please**?

W: Next to Scotland Bank. Let me see, er... yeah, two blocks ahead.

M: Thanks a lot.

Text 3

M: Excuse me. ③**How much is the coat**?

W: It's 35 dollars.

M: But it's too small for me. Do you have bigger ones?

W: Yes, here you are.

Text 4

M: Look at those pandas.

W: Wow, I'm amazed at how heavy they are.

M: ④**I'm glad they have that big black eyes and so funny keeping us from going away.**

Text 5

M: Would you like to have dinner with me, Mary?

W: Well, I'd love to. Thank you, Mr. Green.

M: Shall we go to an Italian restaurant or...?

W: Mexican food is my favorite.

M: ⑤**OK. I like Mexican food, too.**

Text 6

W: ⑥**That clock doesn't work.** I'm going to send it to the watchmaker's next week.

M: Don't do that. I can repair it myself.

W: You? You can repair it?

M: Why not? I have done it before.

W: ⑦**That's why it doesn't work now.**

Text 7

W: Good morning. ⑧⑨**This is the reception desk of the Garden Hotel.**

M: Good morning. I booked a single room this Tuesday. But now I'd like to change it for a double.

W: No problem. What's your name, please?

M: Jimmy Black.

W: OK. Just a moment... ⑩**Your new room number is 6223.**

M: Thanks a lot.

W: You're welcome.

Text 8

M: Hello, may I speak to Mr. or Mrs. Baker, please?

W: ⑪**This is Mrs. Baker speaking.**

M: ⑪**Hello, Mrs. Baker, this is Mr. Chin, Timothy's English teacher. I'm calling because Timothy is struggling in English.**

W: He isn't doing well? This is really upsetting. He must study harder. I will talk to him about that immediately.

M: Actually, I'm calling to offer my help. Timothy is already working hard in class, but he needs more help. ⑫**If he could stay after class on Mondays and Wednesdays**, ⑬**I'd be able to help him improve.** Would it be OK for him to stay after school on those days?

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W: Definitely. ⑬**Thank you so much for offering to help! I will talk to Timothy today and he'll start staying after school next week. Thank you for your concern!**

M: It's my pleasure. I enjoy having Timothy in my class.

Text 9

M: ⑰**Are you going to leave school at the end of the term**?

W: ⑰**Yes, I am.**

M: ⑭**What are you going to do**?

W: ⑮**I'm going to be a clerk.**

M: What does a clerk do? I want to be a vet.

W: A what?

M: A vet..., ⑯**a veterinary surgeon.**

W: Good gracious! What is that?

M: ⑯**A vet is a man who takes care of sick animals. He is an animal doctor.**

W: I once read a story about a person who talked to animals. It was very interesting.

M: I think I will learn to exchange with animals, understand their feelings and become their best friend.

W: I am sure you will be a good vet.

Text 10

⑱**Tom's hometown had a bad thunderstorm last summer holiday.** Unfortunately, lightening struck a man, and he fell to the ground, dead. The man's family took him home, laid him on the bed and waited for him to come around. Because it was not the first time that such a thing had happened and he would come back to life every time, ⑲**this time his family waited and waited until seven days had passed.** He was still breathless. So his family had no choice but to bury him. Just as he was put into the coffin, he woke up suddenly, saying, "What are you doing?" ⑳**The voice shocked the people around him, making two people faint.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文。几个在使用CourseSites网站的老师感谢这家网站给他们带来的方便。

21. 选B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的"because my headmaster has allowed me to teach 4 classes face to face and 1 as a true hybrid(混合体)"可知,她明年会更多地使用CourseSites网站是因为教学工作的需要。故选B项。

22. 选B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"I am most impressed with the flexibility(灵活性)of the Wiki and Blog features on CourseSites."可知,William Jackson喜欢使用CourseSites网站上的维基百科和博客专栏。故选B项。

23. 选A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的"even while traveling all over the USA and half way around the world""I have conducted over 300 live chats, even in the middle of a typhoon""CourseSites has always been online—up and running"可知,Dr. Louis Tharp认为CourseSites的优点是无论在何时何地都可以使用,一直都是在线的。故选A项。

24. 选D 推理判断题。根据文章内容可推知,这四位老师在教学过程中都在使用CourseSites网站。故选D项。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了父母在孩子成长过程中的教育方法。

25. 选D 细节理解题。第一段第二句的意思:他们(父母)想要他们的孩子拥有比他们已有的更多的东西,但会经常忘记给孩子他们已有的东西。由此可知D项正确,A、B、C三项文章并未涉及。

26. 选D 细节理解题。由第二段中的"Therefore, the best way for parents to teach their children patience is... but by giving them an opportunity to learn more about things they are interested in."可知,最好的方法就是"要求孩子学他们感兴趣的东西",故D项正确。

27. 选A 词义猜测题。由第二段中的"So parents can easily offer... rather than develop their children's natural sense of curiosity, which will lead..."可知,curiosity意为"好奇心",which引导的定语从句更说明了这一点。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。文中讲述了作者在魁北克省上的第一节化学课上发生的故事。

28. 选A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"The first problem that I had was finding my classroom."可知,A项正确。

29. 选D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的"everyone laughed many times. Although I could only understand a little bit, I could tell that she was very funny"可推知,作者认为老师很幽默。

30. 选A 细节理解题。根据第五段中的"I have never learned them in French before."可知,因为作者没学过用法语表示化学元素,所以他没完成试卷。

31. 选C 标题归纳题。本文主要讲述作者在第一节化学课上发生的故事。所以C项作本文的标题最佳。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。作者认为,老师应该给学生讲科学家的故事来激励他们。

32. 选C 细节理解题。根据第二段的"His story can make kids think scientists are also common people."可知,科学家也和我们身边的人一样。

33. 选B 观点态度题。根据第五段的"It's important to know that scientists don't need to be 'gifted' or 'good' at school. Often we consider a scientist as being an extremely smart kid at school. That doesn't have to be true."可知,作者认为成为科学家未必需要在学业上极其聪明。

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34. 选 D　细节理解题。根据第六段的“Modern scientists teach kids that knowledge builds upon the foundation（基础）others have laid.”及“Even if they haven't made important discoveries, their research may help the following scientists.”可知，新的科学发现可能建立在已有的科学发现上。

35. 选 D　主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，本文主要讲述了为什么要给学生讲科学家的故事。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了几种有效的学习英语的方法。

36. 选 D　根据上文中的“I'm often asked how to study English effectively.”以及下文所列举的几点解决方法可知，答案为 D，起到承上启下的作用。

37. 选 E　根据小标题 **Study Every Day** 以及上文中的“study English every day”可知，此处选 E。

38. 选 F　根据下文中的“学一点语法，再做一个短听力练习，或许再读一篇相同主题的文章”可知选项 F 符合题意。

39. 选 B　根据下文中的“Give yourself one grammar goal when reading a new article or watching...”可知，B 项“Review Grammar as You Watch or Read”能概括本段大意。

40. 选 G　根据上下文内容可知，选项 G 是对学习方法的举例，且下文中的 these 指代这些方法，故选 G。

【语篇解读】 这是一篇寓言故事。文章通过老鼠和鸽子的故事告诉我们团结就是力量。

41. 选 A　鸽子的头领和老鼠的关系日益亲密。由句中的关键信息“Day by day”可知，应选 increasingly“日益增加地，越来越多地”。

42. 选 D　一天，老鼠不得不搬到附近的一个镇上。他邀请鸽子头领去他那儿。invite“邀请”。

43. 选 B　由下文中的“A good number of grains scattered. Let's go and eat them.”可知，鸽子们在觅食。所以选 food。

44. 选 A　由上文中的“One day as usual, the pigeons flew high in the sky”以及下文中的“the pigeons flew down to eat the grains”可知，一只鸽子叫大家往下看。look down“俯视，向下看”。

45. 选 C　鸽子头领告诉大家不要去那里，因为附近没有田地，不会有粮食。根据语境可知，此处用 as 引导原因状语从句。

46. 选 C　鸽子头领觉得事情不对劲。sense“觉察到，意识到”。

47. 选 D　参见上题解析。

48. 选 A　另一个鸽子说，“我们的头领总是不相信（believes）任何事情。”

