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完形填空与阅读理解

分层突破

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China's Trunk Markets

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Sprite Shifting from Green to Clear Bottles

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Russia Plans to Build Luxury Hotels in Outer Space

恐龙的声音应该像鸟叫
Scientists Believe Dinosaurs Sounded Like Birds

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Pope Warns Pets Must Not Replace Children in Italy

ChatGPT或对医疗诊断有用
ChatGPT-4 May Be Useful for Medical Diagnoses

中考

主编/蔡晔

完形填空 + 阅读理解 + 阅读填空 + 读写积累 + 长难句解析 + 精读原版

现代教育出版社
Modern Education Press

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时文

扫码听音频

中考

主编　蔡晔

编者　于莹　何思桦　王妤

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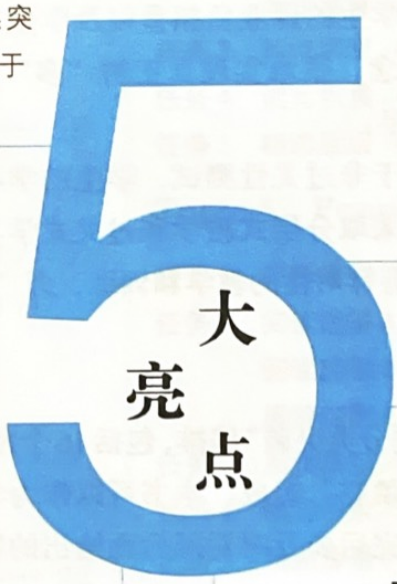
Fit沸腾英语

高效学习，快速提分，是每一位同学的追求。但如何才能做到呢？

沸腾学习法以“选材新鲜化，设题标准化，训练分层化”，为您提供新鲜的学习素材、高效的训练方式，让您赢得考试高分成为现实！



亮点一 与中考同步，按话题选取时文

本书第一部分是“常考话题分类突破”，精选中考常考话题材料，便于学生和教师同步使用。

亮点二 分层突破，循序进阶

选文内容由易到难，层层递进。初始阶段轻松快乐的阅读体验可增强学生的阅读信心，逐步形成阅读兴趣，为下面的阅读学习打好基础。随着层次的不断递增，学生能够在不知不觉中提高阅读能力，全面突破。

亮点三 选材贴近学生认知，激发阅读兴趣

本书所选材料注重可读性和新颖性的统一。学生通过本书的训练，既可以提高自己的阅读能力，又可以拓展自己的视野，了解当前一些最新的信息，陶冶情操。

亮点四 标准量化考点，科学训练

本书共选文近百篇，设计题型包括完形填空和阅读理解等。每篇选文中都设有“体裁”和“限时”等详细参考信息，有助于学生在标准的状态下高效训练，迅速提升阅读能力。

亮点五 点拨疑难，消灭夹生

“沸腾点拨”便于帮助学生突破难点，消除夹生，从语法、词汇、句意等方面全方位提高学生的综合能力。

本书编写依据

本书经过众多一线优秀教师的潜心研究融入了长期教学实践，编写而成；以最新的《英语课程标准》为指导，按照近年来中考英语完形填空和阅读理解测试题型的特点和命题趋势设计。

书中内容的层次划分严格遵循学生的认知规律，先简后繁，先易后难，层层深入，步步提高。

本书编写理念

完形填空和阅读理解向来都是英语考试中的两只“拦路虎”，令很多考生谈“虎”色变。因此，如何提高完形填空和阅读理解的解题能力就成为每一位英语教育者和学习者必须解决的问题。

目前，提高完形填空和阅读理解解题能力的一般做法是“题海战术”，粗放式训练。一篇接一篇地训练与中考试题相近的完形填空和阅读理解，一味追求数量多。然而，由于教师的教学负担重、学生的课业负担重以及学生成绩的个体差异化，这个“多”字就成了一种无法界定的概念，很难实现真正的“多”；反而，会因为追求“多”而造成学习时囫囵吞枣，事倍功半。

中小学英语考试属于非过关性测试，学生的学习成绩差异性很大，因此，我们倡导分层式训练。本书全面采取分层式教学和过关式学习方式，根据不同的阶段性目标对不同学习水平的学生进行有针对性的教学和训练，即“分层突破”法。