49. 选 B　根据下文可知，然后所有的鸽子都飞下去吃谷物，鸽子头领也跟着他们。follow“跟随”。

50. 选 C　根据语境可知，所有的鸽子意识到他们几乎挪不动腿了。hardly“几乎不，简直不”。

51. 选 B　根据下文中的“They cut the net with their sharp teeth together.”可知，这里是说他们被困在了网里。be caught in“被困在……”。

52. 选 D　鸽子头领说，“如果你们听我的话，就不会有这样的麻烦了。”listen to“听从”。

53. 选 A　空后的“they decided to fly together 54 so that they could reach the nearby town”可知，这些鸽子经过了长时间的讨论后作出了决定。discussion“讨论，议论”。

54. 选 A　本文主要讲述的是团结就是力量，再根据语境可知，他们决定同时飞起来。at a time“每次，同时”。

55. 选 C　由第一段中的“One day, the rat had to move to a nearby town.”可知，老鼠搬到了附近的镇子。所以此处用动词 stay。

56. 选 B　所有的鸽子听了鸽子头领的话后，一块儿带着网飞到附近的镇里，因为老鼠会帮助解救它们。rescue“解救，救援”。

57. 选 A　根据下文中的“They cut the net with their sharp teeth together.”可知，老鼠营救了鸽子。save“救助”。

58. 选 D　鸽子头领叫老鼠营救他们，于是，这只老鼠跑了出来，叫来了其他所有的老鼠。run out“跑出”。

59. 选 C　由下文中的“The head pigeon thanked the rat.”可知，鸽子们获得了自由。free“自由的，不受约束的”。

60. 选 B　由上句中的“The rat invited all of them for dinner.”可知，老鼠和鸽子们享受了盛宴。feast“筵席，宴会”。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了作者对泰国文化中不认可的观点。

61. **解析**：考查时态和主谓一致。此处表示客观的情况，应用一般现在时；句子中“One belief of Thai culture that I do not accept”是主语，故谓语动词用单数。
答案：is

62. **解析**：考查词形转换。空处修饰动词 disagree，因此应用副词。
答案：strongly

63. **解析**：考查语态。句子主语 they 与动词 allow 之间是动宾关系，因此空处应用被动语态。
答案：be allowed

64. **解析**：考查词形转换。分析句子结构可知，空处和前面的 good 并列作定语修饰名词，故用形容词。
答案：reasonable

65. **解析**：考查冠词。此处表示“一个错误的看法”，opinion 当“看法，意见”讲时是可数名词，且 wrong 的发音以辅音音素开头，故用不定冠词 a。
答案：a

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66. **解析**:考查连词。根据语境可知,此处表示假设,故用 if。
答案:if

67. **解析**:考查代词。例如,如果一个孩子想学商务专业,而他父亲却强迫他学习另一门他确实不喜欢的专业。故用 another 表示"(不同类的)另外一个,其他一个"。
答案:another

68. **解析**:考查名词复数。suggestion 作"建议"讲时,是可数名词,且根据空前的 some 可知,此处应用复数。
答案:suggestions

69. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。介词 about 后面接名词或动词-ing形式,根据空后的 the country 可知,空处应用动词-ing 形式。故填 developing。
答案:developing

70. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。have a chance to do sth. "有一个做某事的机会",为固定用法。
答案:to show

短文改错

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to our school. It's ∧ great honor for me to receive you and introduce
a
anything about our school. Which I most want to
something What
introduce is that we hold a science and technology festival
held
last week. It has made the student interested in science.
students
We were asking to read a science book, see a science
asked
film, make ~~up~~ a small invention and write an article about
science. We had great fun or learned a lot. In my
and
opinion, the festival is good for us. Only by develop
developing
science and technology can we make our country strong
stronger
and live a happier life.
Thank you.

书面表达

One possible version:

The Most Attractive Teacher in My Eyes

Ms Chen, my English teacher, is a middle-aged woman. She is about 1.65 meters in height with big bright eyes and short curly hair. She is very outgoing and humorous. She treats us patiently and also gets on very well with us students.

Ms Chen has her own way of teaching. With her lovely voice and profound knowledge, she often teaches with enthusiasm and creates a warm and open atmosphere, which makes her class interesting. There is always laughter in her class.

Ms Chen is also devoted to her work. She always spends quite a lot of time preparing for her class.

Her lofty personality, wonderful classes and devotion to work make her really the most attractive teacher in my eyes.

单元质量评估检测卷(三)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: Does this sofa look good in the living room?

M: No, ①**it seems a little out of place.**

Text 2

M: What are you going to be when you graduate from the university, Daisy?

W: ②**I am going to be a trainer rather than a businesswoman.**

Text 3

M: We just go on with the cooperation with an Italian company.

W: Great! This means we can benefit much more than before.

M: Surely! ③**I decide that we're going to take a company party this weekend.**

Text 4

M: Hi, would you like to go to the live concert this evening?

W: Yes, I'd like to see Justin Beeper, but I haven't got any ticket.

M: ④**I'll give you a ticket after work.**

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: Oh, Susan. How was everything?

W: Fine. ⑥**I am just calling to see how you and mom are? I miss you so much.**

M: We are fine. Are you still very busy?

W: Yeah. I'll take a business trip next week. Is mom home?

M: ⑦**She is down at the shopping center for some fruits.**

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W: How is my little brother, Tom?
M: He was not feeling well yesterday and your mom took him to the hospital this morning. He is now in bed.
W: What's wrong? Is it serious?
M: Just a fever and he is feeling better now, don't worry.
W: Tell him I'll bring him some toys when I come back home.
M: OK. When are you coming back?
W: I haven't decided yet, ⑧**maybe in two weeks.**

Text 7

M: What can I do for you, madam?
W: ⑨**There is something wrong with my son.**
M: What is it?
W: ⑨**Doctor, my son Tom seems to be having trouble sleeping.** ⑩ **He stays up until 3 or 4 in the morning.**
M: Is he tired down with a lot of work?
W: Not really. He has the same amount of work as other students. But the problem with him is he sleeps in school.
M: The teachers can not be happy. ⑪**Why don't you suggest listening to some music before bedtime**? Besides that, cut down on television at night. Watching it at night is bad for health.
W: I'll try that. Thanks, doctor.
M: That is OK.

Text 8

W: ⑫**Did you buy a pair of shoes, Dad**?
M: No. None of the ones I liked was the right size. My feet are very wide and most of the shoes were for narrow feet.
W: That's a shame.
M: Is Peter still there looking at shoes?
W: ⑫**I don't know where my brother is.**
M: I left him paying the salesman. ⑬**He's probably in the suit department now.** And he is waiting for us there.
W: We mustn't keep him waiting. Do you know where the suit department is?
M: I'm afraid not. Why don't you ask that assistant? Any assistant will be able to tell you.
W: Yes, ⑭**I can go over and ask that salesman.**

Text 9

W: Hi. Johnny. What do you think of the new man who just came to our company?
M: Do you mean the one in the shipping department? He just sits around and tells jokes all day.
W: ⑮**But he's such a fox**! Be careful.
M: Who cares? I'm too busy to worry about that these days.
W: You need to relax and have some fun. You work too hard.
M: Maybe you're right. But I'm trying to be general manager.
W: Well, you don't have to worry about that anymore.
M: Why?
W: ⑯**The new guy just got the position.**
M: He? Such a guy got it at all. My heavens.
W: ⑰**So how about having a coffee break**?
M: Maybe I should relax. OK. Let's put the boring thing aside. A wine suits me at present.
W: Hmm. The former merry Johnny has come back.

Text 10

By studying actual cases in the earthquake areas and scientific experiments, ⑱**experts found that buildings remain untouched for the first 12 seconds of an earthquake.**

⑲**In this short time, one has the best chance of surviving an earthquake by staying near the inside wall, in bedrooms and under beds.** Experts concluded as below:

"Earthquakes seem to take the lives of those who run," said many survivors in the earthquake areas, ⑳**describing how their friends were killed in the doorways or along the stair steps as they tried to get out of the building.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了从盖特威克机场到伦敦市中心的四种交通方式。

21. 选 A　推理判断题。对比四种交通方式所需要的时间可知,火车最快捷,而且火车直接抵达伦敦市中心的维多利亚站。因此,如果是着急去该地方的乘客,那么非常适合选择火车出行。

22. 选 D　细节理解题。根据 **By taxi** 部分中的"The journey to central London takes 55 ~ 70 minutes."和 **By car** 部分中的"The journey to London takes 60 ~ 75 minutes."可知,这两种交通方式的旅途时间差不多。

23. 选 C　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的"EasyBus services go every 20 minutes."可知答案。

24. 选 B　文章出处题。根据文中提供的从盖特威克机场到伦敦市中心的四种交通方式可知,该文可能出现在旅行指南上。

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【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者与家人在法国旅游期间,搭乘火车到 Versailles 时误入法国乡间深处,后来在一位老人的帮助下,作者与家人顺利到达他们想到的地方。

25. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"We chatted happily along the way until my father realized we were far into the French countryside and no one around spoke English."和第三段中的"We reached the end of the line and felt frightened when everyone finally left the train."可知,他们坐过了站,没能在正确的地方下车,所以选 A 项。

26. 选 D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的"This kind man rode a train for an hour and a half out of his way to make sure that three Americans got where they wanted to be."可知选 D 项。

27. 选 A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"Some Americans think the French are rude for some reason, but I always try to persuade them to change their minds with this very story."可推知选项 A 符合题意。

28. 选 C 写作意图题。根据第一段中的"a trip to France"以及下文讲述的作者的经历可知选 C 项。

【语篇解读】 文章介绍了单独旅行的好处、挑战以及感受。

29. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"it is something everyone should do"可知答案为 A。

30. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第三段的第一句"In foreign countries, with no one to help you read a map... it is challenging."可知应选 C。

31. 选 C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的前三句可知 A 项错误,而 C 项正确。根据第四段的第五句可知 B 项错误,文章中用的是比喻的修辞手法,并不是胳膊上真的中了一枪;D 项文中未涉及。故答案为 C。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了飞机设计者们对一种新型飞机 Antipode 的设想。这种飞机不仅快速、高效,还避免了以往飞机的缺点。

32. 选 A 细节推理题。根据第二段的内容可知,Antipode 比普通飞机飞得快得多,故选 A。

33. 选 C 代词指代题。根据第二段中的"The fastest plane in the world right now is Air Force One. It carries the president of the United States and can reach 1,092 km/h."可知,此处 It 指的是 Air Force One,故选 C。

34. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的"But the Concorde was very noisy and its nose got dangerously hot when it flew."可知,Concorde 飞行时有很大的噪音,故选 B。

35. 选 B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"The design is just a concept and will need more research before it becomes a reality."可推知,未来要运营 Antipode 是很困难的,有挑战性。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文,向读者提供了暑假期间如何享受旅游的同时又省钱的几条建议。

36. 选 E 该段主要讲"要在淡季出游"。旺季出游时花费的时间和金钱较多,而且人又特别多,所以 E 项"最好弄清淡季什么时候开始"符合语境。

37. 选 A 本段介绍了在网上预订打折酒店,与当地人住在一起等省钱的方法,故 A 项最能概括本段内容。

38. 选 G 根据上文中的"Why eat at big chain restaurants when you can experience something new... travel costs."可知,当你能够体验一些新的东西的时候,为什么要在大的连锁酒店吃呢? G 项"这不仅能省钱,而且给你提供一种新的不同的体验"衔接上文。

39. 选 C C 项中的"Bargain hard"与小标题相照应,也与空前的"shouldn't feel ashamed to ask for bargains"相照应。故选 C。

40. 选 F 根据小标题"选择当地交通"可知,下文应与交通有关,因此 F 项符合语境。

41. 选 B 由下文的"... in search of water"以及"... reached the water tap..."可知,他感到口渴,故选 thirsty。sleepy 困乏的,hungry 饥饿的,tired 劳累的,都不符合语境。

42. 选 D 由文章第一句中"乘火车去旅行"可知选 train。passenger 乘客,officer 军官,tap 水龙头,都不符合语境。

43. 选 C 由下文的"... asked the ticket office about the next train..."可知,这位先生刚到达水龙头处时,火车开了,他跑回去,但还是错过了,故选 missed。

44. 选 A 句意为"天黑了,他决定在车站过夜。",故选 dark。

45. 选 D 由下文的"... find a place for a day's..."可知,下趟火车是在第二天,故选 day。

46. 选 B 由下文的"... ask for a room..."可知,他决定找个地方住一晚上,故选 stay。work 工作,fun 快乐,travel 旅游,都不符合语境。

47. 选 C 转折连词 but 说明他到附近的旅社去找房间,可是没有找到,故选 none。

48. 选 D 最后,他来到一个很小的房子,故选 reached。built 建造,repaired 修理,enjoyed 喜爱,都不符合语境。

49. 选 A 由"... stay in his house..."可知,他问房子的主人是否可以住一晚,故 owner 符合语境。

50. 选 C 由下文的"... served him food and gave him a room to stay"可知,房主同意了,故选 agreed。accepted 接受,changed 改变,refused 拒绝,都不符合语境。

51. 选 B 由最后一段中的"... but did not expect anything from me"可推知,此处上下句之间为转折关系,故选 But。

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52. 选 A　由下一句“The owner opened the door.”可知，听到敲门声，故选 knock 敲，撞击。sound 声音，noise 吵闹声，call 叫喊，打电话，都不符合语境。
53. 选 C　由“... pay his debts”推知，敲门的人应该是身着华丽，很有钱，故选 expensive。cheap 便宜的，strange 奇怪的，dirty 脏的，都不符合语境。
54. 选 C　来人要求房主偿还所欠的债务，故选 asked。invited 邀请，hated 厌恶，promised 许诺，都不符合语境。
55. 选 B　由“debts”可知房主需要钱。下文的“... you were in need of money”也是提示，故选 money。advice 建议，time 时间，water 水，都不符合语境。
56. 选 D　由 left 一词以及下文他的留言可知，绅士留下一个包裹，然后就离开了，故选 went away。stayed up 熬夜，came up 被提出，gave in 屈服，都不符合语境。
57. 选 A　由下文的便条内容可知选 note。story 故事，diary 日记，joke 笑话，都不符合语境。
58. 选 C　房主看到有一张便条，上面写着“你帮助了我，却不要任何东西……。”，故选 helped。cheated 欺骗，supported 支持，understood 明白，理解，都不符合语境。
59. 选 B　由上文内容可知，此处指的是“两个人之间的交谈”，故选 conversation。quarrel 争吵，bargain 交易，discussion 讨论，都不符合语境。
60. 选 D　昨晚我听到你和陌生人之间的交谈，获悉你需要一笔钱，故选 learned 获悉。planned 计划，explained 解释，hoped 希望，都不符合语境。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。作者介绍了旅行给我们带来的益处以及可能遇到的困难。

61. **解析**：考查名词复数。place 为可数名词且其前没有限定词，故用名词复数形式。
答案：places
62. **解析**：考查介词。make friends with sb.“和某人交朋友”，是固定短语。
答案：with
63. **解析**：考查副词。空处作状语修饰形容词 relaxed，故用 fully。
答案：fully
64. **解析**：考查非谓语动词。空处在句中作定语，且 tasks 与 wait 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，故用动词-ing 形式。
答案：waiting
65. **解析**：考查词形转换。空处在句中作定语，修饰 thing，故用形容词。
答案：enjoyable
66. **解析**：考查主谓一致。主语是 the bus or car，谓语动词遵循“就近原则”。car 为单数，故谓语动词用 has。
答案：has
67. **解析**：考查时态。根据语境可知，此处是指当你正在爬山的时候，故用现在进行时。
答案：are climbing
68. **解析**：考查冠词。表示发烧、感冒时，前面要用不定冠词。catch a cold“感冒”。
答案：a
69. **解析**：考查词形转换。根据空前的 an 可知，此处应填名词单数形式 injury。
答案：injury
70. **解析**：考查定语从句。空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词 things，并在从句中作主语，故用 that/which。
答案：that/which

短文改错

As middle school students, we have to take a great many ~~of~~ exams. We all hope to get high marks, or (but) we can't avoid failure from time to time.