本书使用说明

本书按为“常考话题分类突破”编排，包括16个常考热点话题，每个话题由“完形填空”和“阅读理解”“阅读填空”组成。本书可以作为学生的“主题突破”使用，建议读者在“限时”内完成，做完后要及时对照后面给出的答案与解析，总结自评，找出出错的原因，以收到最好的效果。

同时，本书每个 Topic 都有一篇“ 精读原版”，该部分阅读可以帮助学生了解世界文化的差异和联系，了解英语纯正表达的方式。从而提升学生的英语语言文化素养。

只要您能按照我们的建议坚持使用完本书，您的完形填空和阅读理解的解题技能必将得到快速、有效地提高，您的英语成绩必能“沸腾”起来！

沸腾英语课题组

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答案与解析（详见附件）

阅读理解解题技巧

（一）考点精讲

【题型解读】

阅读理解也是中考英语题的必考题目之一，旨在考查学生阅读、理解的能力。近年来，中考英语阅读理解材料新颖，题材丰富，对考查学生综合推断能力、猜词能力的力度再加大。

一、三年考点

模块（题型）	考点			题量
	2022 年	2021 年	2020 年	
阅读理解版块	1. 细节理解题	1. 细节理解题	1. 细节理解题	10 ~19
	2. 推理判断题	2. 推理判断题	2. 推理判断题	1 ~ 3
	3. 词义猜测题	3. 词义猜测题	3. 词义猜测题	1 ~ 2
	4. 主旨大意题	4. 主旨大意题	4. 主旨大意题	1 ~ 2

二、解题思路

1. 先读问题，划出关键词，弄清考查要点，以便带着问题看文章，做到心中有数。

2. 快速浏览全文，掌握全貌，注意发现与问题有关的信息，不要忙于答题。

3. 细读原文，捕捉相关信息词，掌握短文细节内容。

这是解题的关键，应特别注意以下几点：

(1) 抓住四个“W”和一个“H”，就是边读边做些标记，把 What（事件），When（时间），Where（地点），Why（原因），How（经过）划出来。这样，就抓住了文章的全貌，一些直接问题即可解决。

(2) 抓住连接词及起关键作用的副词、代词、介词、插入语等。

(3) 根据题意，初选答案。

常用的解题方法有如下几种：

①直接解题法。即从原文中直接找出答案。

②归纳解题法。对于不能从原文中直接找出答案的，可在把握全文中心和线索的前提下进行得出正确答案。

③综合推理法。统观全文，认真分析，综合推理乃至计算，得出正确答案。题干中有“suggest，conclude，conclusion，probably，reason，because，according to”等字眼时，属于推断概题括型，考查内容着眼于全篇。

④捕捉关键词。在阅读时应该注意与问题相关的同义词、近义词、反义词或同位词等信息词。

⑤同义转换法。但仍表示同一含义。

⑥排除法。根据语言、句法结构、信息词和常识等，在没有把握的选项中用排除法得出正确答案。

4. 重读原文，仔细斟酌核对答案。以便减少失误。

【解题技巧】

（一）主旨大意题的解题方法

主旨大意题一定要注意文章的首尾两段。如果首尾两段的主旨表达是一致的，那么文章的主旨便是两段重复表明的语句内容表达。如果首尾两段的主旨表达不一致，则需要观察文章的段落篇幅量是倾向于首段或是尾段，从而确定主旨段落。此外，标题选择即为主旨句的压缩表达，注意抓住主旨句进行主要词汇的提炼。作者意图表达必须通过归纳中心主题才能找到，通常体现为 advise，convince，present，purpose，warn 等。

（二）细节事实题的解题方法

做这类题的一般方法是先要找出题干或是选项中的关键字，一般为数字、大写或人名地名，再快速确定该细节在文中的出处（信息源），仔细对照题干要求进行排除或选择。

是非判断题一般都遵循对照选项进行“三对一错或三错一对”的判断。

例证题一定要注意以 for example...，such as... 等关键入手处，找出细节出处。

排序题要先仔细观察选项，找出首尾相同的选项分组，进而通过具体细节信息比较进行排除和选择。

唯一细节题一定要仔细审题，弄清题干所需。选项中出现有 most（最高级）、the only（唯一）、all（所有）、none（全否）修饰的细节，都具有绝对性，选择判断时要慎选。