I can remember that when I was in Junior Two, I got only 50 in my maths tests. I was such (so) sorry that I shut myself in my bedroom. Learn (Learning) this, my father hurry (hurried) back home and had a face-to-face talk with me. He encouraged me not ∧ (to) lose heart. With his encouragement, I worked much hard (harder) than before and made great progresses (progress) in my study.

As a saying goes, “Failure is a (the) mother of success.” Never give up, and we will reach your (our) goals.

书面表达

One possible version:

My first ride on a high-speed train

I felt excited when I took a high-speed train for the first time. The body of the train was white, and the head of the train was just like a rocket. As soon as you set foot on the train, you could see comfortable high seats and small tables in front of them.

Seated by the window, I had a good view of the scenery along the way. At first, we passed some small abandoned villages. Then was miles of farmland and after that we passed through a mountain.

What's more, the train attendants were very polite and considerate, who provided magazines and mineral water for us. I was very glad and comfortable during the whole journey and I want to take the high-speed train for another time.

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单元质量评估检测卷(四)

录音材料:

Text 1

M: How long did you come to Wales town by car?

W: ①**We were told about two hours from our city, but we arrived here half an hour in advance.**

Text 2

M: Hello, is it Collins, isn't it?

W: Oh, my goodness! Jack, is that you? I didn't believe... ②**Since we left the company in London and it is a long time ago.**

Text 3

W: ③**I don't think pollution is a big problem.** I think we should be able to pollute as much as we can. I'll be dead before it's a really bad problem.

M: But then what kind of world will your children be living in?

W: Oh yeah... forgot about that.

Text 4

W: If I were you, I wouldn't stay at home on such a sunny day.

M: ④**But I got hurt in a football match last week.**

Text 5

M: There is no use going to the bank now.

W: Yeah, you're right. ⑤**It's after 5 already.**

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.**

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

M: Mary, please go to the door. I hear the bell.

W: It's the mailman, Dad. Here's a letter from Uncle George.

M: Give it to me... How wonderful! He's coming to visit us.

W: When's he coming?

M: ⑧**He is coming by car on the twenty-fourth to the twenty-sixth.**

W: Let me look at the calendar. Good! The twenty-fourth is a Saturday. Is he coming alone?

M: No, he's coming with Aunt Cynthia and the girls.

W: Dad, I don't remember the girls. How old are they?

M: Your cousin Fay is 15. ⑨**Rosemary is older than Fay. She's 17.**

W: Are they going to stay here with us?

M: Of course. The girls can stay in your room with you.

W: Dad, may we have a party?

M: If you like but now we have to think about meals and many other things.

W: Prepare the list, Dad. I can go shopping. I can go to the small stores. Everyone knows me there.

Text 8

W: Excuse me. What time does the Cambridge train leave?

M: Which one? The fast train or the slow one?

W: The fast one.

M: ⑩**It leaves at 9:13.**

W: Which platform does it leave from?

M: ⑪**Platform No. 14.**

W: And how long does the journey take?

M: ⑫**It takes about two and a half hours.**

W: Thank you very much.

M: Don't mention it.

Text 9

W: Hello?

M: ⑬**Mum, it's Charlie.** How are you?

W: Oh, Charlie. Is everything all right with you?

M: Yes, yes, fine. Mum, I was wondering... ⑭**do you think you could lend me some money till the end of the month**?

W: Oh, Charlie. ⑮**Don't tell me you're buying another expensive computer.** ⑯**You really must learn to spend your money properly.**

M: Look, if you can just help me out this time. I promise I'll be more careful in future.

W: Well, I'll do it this time. This is really the last time.

M: Oh, thanks, Mum.

Text 10

M: ⑰**I was born right here in this house and I've lived in the city all my life. That seems unusual these days, doesn't it? But it's the way it used to be the old days. People never used to move away from their hometown.** They were born in a place, and they lived there until they died. ⑳**My first wife died 10 years ago.** We had 70 wonderful years together. We were very much alike. Both of us loved a good conversation. That's another thing that's changed. People used to talk to each other more in the past. Now young people just watch TV.

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⑱**Yes, I have lived for a hundred years.** As for my secret of long life, well, I laugh a lot. ⑲**Laughing is very important and also I keep myself busy. I get a lot of exercise, too.** I've always enjoyed sports. I went skiing and horseback riding regularly until I was 85. And I have always liked swimming. As a matter of fact, I still swim every day at the high school pool, and ⑳**now I've married again**, I've started doing a little running!

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

【语篇解读】 作者无故被辞,在心情低落时,一位老人鼓励作者,让作者重新燃起对生活的希望。

21. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第四段中的"but we will not need your service any more. Please take off your apron(围裙). Here is your final paycheck."可知,作者被无故解雇了。

22. 选 A　词义猜测题。根据第三段可知,当 Mark 叫作者去办公室的时候,作者感到奇怪,觉得有点不对劲。

23. 选 C　推理判断题。根据第五段的内容可知,作者心情十分不好,并且难过得流泪了。因此描写风雪的原因是想衬托他的坏心情。

24. 选 A　主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者因为失去工作感到很难过,在老人的安慰和鼓励后很快找到了一份高薪的工作,因此作者想告诉读者"在黑暗之中总有希望"。

【语篇解读】 文章通过纽约一名主持人死于肺癌的例子告诉人们戒烟是减少肺癌的关键。

25. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第一段第二句可知,Peter 的死是由吸烟造成的,故选 C 项。

26. 选 C　推理判断题。本文提到 Peter Jennings 的死亡是为了引出话题,故选 C 项。

27. 选 D　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的"But the fact is that stopping smoking is the most important thing we can do"可知,戒烟是我们所能做的最重要的事情,这是最好的治疗方法,故选 D 项。

【语篇解读】 历史遗址是一个地方的文化瑰宝,在它的旁边是否可以修建现代化的建筑呢?本文作者给出了自己的观点。

28. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第一段的第三句"Not all historical buildings are attractive."可知,有些历史建筑不具有吸引力,故选项 A 正确。

29. 选 C　细节理解题。根据第三段的第一句"It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoilt(破坏) the area they are in, but the same can be said of some old buildings too."可知,一些新的建筑和旧的建筑都有可能破坏它们所在的地区。

30. 选 C　推理判断题。文章最后一段重点说明建筑风格问题。作者认为建筑师及设计者的职责是去选择新的建筑风格,故 C 选项正确。

31. 选 D　主旨大意题。文章首段给出了该文的论点:我们是否应该允许在一个城市历史区域的古建筑旁建现代化的建筑。作者对此进行了论述,由此可知 D 选项正确。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。绿色学校是指一种环保型的学校,学校的建筑等各种设施充分利用自然资源来获取热和光等,而且在这种学校学习的学生成绩较好,患龋齿的也很少。另外,利用可再生资源还减少了学校的开支。

32. 选 D　推理判断题。作者在第一段中提出了一个问题"Is your school good for the environment?",目的是引出后面即将讨论的 green school 这个话题,所以选 D。

33. 选 A　细节理解题。根据第二段中的"A 'green' school is an environmentally friendly building that uses less energy by depending on the Earth's natural resources for heat, light, and power."可知,绿色学校是指利用自然资源来获取热量、光和电力的学校,所以选 A。

34. 选 B　细节理解题。根据第三段中的"Kids in classrooms with a lot of daylight scored 25 percent higher on reading and math tests"可知选 B。

35. 选 C　写作意图题。本文主要介绍了什么是绿色学校以及绿色学校的各种优点,如:绿色学校可以使得学生变得更加健康、快乐并提高他们的学习成绩等,故选 C 项。

【语篇解读】 本文主要告诉我们应该如何爱父母。

36. 选 B　根据下文的"A gentle 'Good morning' or 'I love you' will warm a coldest heart."可知,此处应表示:每天早晨跟父母说你爱他们。故选 B 项。

37. 选 D　根据上文"Act calmly, cool off, keep a journal about your feelings, or talk to a friend."可知,生气的时候,要冷静下来,写写日记或者和朋友谈谈,之后和父母分享你的感受。故选 D 项。

38. 选 A　根据下文"Since you can forgive your friends, why not forgive your parents?"可知,此处指宽恕是关键。故选 A 项。

39. 选 E　根据"Keep them company."可知,此处应表示要尽量多陪伴父母。故选 E 项。

40. 选 G　根据"Seek help if you are being abused(虐待) in any way."可知,G 项符合语境。

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【语篇解读】 本文通过一个故事告诉我们：人生有得有失，但诚信应与我们同在。

41. 选 A　根据语境可知，很多人放慢了脚步，将钱放到地上的帽子里。

42. 选 C　参见上题解析。下文中的“put an important thing into my hat”也是提示。

43. 选 A　根据下文可知，这位年轻的艺术家那天的做法与前一天不一样。

44. 选 D　这位年轻的艺术家将纸放在地上。lay“放，置”。

45. 选 B　根据下文可知，表示纸上写着什么内容应用 say，故选 B 项。

46. 选 A　根据下文可知，George Sang 因为疏忽，将中奖的彩票也放进了帽子里。by mistake“错误地，无意地”。

47. 选 B　周围的人想知道那重要的东西究竟是什么。此处应用 what 引导宾语从句，并在从句中作表语。

48. 选 B　下文谈到了事情的前因后果，故应选 B 项。turn out to be 为常用结构，意为“最后结果是，证明是，原来是”。注意：appear，seem 意为“看起来”，与语境不符，因为该段谈的是事实。

49. 选 D　根据下文信息“the lottery ticket was also thrown in”可知答案。

50. 选 C　根据语境及常识可知，中奖了当然非常高兴。

51. 选 B　根据语境，上下文之间为转折关系，故选 However。

52. 选 A　根据语境可知，他本来计划去维也纳进修的。go after“追求”，符合语境。

53. 选 C　根据下文信息词 fly 可知，这位年轻的艺术家已经预订了飞机票。

54. 选 D　这个年轻人认为彩票的主人会回来找中奖彩票。return“返回”。

55. 选 B　根据上下文可知，这位年轻人放弃了这次去维也纳的航班。

56. 选 A　此处表示既然这位年轻的艺术家要挣钱交学费，为什么不将中奖的彩票据为己有呢？根据语境可知，此处用 Now that 引导原因状语从句。

57. 选 C　参见上题解析。take“拿，擅自拿走”。

58. 选 C　年轻人认为虽然他没有很多钱，但却生活得幸福；如果他没了诚实，则永远都不会高兴。下一段中的 being honest 也是提示。

59. 选 B　根据语境和常识可知，此处应该选择与 gain 意义相反的词，故选 lose。

60. 选 B　如果我们不诚实，那我们只会暂时成功；而从长远来看，却是一个失败者。此处与下文中的 loser 对应，故选 succeed。

61. **解析**：the big city 在后面的定语从句中作地点状语，故用 where 引导。
答案：where

62. **解析**：be doing . . . when. . . “正在做某事，这时/突然……”。
答案：was looking

63. **解析**：at a. . . price“以……的价格”，为固定搭配。
答案：at

64. **解析**：根据空格前的 were 可知，train 用复数形式。
答案：trains

65. **解析**：say to oneself “某人心里想”。
答案：himself

66. **解析**：不定式作目的状语。
答案：to have

67. **解析**：此处指的是过去发生的事，故用一般过去时。
答案：took

68. **解析**：用副词修饰动词 said。
答案：angrily

69. **解析**：主语是 I，表示“对……感兴趣”用 interested。
答案：interested

70. **解析**：特指上文提到过的“那份报纸”，用定冠词 the。
答案：the

短文改错

This morning our teacher ~~tells~~ told us something about the Project Hope in class. She said, “Now in the countryside many ~~child~~ children still can't go to school because ∧ of poverty. Can you help them?”

After school, I went home. When I entered my room, I saw the little box ~~that~~ where I kept my pocket money. Though I wanted to buy what I needed, ~~but~~ I decided to give away my money to the children who ~~is~~ are eager to go to school. I began to write ~~the~~ a letter to them at once.

Having finished ~~write~~ writing it, I went to the post office and posted all ~~their~~ my pocket money.

I feel very ~~happily~~ happy today because I've done a good deed.

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书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Chris,

I'm so honored to serve as your guide to a local restaurant to taste traditional Chinese food. The restaurant is known to many people and has won a China Time-honored Brand title. The environment is clean and elegant. Besides, it has high quality dishes as well as top services. The traditional and special soup dumplings are its specialty, which I do believe you will like.

By the way, it's convenient to get there by bus, for it's not far from the downtown. We'll meet at the bus stop near our school at 10 o'clock this Sunday morning. Bus No. 9 will directly take us there.

Wish you a good time.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

单元质量评估检测卷(五)

录音材料:

Text 1

W: ①**I need some sweets and some chocolate, please.**

M: Six dollars and sixty cents, please?

Text 2

M: Let's pay a visit to a wildlife park this Saturday.

W: I'd love to go with you, ②**but I have to prepare for my final exams next week.**

Text 3

M: How much have you spent on this trip?

W: I have no idea, but I have spent 40 dollars on tickets, 60 dollars on meals, ③**drinks, 80 dollars** and hotel expenses, 220 dollars.

Text 4

W: Where is your new house, David? Is it far away from here?

M: No, not very far. ④**It takes twenty minutes to take a tube to be here**, but it will take nearly an hour if I drive from my new house.

Text 5

W: Were you playing pc games when your daddy got to the house this afternoon, James?

M: No, ⑤**I was playing basketball in the yard** and Catherine was watching TV.

Text 6

M: When are you leaving London, Jane?

W: This evening.

M: Before dinner?

W: No, after dinner in the evening. ⑥**The plane's leaving at nine.**

M: I'm sorry, I can't take you to the airport.

W: Why?

M: Because ⑦**I'm going to attend an important meeting in my company.**

W: Oh, in that case, I can catch a bus. I will be away for a week. ⑧**You should take good care of my Maggie. You do remember to walk her after supper every day.**

M: I will.

Text 7

M: You are back. ⑨**Here's a box. And I think it belongs to you.**

W: Let me see... What's this language?

M: Not English anyway. Just open it. There may be a surprise waiting for you.

W: All right.

M: Wow! What's this?

W: Oh, now I remember. ⑩**This is a parcel from a Belgian friend of mine I met on the plane.** It's chocolate!

M: Oh, I've got the picture here. So this is basically Belgian chocolate? What's so special?

W: It's actually more special than you think. Go and get two glasses of milk.

M: All right, here you are.

W: ⑪**We can put the chocolate in the milk and stir with a spoon.** Here you are, hot chocolate.

M: Very delicious.

Text 8

M: Jack and Joe, these two fellows, they like wasting their time.

W: Why did you say so?

M: ⑫**Last night they were wasting their time again, with two other friends at Jack's house.** These four fools wasted their time playing cards the whole night till early this morning.

W: Yes, they were really wasting their time, and they should have slept instead. But how did you know about it?

M: Of course I knew about it. ⑬**I was watching them the whole night.**

W: You are the same fool as them. ⑭**You had to prepare for your next week's final examination.**

M: ⑭**So did they.** But when I was there, I couldn't have left them however I tried to.

Text 9

W: Congratulations on your new job, Tony!

M: Thanks, Alice. To tell you the truth, I don't like working.

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W: Why do you say that? ⑮**Last year you wanted to get out of university!**

M: I know, but that was last year. Now, it's just work, work, and work. I work hard all day long.

W: Oh, come on. Stop complaining. You can make money.

M: Right. Now, I have money, a nice apartment and a car, but I don't enjoy them at all. ⑯**I feel tired and bored.**

W: It can't be all bad.

M: No, of course it isn't. I still have my weekends.

W: So tell me, what do you miss about university?

M: ⑰**I used to go to parties**, and I could stay up chatting with friends...

W: You can also go to parties and stay up now.

M: Right, but then I'm tired from work. I don't have the energy for those things.