（三）推理判断题的解题方法

推理判断题分两种，即对细节的推理和对主旨的推理。主要以 We can infer/ imply/ learn from this passage that... 等进行提问。解决此类题要注意，一是与原文相同的细节不能选，二是文中没有出现的细节不能跳出文章做推断。

（四）词义猜测题的解题方法

1. 通过因果关系猜词。通过因果关系猜词，首先是找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系，然后才能猜词。有时文章借助关联词（如 because，as，since，for，so，thus，as a result of，therefore 等等）表示前因后果。

2. 通过同义词和反义词的关系猜词。通过同义词猜词，一是要看由 and 或 or 连接的同义词词组；二是看在进一步解释的过程中使用的同义词。通过反义词猜词，一是看表转折关系的连词或副词；二是看与 not 搭配的或表示否定意义的词语。

3. 通过构词法猜词。在阅读文章时，会遇上一些新词汇，有时很难根据上下文来推断其词，这时我们需要通过同义或释义来猜词。这种同义或释义关系常由 is，or，that is，in other words，be called 或破折号等来表示。

4. 通过句法功能来推测词义。我们可以从词语在句中所处的位置来判断它们大致的意思。

5. 通过描述猜词。描述，是指作者为帮助读者更深更感性地了解某人或某物而对该人或该物作出的外在相貌或内在特征的描写。

（二）真题例解：说明文类

How would you like to build a time machine? Paper, sticks, glue and string are all you need. Put them together to build a kite. A kite connects you to the past.

No one knows who flew the first kite. It was probably someone in China or perhaps Indonesia. Indonesian fishermen hung fishhooks on kites and sent them out to sea to catch fish. Starting 2,000

years ago, Chinese farmers flew kites to welcome the New Year and bring good luck to Earth.

In China, people also used kites during wartime. One Chinese story tells how soldiers put noise makers on kites and flew them at night over the enemy camp. The enemies were frightened by the noise and ran away.

About 1,300 years ago, Chinese travelers took kites to Japan. Soon kites filled the skies there. Kites reached Thailand about 700 years ago. During floods, Thai farmers flew kites over their fields.

They hoped the kites would drive away the clouds and stop the rain. Over time, kites flew their way out of Asia. Today, kites are a passion all over the world. Kite fans meet at festivals in many parts of the world and have great fun.

Over the years, Kites have also helped people understand the natural world. In 1749, for example, thermometers were tied to kites to measure temperatures. In 1906, cameras hanging from kites took pictures of San Francisco, California after an earthquake. The photos helped people plan what to do.

Kites also helped inventors find out how to make airplanes. The Wright brothers studied how kites flew, which helped them make the first successful airplane.

Since the ancient Chinese first set their kites into the air, people have loved flying kites. Kites give us ways to celebrate, relax and explore. So go fly a kite! Enjoy the feeling of wonder that kite flyers have felt for centuries.

( ) 1. According to the passage, in which countries were kites used to make good wishes?

A. China and Japan. B. China and Thailand.

C. Japan and Indonesia. D. Thailand and Indonesia.

( ) 2. According to the Chinese story, the army used kites to _____.

A. make the enemies leave in fear B. celebrate victories during wartime

C. stop the enemies from sleeping well D. carry soldiers to fight against the enemies

( ) 3. The underlined word "passion" in Paragraph 5 means _____.

A. strong love B. useful machine

C. happy dream D. common treasure

( ) 4. How does the writer develop Paragraph 5?

A. By telling stories. B. By listing numbers.

C. By comparing facts. D. By giving examples.

( ) 5. What's the purpose of this passage?