Text 10

Every one of us has some pocket money which is given by our parents, ⑱**but how do we spend the money**? In my opinion, there are several ways in which we can use the money. ⑲**First**, we can put some of the money in the bank and then we can take it out when we need it. In this way we can form the habit of saving. ⑲**Second**, we can spend some of the money on books which can give us knowledge. ⑲**We can also spend the money on other hobbies**, such as music, sports and collecting stamps. No matter how we spend the money, one thing must be remembered: ⑳**Never waste any money. We should use them in a wise way.**

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

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了几个国家中有关付小费的风俗。

21. 选 C 词义猜测题。从第二段中的"Brazilians don't make a big show of this"可知,巴西人不会对给小费这种行为大肆宣扬,所以给小费的时候要尽量含蓄一点,私密一点,故选 C 项。subtly 意为"含蓄地,隐晦地"。

22. 选 C 细节理解题。由第三段的第一句话可知,在迪拜,只要进饭店消费,就必须付小费,所以选 C 项。

23. 选 A 细节理解题。由第五段的第二句话可知 A 项正确。

24. 选 B 文章出处题。由文章内容,尤其是第一段可知,本文介绍的是几个国家的付小费的风俗,以使游客避免在旅游的时候出现尴尬状况,所以本文可能出现在旅行指南上。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文,论述了幸福和孤独之间的关系。现代人忙于应付各种社交场合,所以作者认为人们需要孤独,孤独能产生高质量的幸福。

25. 选 C 词义猜测题。根据文章第一句"Nowadays, especially in China, everything seems to favour social intercourse (社交), such as gatherings of friends, KTV, group travel, dining together, playing cards and Mahjong, plus the Chinese-style 'street-crossing group'."可知,现代人忙于应付各种社交,即使回到家里也是忙于在微信朋友圈"讨论事情"。故选 C 项。

26. 选 C 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句"However, these scenes cannot always ease the sense of loneliness."以及 *A lonely Man in Crowds*. 可知,一个人就算被人包围着也能感到孤独。故选 C 项。

27. 选 D 推理判断题。爱因斯坦说:"不是你的工作时间,而是你的业余时间决定了你是否会成功。"所以,只有把业余时间或者说独自度过的时光过得更加充实和有意义才会成功。故选 D 项。

【语篇解读】 本文主要讲述了洪灾发生时,人们应了解的一些基本的安全知识,以及洪灾发生前后应该注意的一些事项。

28. 选 D 细节理解题。根据 Basic Safety Tips 中的"Avoid camping or parking along streams or rivers during heavy rainfall."可知选 D 项。

29. 选 D 推理判断题。根据 **Flood Watch** 部分的内容,如从电视或者广播上了解最近的天气预报和应急指导,准备应急装备,将贵重物品移至高处,断电断气可知,这些步骤是为洪灾做准备,故选 D 项。

30. 选 A 细节理解题。根据 **After A Flood** 部分中的"Return home only when it is safe."可知,选项 A 符合题意。

31. 选 C 细节理解题。根据 **Flood Warning** 部分中的"Move immediately to higher ground or stay on high ground."可知,本题选 C。

【语篇解读】 本文主要向我们介绍怎么做一个简单而有趣的科学实验。

32. 选 D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者主要向我们介绍怎么做一个简单而有趣的科学实验,故选 D。

33. 选 D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的"...a glass filled half full with water. Add a little bit of vinegar to your glass of water, about 1/3 or 1/4 of a cup (60 ml), and one teaspoon (10 ml) of baking soda..."以及"Drop a few mothballs into the glass..."可知应选 D。

34. 选 C 词义猜测题。根据画线词后面的"such as Sprite"以及"hold some CO_2 bubbles"可知,pop 在这里是指含有二氧化碳的饮料。

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35. 选 D　细节理解题。根据文章的最后一句“This project works because the irregular surfaces of the mothballs and the raisins hold some CO_2 bubbles（气泡）,causing them to bounce up and down in a dancing motion.”可知,通过本段我们知道了樟脑丸为什么会上下跳动。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了几种保护环境的方法。

36. 选 C　C 项“It's hard to know where to start.”和下文中的“but there are actually many ways you can help”在语意上构成转折,符合语境。

37. 选 F　F 项中的“lights, televisions, computers, printers”呼应上文中的“electricity”和下文中的“television”和“lights”。

38. 选 D　D 项中的 jeans 和 shorts 呼应上文中的 clothes。且 D 项表达的内容符合上文中提到的“can be recycled”。

39. 选 A　A 项中的 nearby 呼应下文中的“don't have to travel far”和“as close to your home as possible”。

40. 选 E　E 项中的“wash dishes”呼应下文中的“get the dishes clean”。且 E 项中的“don't wash dishes with the water running continuously”和上文中的“you don't let the water run when you're brushing your teeth and take showers”构成并列关系,E 项中的 Also 承接上文。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了一个围绕金色包装纸展开的父女情深的故事。

41. 选 B　考查介词。根据后文中的“when on Christmas Eve”可知此处指在圣诞节的前几天。故选 B。

42. 选 A　考查动词短语。他得知她的女儿已经用完了家里唯一的一卷昂贵的金色包装纸,就惩罚了他五岁的女儿。use up 用尽;tear up 撕毁;hide up 隐藏起来;break up 粉碎。故选 A。

43. 选 D　考查形容词。根据文章第一句可知他们家的生活是很拮据的,所以钱很紧张。tight 紧的,拮据,不宽裕的。故选 D。

44. 选 A　考查动词。当他在平安夜看到他女儿用所有昂贵的金纸装饰她放在圣诞树下的一个鞋盒,他变得更生气了。decorate 装饰,故选 A。

45. 选 D　考查形容词。此处表示他担心他女儿从哪里弄到钱来买鞋盒里的东西。be worried about 对……感到担心。故选 D。

46. 选 C　考查连词。根据后文中父亲为他先前的愤怒感到难堪,可看出他后悔惩罚了女儿。所以用 however“然而”表转折,故选 C。

47. 选 B　考查名词。此处应是小女孩兴奋地把礼物盒拿给父亲。excitement“兴奋,高兴”,故选 B。

48. 选 A　考查动词。根据空前的“the father was embarrassed by his earlier anger”,可知他应是后悔惩罚了女儿。故选 A。

49. 选 B　考查形容词。根据后文中父亲对小女孩说的话可推断出鞋盒是空的。故选 B。

50. 选 C　考查动词。be supposed to be“按理应该是……”,故选 C。

51. 选 D　考查动词短语。小女孩抬头看着他,眼里含着悲伤的泪水。rise up 上升;glare up 抬头怒视;glance up 抬头看一眼;look up 抬头向上看。故选 D。

52. 选 A　考查动词。whisper 低语;shout 呼叫,大声说;scream 尖叫;scold 训斥,责骂(孩子)。此处指女儿眼里含着泪水低声说。故选 A。

53. 选 B　考查动词。此句句意:我把吻吹在里面,直到它全满为止。blow 吹。故选 B。

54. 选 B　考查形容词。根据后文中父亲态度的转变可知父亲对于女儿的回答感到震惊。故选 B。

55. 选 A　考查名词。他双膝跪下,将他的宝贝女儿搂在怀里。put one's arms around sb. 意为“将某人搂在怀里”。故选 A。

56. 选 C　考查动词。根据上文可知父亲意识到自己错怪了女儿,所以此处应是恳求女儿的原谅。故选 C。

57. 选 D　考查名词。根据语境可推断出是一场事故夺走了小女孩的生命。故选 D。

58. 选 C　考查动词。据说那个父亲把这只小小的金色盒子放在床边度过了他的一生。keep 保留,存放。故选 C。

59. 选 B　考查形容词。根据后文的“or faced difficult problems”可推测出,此处表示每当他气馁时,故选 B。discouraged 丧气的,灰心的。

60. 选 A　考查句意理解。此处指他拿出想象中的吻。故选 A。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文,围绕菊花展开了讲述。

61. **解析**:考查时态和语态。根据句中的“during the Tang Dynasty”可知,此处应用一般过去时。动词 introduce 和主语 The flower 之间为动宾关系,故用一般过去时的被动语态。