A. To show people how to fly kites. B. To explain how kites are used in science.

C. To introduce the roles of kites in history. D. To discuss the difference among kites worldwide.

答案：1—5 BAADC

【解题策略】

第一步：快速浏览全文，掌握全貌，判断文体。

快速通读文章可知道，这篇文章属于说明文，其说明对象为 kite。

第二步：阅读题目和选项，圈出关键词。

文章后面的问题，一般都是文章的关键内容，而且问题顺序基本上与文章内容的先后顺序吻合。如浏览题目和选项发现，第 1、2 题属于细节题，可以圈出相关关键词：第 1 题：which countries, kites, make good wishes；第 2 题：Chinese, army, use kites。

第三步：细读原文，仔细审题，找出最佳答案。

1. 捕捉相关信息词，掌握短文细节内容，推断出深层含义。

2. 留意文章暗藏信息，结合文中给出的细节信息。

3. 留意划线单词的前后文提示，掌握划线单词的准确词义。

4. 归纳文章主旨大意。

如本文，结合题目和选项，重点阅读首尾段的关键词、文中出现的中文注释，再跳着看一些词汇，这个时候我们知道了这篇文章的中心词是 kite。再着重看看每段的首尾句，发现文章基本都在讲解在不同的时间以及国家风筝对于人们的意义以及风筝的用处。由此可知本文的主旨大意。

第四步：重审题干，跳读读原文，仔细核对答案。

【解题规律】

（一）细节理解题

解题方法：对于说明文的细节理解题，做题时首先要在原文中找到需要推理的相关文字部分，找与事实有关的细节，加以分析，还要悟出字里行间的意思。说明文细节题的破解一般采用寻读法，即先看试题，再读文章。对有关信息进行快速定位，再将相关信息进行整合、甄别，有根有据地排除干扰项，选出正确答案。

【第 1 题】本题属于细节题，题干询问在哪个国家风筝被用来表示美好的祝愿。根据 "good wishes" 可以定位到原文同义表达词组 "good luck" 以及 "hoped" 所在的句子。第二段 "Chinese farmers flew kites to welcome the New Year and bring good luck to Earth." 以及第 4 段 "Thai farmers flew... They hope the kites would drive away the clouds and stop the rain"，所以是在中国以及泰国，故答案选 B。

【第 2 题】本题属于细节题，题干询问中国的故事中，军队使用风筝的用途。根据 "Chinese story" 可以定位到原文第三段 "The enemies were frightened by the noise and ran away"，敌人会因为噪音而害怕，最后逃走。A 选项 让敌人很害怕地离开，B 选项 庆祝在战争期间的胜利，C 选项 防止敌人睡得好，D 选项 搬运士兵和敌人对抗。A 选项 in fear 为 frightened 的同意表达。故答案选 A。

（二）词义猜测题

解题方法：说明文的词义猜测能力是阅读理解能力的主要组成部分，是考查对文中关键词语的理解。而且，所考查的词或短语的意义往往不停留在字面上，要根据文中语境来判断。此外，我们也可以通过构词法分析生词词义，或通过上下文、同义词、反义词、生活常识等猜测，尤其是本句话以及前后两句话，给生词假设意思，看是否读得通。还可以联想，已知词汇中是否存在拼写方法与该生词类似的词。

【第 3 题】本题属于猜词题，询问 "passion" 词意。根据原文 passion 所在句后面的句子 "Kite fans meet at festivals in many parts of the world and have great fun." 可以知道，风筝粉丝们会在世界各地的节日聚集并且很玩得很愉快。A 选项 强烈的爱，B 选项 有用机器，C 选项 快乐的梦想，D 选项 共同的珍宝。故答案选 A。

（三）推理判断题

解题方法：说明文的推理判断题着重考查学生的逻辑思维能力。所谓推断，就是根据阅读材料中所提供的信息，推断出未知的信息。即把有关的文字作为已知部分，推断出未知部分。解题时注意与逻辑相关的连词、代词等。

【第 4 题】本题属于推理题，结构推理题，题干询问第五段作者如何写作，属于文章写作

手法的推理判断题，属于高中阅读题型。根据第五段内容首句 "Over the years, Kites have also... world." 可以知道，主要讲解风筝如何帮助人们更好地了解自然世界。后文 "for example" 以及不同的时间可知是给出不同的例子来论证。A 选项 通过讲故事，B 选项 通过列数字，C 选项 通过对比事实，D 选项 通过给例子。故答案选 D。

（四）主旨大意题

解题方法：说明文的主旨大意题主要考查学生对文章主题或中心思想的领会和理解能力。一般情况下我们可以尝试在首尾段寻找主题句。有些文章或段落无明显的主题句，只是暗示性地体现主题，这就要求考生在阅读过程中根据文中所叙述的事实或提供的线索来概括总结主旨大意。

【第 5 题】本题属于主旨题，题干询问文章的写作目的。由文章的结构以及每段的内容可以知道，文章讲解了在不同的时间以及国家，风筝对于人们的意义以及风筝的用处。A 选项 展示如何放风筝，原文无提及，故排除。B 选项 解释风筝如何在科学中使用，以偏概全，故排除。C 选项 介绍历史上风筝的角色。D 选项 讨论世界上风筝的不同点，以偏概全，故排除。故答案选 C。

（三）真题例解：人物传记类

They say that "travel is the best teacher" and there is no better example of this idea than the Ming dynasty travel writer and geographer Xu Xiake (1587-1641). His book *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*, not only encouraged a love of travelling among Chinese people but provided important scientific information about the country's land and geography.

Born into a wealthy Jiangyin family, Xu became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. When he was 18, however. Xu's father died and so, it seemed, did his travelling dreams. He now was responsible for the family farm and taking care of his 60-year-old mother as tradition required.

But his mother had different ideas. Understanding her son's love of travel and valuing the knowledge he could get from such experiences, this modern-thinking woman refused to keep her son at home. She agreed that Xu could travel for three months every year, when there was less farm work.

So at the age of twenty and with his mother's support, Xu set off for the first time, leaving behind not only his mother but his new wife as well. He would repeat this goodbye each year for most of the next 30 years. During this time, he travelled throughout the Ming kingdom, carefully studying the lands he passed through and recording his experiences and many discoveries in a diary. This diary, which once had over 500,000 words, would eventually become *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*.

Although rich, Xu avoided comfortable travel, preferring to go almost everywhere on foot. This way he could research the environment in detail and get a true picture of the natural world. Many of his trips were to hard-to-reach mountain areas, and through wild forests where few people lived. His willingness to face hardships came at a cost however. Progress was slow and tiring and he was frequently sick, robbed and beaten during his journeys. Sadly Xu became seriously ill during his last and longest journey, a 4-year trip through the Southwest of China. He died in 1641, soon after returning to his hometown for the last time. When his diary was finally printed years after his death, much of it had been destroyed or lost. Although incomplete, it still made Xu a travelling legend around the world.

( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about _____.

A. The general details of Xu Xiake's life story

B. The difficulties Xu Xiake faced in his travels

C. The important discoveries made by Xu Xiake

D. The influence of Xu's book *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*

( ) 2. Which of the following best describes Xu's mother _____.

A. Strict but interesting B. Kind but uneducated

C. Helpful and hardworking D. Supportive and open-minded

( ) 3. Why did Xu prefer walking during his travels?

A. It gave him the chance to meet different kinds of people.

B. It helped him to save money and travel for a longer time.

C. It allowed him to see and study the environment in detail.

D. It was the only way to reach the places he was interested in.

( ) 4. What is true about Xu's book *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*?

A. It was only made public after Xu died.

B. It made Xu very famous during his lifetime.

C. It was the first travel book ever written in China.

D. It was mainly about the different people of China.

( ) 5. What is the correct order for the following events from Xu's life?

a. He went on his first journey.

b. His book was finally printed.

c. He returned to his hometown for the last time.

d. He developed an interest in books about other places.

e. He started managing the family farm after his father died.

A. a-e-d-c-b B. d-e-a-c-b C. d-e-a-b D. e-d-a-b-c

答案：1—5 ADCAB

【解题策略】

第一步：快速浏览全文，可知道，这篇文章属于人物传记，是介绍徐霞客的。

第二步：人物传记的叙述线索以时间为序。内容一般是选取主人公一些重要的人生阶段或生活片段来展开叙述。如本文关于徐霞客的生平事迹时间顺序应为：小时候萌生旅行兴趣——18 岁丧父——20 岁启程远行——1641 年逝世——死后多年游记被出版。

第三步：细读原文，仔细审题，找出最佳答案。

1. 读文章后面的题目和选项，圈出其中的关键词。

浏览题目和选项发现，第 3、4、5 题属于细节题，可以圈出相关关键词：第 3 题：prefer, walking, travels；第 4 题：true, *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*；第 5 题：correct order, Xu's life。