答案:was introduced

62. **解析**:考查介词。refer to... as... 意为“把……称为……”。

答案:as

63. **解析**:考查可数名词单复数。根据空后的“through the ages”及语境可知,可数名词 poet 应用复数形式。

答案:poets

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64. **解析**:考查时态及主谓一致。根据本句的时间状语 long before 可知,此处应用一般过去时;又主语为 Chinese people,所以此处应用复数形式。故填 were。
答案:were

65. **解析**:考查冠词。此处特指重阳节那一天,故用定冠词 the。
答案:the

66. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。此处表示北京人开始把菊花插在门窗上以赶走霉运并带来好运。分析句子结构并根据语境可知,此处应用动词不定式作目的状语。故填 to get。
答案:to get

67. **解析**:考查定语从句的关系词。分析句子结构可知,"67 was an alteration (改变) of the... on people's heads"为非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的整个句子,且空处在从句中作主语,故填 which。
答案:which

68. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。此处用在介词 of 后应用 *v.* -ing 作宾语。
答案:wearing

69. **解析**:考查词性转换。根据空前的"good health and"可知,空处与 good health 并列作宾语,应用名词形式。
答案:happiness

70. **解析**:考查词性转换。根据空前的 are 可知,此处应用形容词作表语,故填 lively。要注意并非所有以-ly 结尾的词都是副词,如:friendly(友好的),lovely(可爱的)等。
答案:lively

短文改错

My grandparents live in the countryside. They keep a dog ~~calling~~ called Ah Bao. One day my grandparents ~~go~~ went to work in the fields, taking along my little brother and Ah Bao. My brother and Ah Bao came to a river nearby and enjoyed ~~himself~~ themselves. My brother was trying to catch a butterfly ~~while~~ when he fell into the river. Ah Bao barked and ~~immediate~~ immediately jumped into ~~a~~ the water. Hearing ~~about~~ it barking, my grandparents hurried there and saw Ah Bao swimming towards the bank carrying my brother. Ah Bao did all he could ∧ to save my little brother, ~~that~~ which moved all the people present. Everyone praised Ah Bao for its bravery and ~~kind~~ kindness.

书面表达

One possible version:

The aim of this experiment is to remove the shell from an egg without breaking the egg.

To carry out the experiment, you need the following things: a glass, a small saucepan, water, an egg and about 250 ml vinegar. When all these things are ready, you can begin the experiment. First, boil the egg for about fifteen minutes in the saucepan filled with water. Next, place the egg in the glass and cover it with vinegar. After that, leave the egg in the vinegar for 24 hours.

24 hours later, you can see the shell disappear completely. The shell is mostly made of calcium carbonate and the vinegar is an acid. The egg shell disappears because the calcium carbonate reacts with the acid to form the gas, carbon dioxide.

单元质量评估检测卷(六)

录音材料:

Text 1

M: It's hot outside. Jean, come in, please! Would you care for a drink?

W: That couldn't be better. ①**I'd like a cup of mineral water with ice.**

Text 2

W: ②**Let's try special American steak. It's only 18 dollars.**

M: All right. Let's try it. I couldn't wait any longer.

Text 3

M: What seems to be the matter, Madam?

W: Well, you see, I got this sweater as a birthday present, ③**but it's the wrong size, and, what's more, the wrong color.**

Text 4

W: Isn't that your headmaster Mr. Williams over there?

M: No, that guy's long curly hair and he's too young. ④**Mr. Williams is a tall man with short hair.**

Text 5

M: I hate this rain! It's much worse than those cloudy days.

W: ⑤**They say we're going to have sunny days soon.**

M: Oh, let's just hope it will be like that.

Text 6

M: ⑦**Excuse me. Are there any trains to Manchester**?

W: The trains to Great Manchester? Let me see... ⑥**One just left about 10 minutes ago, and there's another one at 10:50.**

M: ⑥**What's the time now**?

W: ⑥**Half past nine.**

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M: OK. One ticket, please.
W: Sorry, ⑦**you can't buy tickets here. Please go over there to the hall to buy the ticket.**

Text 7

W: Oh, my God. You've arrived.
M: I'm sorry I'm late.
W: ⑧**The talent show started half an hour ago, and I was just beginning to worry.**
M: I was out of luck this morning. I didn't think I was going to be here at all.
W: Why are you so late?
M: I'll tell you about it later.
W: OK. Our whole performance depends on those clothes you're holding.
M: Yes. First let's see how we're doing for time. Two groups are still ahead of us, aren't they? ⑨ **That means I've got about twenty minutes to rest.**
W: Right. What happened?
M: ⑩ **I've been standing outside for over an hour waiting for a bus.**
W: Over an hour! I thought your apartment was only a ten-minute bus ride to school.
M: Yes, but the bus was delayed.
W: Why didn't you call a taxi?
M: I wanted to, but I haven't got enough money.

Text 8

W: Was it cold last winter?
M: ⑪**Yes, it was, but not so much.**
W: Did you have much snow?
M: Yes. It snowed a lot.
W: What about the other seasons?
M: ⑫**I think autumn was the most beautiful season.** The days were clear and dry. And it was sunny and warm all day. ⑬**September and October were the nicest months**, but November was terrible. We had a lot of rain.
W: What was the last spring like?
M: It wasn't very nice. May was nicer than March and April. March was cold and April was wet.
W: What is the summer like? Is it always as hot as this?
M: It wasn't last year. But the summer is pleasant this year.

Text 9

M: This is it. It's one of the nicest apartments the building has.
W: Does it have three bedrooms?
M: No, there are two. But the master bedroom is very big. Perhaps you and your husband can use the smaller room ⑭ **and your children can share the larger one.**
W: I suppose that could be done.
M: It will be difficult to find a 3-bedroom apartment.
W: Yes. Believe me, I have spent a week looking for one. ⑮ **I've found a few 3-bedroom apartments, but they are either very expensive or the owners don't want children as tenants.**
M: Well, this one, the owner allows two children.
W: You aren't the owner?
M: No, ⑯**I'm just the manager.** But I live here, on the first floor.
W: You told me the rent was 350 dollars per month, it includes...
M: Yes, but not water and electricity, you know they are not that expensive.
W: OK, I'll take it.

Text 10

Steven Jobs, who designed Apple Computer, was not quite successful in his early years. He was not among the best students at school, and he often got into trouble with either his classmates or his teacher. ⑰**But he was full of new ideas.** Things were still the same when he went up to college and he dropped out halfway. ⑱ **Steven Jobs worked first as a video game designer.** He worked for only a few months and then he traveled to India. He hoped that the trip would give him more ideas and give him a change of life for the better. ⑲**After he had returned from India, he began to live on a farm in California.** And then, in 1975, Steven Jobs began making a new type of computer. Along with his friend, he designed the Apple I computer in his bedroom and in fact built it in his garage. ⑳ **He chose the name "Apple" because he thought of a happy summer he once spent on a farm in Oregon.** His Apple Computer became such a great success that Steven Jobs soon became famous.

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

【语篇解读】 本文介绍了英国皇家植物园中的徒步旅行,在这里你可以根据自己的喜好选择不同主题的活动。

21. 选C　细节理解题。根据 **Free daily walking tours** 中的"Tours leave at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. from the information desk at Victoria Gate Plaza."可知,下午一点出发合适。

22. 选B　细节理解题。根据 **Meet the experts tours** 中的"Every Tuesday throughout the year at 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. we'll be holding a"meet the experts" guided tour."可知,选B。

23. 选B　写作目的题。本文介绍了英国皇家植物园中徒步旅行的种类、出发地、时间及导游价格等,由此可知本文的写作目的是介绍徒步旅行,故正确答案为B。

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【语篇解读】 为了提高儿子的竞争力,作者把儿子的时间安排得满满的,但现在她认为这样做不好。

24. 选 A 细节理解题。当作者走进厨房发现她的儿子没有做作业之后她冲着儿子大声喊叫,由此可知作者很生气。

25. 选 B 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句中的"...him fighting me..."可知作者的儿子不喜欢作者给他安排的那些课外的课程以及活动。

26. 选 B 细节理解题。根据文章的内容可知作者自认为的帮忙让她的儿子几乎没有时间玩耍、会让作者的儿子压力重重,而且还有可能会让他有错误的人生观,由此可知答案为 B。

27. 选 C 写作意图题。根据文章后四段的内容可知,作者写本文的目的是说服其他家长要给孩子们多一些玩耍的时间。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了 Facebook 的创始人 Mark Zuckerberg 和妻子 Priscilla Chan 迎来了他们的第一个孩子,借此机会 Mark 宣布二人将把约 450 亿美元的财产捐献出去。

28. 选 A 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的"technology as the path to improving education and curing diseases"和"As technology accelerates (加快)"可知,此处应该是说在这些方面进行尝试。

29. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"Not surprisingly, the social media CEO believes that technology will play a big role in creating a better future. The couple also sees technology as the path to improving education and curing diseases."可知,这对夫妇认为技术起着特别重要的作用。故选 C。

30. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的"In order to put their plan into action, the couple is forming a new organization called the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative."可知,他们建立这个组织就是为了将夫妇二人的计划付诸实施。故选 B。

31. 选 A 主旨大意题。本文主要告诉读者 Facebook 创始人 Mark Zuckerberg 和妻子 Priscilla Chan 将把约 450 亿美元的财产捐献出去。故选 A。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文中介绍报业遭受了前所未有的挑战。

32. 选 A 名词指代题。根据第一段中的"The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* has become America's first newspaper to stop printing and become the first newspaper to appear online only... the oldest in Washington State."可知,画线部分指的是 *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*。

33. 选 D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的"Big local newspapers earn a lot of their money with ads. But that market has moved to advertising on the Internet which is either free or costs very little."可知,在广告方面报纸输给了网络。

34. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的"Newspapers are reducing costs wherever they can."可知,在 Ohio 州,报纸分享故事的原因是缺少资金。

35. 选 B 标题归纳题。文章主要告诉读者随着互联网的发展,报业遭受了前所未有的挑战,所以 B 项作文章的标题最佳。

【语篇解读】 本文针对如何增强自信提出了五条建议。

36. 选 F 空前一句陈述了不太自信带来的不良后果,空后一句意为"如何增强我们的自信呢",故选 F"我们避开了新事物并且错失了经历精彩生活的机会",进一步叙述不太自信的不良后果,与前句在语意上连贯。

37. 选 B 根据本段内容尤其是最后一句中的"keep a positive(积极乐观的) view of the future"可知,应选 B"保持积极乐观的态度"。

38. 选 C 根据本段的主旨句"Take action"和空后的"Any new habit requires repetition and persistence(坚持)"可知,应选 C 项"开始时难,但是继续努力"。

39. 选 A 本段的主旨句即第一句,意为"注意自己什么时候自信满满,什么时候需要提升自信";接着,作者提出了一连串问题。因此,本空应选 A,在句式上与前后句一致。

40. 选 G 空前一句讲的是人们有意或无意地根据你如何看待自己来关注和对待你,由此可知,选 G 项,如果你期待被刻薄地对待、被忽视和被拒绝,你就会这样(被对待)。

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。因为家庭破产,丈夫忙于事业而忽略了妻子,还和妻子抢着先洗澡,妻子误会是丈夫不爱自己了,后来通过看丈夫的日记发现,丈夫抢着先洗澡是为了让浴室温度能升高一度,免得妻子洗澡时冷,这是丈夫"1 摄氏度的爱"。

41. 选 A 根据空前的 bankruptcy 以及"The husband worked day and night"可知,此处指丈夫需要日夜工作养活全家。support the family 意为"养家"。

42. 选 D 根据上文中的 husband 及下文内容可知,此处指的是他的妻子。

43. 选 A 根据前文"The husband worked day and night"可知,此处指妻子认为丈夫只关心他的事业。

44. 选 B 根据后文的"Let me take it first"可知,此处是指洗澡,应用 take a bath。

45. 选 C 根据后文的"I was exhausted"可知,此处丈夫是说"我累了"。此处为同义词复现,exhausted 和 tired 同义。

46. 选 A 根据后文"She was unhappy."可知,妻子此时不开心了,B,D 两项用词语气言过其实。

47. 选 A 根据后面的"a few words blurred her eyes"可知,此处妻子打开了电脑,看到了一些字。

48. 选 D 根据下文内容可知,妻子看到的是丈夫的日记。

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49. 选 C　根据前文中妻子的问句和引导词 why 可知是妻子问丈夫为什么总是先洗澡。
50. 选 A　根据下文内容可知妻子认为丈夫不像以前对她那么好了,treat 意为“对待”。
51. 选 C　根据语境可知,上下文是转折关系。
52. 选 D　根据前文的 bankruptcy 一词可知,丈夫不像以前那么富裕了。
53. 选 C　根据前文的 bankruptcy 和 move out from the luxury big house 可知,此处指搬到小公寓里。
54. 选 A　根据下文提示及常识可知,此处指浴室只有一个淋浴器。
55. 选 B　根据前文中的 so cold 可知是在寒冷的冬天,故选 B 项。
56. 选 C　根据下文“I was thinking that, when she took the shower, the room would get warmer”可知,丈夫先洗澡是为了让浴室变暖和。
57. 选 A　根据文章内容并结合常识可知,丈夫为了抢在前面洗澡,应该是很匆忙地跑进去。
58. 选 D　根据下文中 at least 可知,此处指“至少”升高 1 摄氏度。
59. 选 C　根据设空后的“bring her to the luxury restaurant, buy expensive dresses for her”的提示可知此处应指舒适的生活。
60. 选 B　根据文章内容可知此处指作者能给妻子 1 摄氏度的爱。

【语篇解读】　本文是一篇记叙文。文章通过讲述作者在一次洪灾中的所见所闻所感告诉我们:灾难无情,但人间有爱。

61. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。此处是“see + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,动词“destroy”与“their homes, businesses, roads, and bridges”构成逻辑上的动宾关系,所以用过去分词。
　答案:destroyed
62. **解析**:考查动词的时态。文章的主体时态是一般过去时。此处陈述过去发生的事情,表示“许多人丧生”,所以填 lost。
　答案:lost
63. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处表示目的,应用动词不定式,所以填 to find。
　答案:to find
64. **解析**:考查形容词。修饰物时常用 surprising,意为“使人吃惊的”;修饰人时,常用 surprised,意为“吃惊的”。此处修饰 thing,应用 surprising。
　答案:surprising
65. **解析**:考查副词。此处修饰的是动词 donated,应用副词,因此填 willingly。
　答案:willingly
66. **解析**:考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导定语从句,且先行词为 those(此处表示人),定语从句中缺少主语,所以用 who。
　答案:who
67. **解析**:考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处作伴随状语,且 others 与 help 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,所以填 helping。
　答案:helping
68. **解析**:考查名词复数。supply 意为“日用(必需)品”时,常用复数形式。
　答案:supplies
69. **解析**:考查代词。此处 It 作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的主语从句。
　答案:It
70. **解析**:考查介词。fill... with... 意为“用……充满……”,是固定搭配。
　答案:with

短文改错

On the first day when I went to high school, I felt ~~exciting~~ excited. After 9 years' study, I felt I was so ~~closely~~ close to university. During the first year, I made many friends. I got to know all of my classmates. ~~Because~~ Although/Though the school work was tough, I shared happiness and sorrow ~~for~~ with my friends. When ∧ the second year came, I was arranged to ~~other~~ another class. I was worried that no one could talk to me, but I made new friends quickly. Now it ~~was~~ is the last year of my high school life, ~~but~~ and I'm determined to study ~~more~~ harder and make greater progress. High school life is challenging for me, but I won't give ~~out~~ in.

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Mr. Jenkins,

I would like to offer my apology for not being able to teach you to make Chinese knots this Saturday morning.

The reason is that I have got a cold, and the doctor suggested that I should lie in bed for one week or so. But don't worry. I've asked a friend of mine, Han Meimei, to visit you instead. She is good at making Chinese knots. She will go to your apartment at 9:00 this Saturday morning.

Please allow me to say sorry again. I have confidence that you can learn how to make Chinese knots. Wish you a good time!

Yours,
Li Hua

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