2. 细读原文，捕捉相关信息词，掌握短文细节内容；留意文章暗藏信息，结合文中给出的细节信息推断出深层含义。

第四步：重审题干，跳读读原文，仔细核对答案。

【解题规律】

（一）主旨大意题

解题方法：人物传记类文章的主旨大意一般围绕中心人物的生平展开阐述，所以解题时需关注介绍对象、中心事件的描述是否精炼准确，要避免以偏概全、张冠李戴等情况。

【第 1 题】本题属于主旨大意题。通过全文可知，整篇文章是围绕徐霞客的一生来讲述的，因此选 A。文章开头提到 "They say that 'travel is the best teacher' and there is no better example of this idea than the Ming dynasty travel writer and geographer Xu Xiake (1587-1641). " 引出了徐霞客。然后第二自然段开头讲 "Born into a wealthy Jiangyin family" 徐霞客的出生。第三自然段开头讲 "But his mother had different ideas." 徐霞客的妈妈对儿子旅游的态度。第四自然段开头讲 "So at the age of twenty and with his mother's support," 徐霞客在 20 岁时开始旅游。第五自然段开头讲 "Although rich, Xu avoided comfortable travel" 徐霞客虽然富有但是不喜欢舒适的旅游。第六自然段开头讲 "Sadly Xu became seriously ill during his last and longest journey" 徐霞客后来生病去世。结合各段来看，是简洁地讲述了徐霞客的一生。对应选项 A，故选 A。

（二）推理判断题

解题方法：做人物传记类文章的推理判断题时，要求考生要学会运用主题句去推测、揣摩文字背后作者的意图，运用归纳、对比、演绎技能，运用背景知识去挖掘文章深层含义，从而正确理解作者的言外之意，同时认真体会文章的语气与感情基调（如：否定、厌恶、反问、讽刺等）。

【第 2 题】本题属于推理判断题。通过文中第三段中的第一行和第四段的第一行 "So at the age of twenty and with his mother's support, Xu set off for the first time" 可知 " 徐霞客的母亲理解徐霞客对旅行的热爱并且重视他从这些经历中可能会获取的知识。她目光长远，并没有随传统留儿子在家赡养老人 "，因此 " 徐霞客在 20 岁的时候，在母亲的支持下开启了他的旅程 "。因此是 supportive and open minded 支持的和开明的。故选 D。

（三）细节理解题

解题方法：对于人物传记的细节理解题，做题时一定要抓住事件发生的时间、地点、人物、发展过程和结局等环节，所选答案一定要符合原文，切不可望文生义。我们可以采用寻读法，即先看试题，再读文章。

【第 3 题】本题属于细节理解题。根据题目中 walking 定位到第五段第一行 on foot，通过文中第五段第一行到第二行 "This way he could research the environment in detail and get a true picture of the natural world. " 可知徐霞客选择徒步旅行是因为他可以通过这种方式来具体考察地理环境，并还原自然的真实面貌，对应选项 C，因此选 C。

【第 4 题】本题属于细节理解题。通过文中最后一段 "When his diary was finally printed years afer his death" 可知《徐霞客游记》是徐霞客的日记，是在他去世多年之后才公之于众的，因此成名也是在去世之后，A 选项正确。根据文章第五段 "Progress was slow and tiring and he was frequently sick, robbed and beaten during his journeys. " 可知旅行的记载进度很慢，而且徐霞客在旅途中身体频频抱恙，又多次遭到抢劫和殴打，可知他在世时并未出名。故 B 选项错误。

C 选项原文没有提及。通过文章第一段第二句可知《徐霞客游记》不仅激发了中国人对旅行的热爱，而且提供了关于中国国土和地理方面的重要的科学信息。因此这本书是关于科学的地理信息，因此 D 选项是错误的。

【第 5 题】本题属于细节理解题。徐霞客的生平事迹时间顺序应为：小时候萌生旅行兴趣——18 岁丧父——20 岁启程远行——1641 年逝世死后多年游记被出版，B 选项分别对应的是文章的以下内容：d: 第二段第一行 "Xu became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel" 徐霞客在很小的时候就对地理方面的书籍感兴趣并且想要去旅行。e：第二段第二行 "When he was 18, however, Xu's father died... He now was responsible for the family farm and taking care of his 60-year-old mother"18 岁时，徐霞客的父亲去世了，他担负起了照顾家里农田和 60 岁老母亲的重任。a：第四段第一行 "So at the age of twenty and with his mother's support, Xu set off for the first time" 在 20 岁的时候，徐霞客在母亲的支持下开启了他的旅程。c：最后一段第二行 "He died in 1641, soon after returning to his hometown for the last time." 徐霞客在他最后一次回到家乡后不久的 1641 年逝世。b：最后一段第二行到第三行 "When his diary was finally printed years afier his death, much of it had been destroyed or lost." 当他的日记在他逝世多年后终于被出版的时候，很多手稿已经被毁或遗失了。因此顺序为 d-e-a-c-b，正确答案为 B。

（四）真题例解：记叙文类

For his eleventh birthday, Lin was given a gift that would shape his life. On that day his father took him to the Children's Activity Centre and said he could choose any course that interested him. There was just one requirement: Lin would have to promise to study it for at least one year.

To that point Lin had had many hobbies, but none kept his interest for more than a week or two. His mum once gave him a bag of stamps to encourage stamp collecting. That hobby lasted a week. Then his father got him some paints hoping that Lin's artistic side would shine through. Those paints were now under his bed, still unopened. This time Lin's parents would let him decide.

Lin's eyes moved down the noticeboard that listed all the courses on offer. He stopped at "Photography". He liked the idea of taking beautiful pictures but the notice said that each student needed their own camera. Although Lin's family weren't poor, they weren't rich either, and a camera cost a lot of money.

He continued looking. The next course to catch his eye was "Language Art". He didn't even know what that meant. His father explained that it taught people how to make public speeches. Lin, a shy boy, could think of nothing worse.

Then he saw it. "Cooking" sounded like something he'd like to do. It was inexpensive and convenient, it could be done alone and it was also creative.

Based on Lin's hobby history, his dad had doubts, but he agreed. Much to his parents' surprise

Lin kept his promise. He studied cooking at the Centre every Saturday, and practised at home, making delicious meals for his family. Everyone looked forward to birthdays, when they could eat his cakes. Lin got great satisfaction from the pleasure his food brought to others.

The months turned to years but his hobby never changed again.

Now Lin is an adult and runs a successful restaurant. When customers say they enjoy his meal, he still gets the same pleasure he did as a child, and remembers the special gift he received all those years ago.

( ) 1. Why didn't Lin choose to study photography?

A. It was too expensive.　　B. He had no interest in it.

C. He was not very creative.　　D. It was not offered that term.

( ) 2. The underlined expression "catch his eye" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

A. make him excited　　B. cause him surprise

C. get his attention　　D. help him see clearly

( ) 3. Which of the following best describes Lin's interest in cooking?

A. It only lasted for a short time.　　B. It seemed to match his character.

C. It was forced on him by his parents.　　D. It developed slowly over many months.

( ) 4. Why did the father have doubts about Lin's choice of cooking?

A. Lin wasn't good at cooking.　　B. Cooking wasn't very convenient.

C. He didn't think Lin would continue.　　D. Cooking wasn't a good hobby for a boy.

( ) 5. What's the best title for the passage?

A. A Strict Father　　B. A Changeable Boy

C. The Fun of Cooking　　D. The Birthday Gift

答案：1—5 ACBCD

【解题策略】

第一步：快速浏览全文可知，这篇文章属于记叙文。

第二步：阅读记叙文时心里可以一直带着疑问词去读——who、where、when、what、why、how……即：这个故事发生在什么时候、什么地方、有哪些当事人、发生了什么事情、怎么发生的、为什么会发生……回答了这几个问题，文章的主要内容就清晰了。

如本文，阅读第一段即可获取下列重要信息：WHO: Lin & his father; WHERE: the Children's Activity Centre; WHEN: on his eleventh birthday; WHAT: Lin was given a gift that would shape his life。此刻已基本掌握文章大意。

第三步：读文章后面的题目和选项，圈出其中的关键词。

1. 浏览题目和选项发现，第1、3题属于细节题，可以圈出相关关键词：第1题：didn't, choose, photography；第3题：best describe, interest, cooking。

2. 细读原文，捕捉相关信息词，掌握短文细节内容。

3. 留意文章暗藏信息，结合文中给出的细节信息推断出深层含义。

4. 留意划线单词的前后文提示，掌握划线单词的准确词义。

第四步：重审题干，跳读读原文，仔细核对答案。

【解题规律】

（一）主旨大意题

解题方法：阅读记叙文时应该抓住时间线索来获取有关信息，即主人翁在某个时间做过什么，然后通过综合归纳的方法提炼主旨大意。

【第 5 题】本题属于主旨大意题。根据本文主要介绍了林在 11 岁时，那天他父亲带他去儿童活动中心，说他可以选择任何令他感兴趣的课程，就在那天他收到了一份改变他一生的特殊礼物，所以 The Birthday Gift 最符合文意。故选 D。

（二）推理判断题

解题方法：此类考题虽然没有明确的答案，但考生在理解全文的基础上可以进行推理和判断其答案。解答这类题时，首先通过寻读找到相关信息点（推理的依据）；然后细读、理解相关信息点的字面意义；最后结合语境和常识，在字面意义的基础上进行符合逻辑的推断，从而理解作者的言外之意。

【第 4 题】本题属于推理判断题。根据第二段第一句 To that point Lin had had many hobbies, but none kept his interest for more than a week or two. 可知，他认为林不会坚持下去。故选 C。

（三）细节理解题

解题方法：记叙文大多都以人物为中心，以时间或者以空间为线索，按事件的起因、发展、结局而展开的故事。这类的题型可以根据文章的特点，注意细节，以动词、时间、地点、事件、因果关系等为线索，找出其中的关键词语，从而准确定位原文找出答案。

【第 1 题】本题属于细节理解题。根据第三段第三行 Although Lin's family weren't poor, they weren't rich either, and a camera cost a lot of money. 可知，不选择学习摄影，是因为花费高。故选 A。

【第 3 题】本题属于细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 Lin, a shy boy, could think of nothing worse. 以及第五段 "Cooking" sounded like something he'd like to do. It was inexpensive and convenient, it could be done alone and it was also creative. 可知，"烹饪似乎符合他的性格"。故选 B。

（四）词义猜测题

解题方法：记叙文中的词义猜测题通常要求考生对某个单词词义、代词指代或句子隐含意思进行猜测。做题时可遵循就近原则，即主要是向前搜索，找到最近的名词、名词性词组或句子。然后代入检验，根据该段的逻辑和语法去验证选项是否句意恰当，如不恰当，继续往前推。

【第 2 题】本题属于词义猜测题。catch（动词）抓住、赶上；根据前文 He continued looking.，以及后文 His father explained that it taught people how to make public speeches. 可推知，"Language Art" 引起了他的注意。故选 C。

（五）真题例解：科普文类

What will astronauts（宇航员）eat when a space trip takes years?

"Lots of fresh vegetables," says Dr. Janet Williams, whose team have spent the last 10 years learning how to grow plants in a space station. And it's a good thing that she has already started her work, because space gardening can be really hard.

As usual, astronaut George White looked into the closed plant room. He had planted Dr. Williams's quick-growing seedlings in it, but none of the stems were showing. He opened the room to check and found the problem. The stems weren't growing upward and the roots weren't growing downward. On Earth, gravity（重力）helps a plant's stems and roots to find "up" and "down". However, in the space station, there was almost no gravity.

Dr. Williams suggested a solution: give the plants more light, as plants also use sunlight to find their way. And it worked. When the plants had more light, the stems turned up and the roots went down.

Now Dr. Williams was free to worry about the next problem: Would her baby plants live to flower?

Can we grow food on a space journey?

Many plants died in the space station. Dr. Williams thought she knew why: the space plants were hungry for air. Plants live by taking up CO_2 from the air. Since a plant uses it up in the air around, the plant needs moving air to bring more CO_2 close to its surface. On Earth, the air is always moving. Gravity pulls down cold air, and warm air rises. And with these air movements, plants get enough CO_2.

Many earlier experiments with plants in space had used closed rooms. Dr. Williams tried a new greenhouse that had a fan to keep the air move. The plants loved it. They flowered and even produced more seeds. Using Dr. Williams's method, astronaut George completed the first seed-to-seed experiment in space, and moved one plant closer to a garden in space.

"And this," says Dr. Williams, "is good news for long-term space travel."

(　　) 1. Why have Dr. Williams's team tried to grow plants in space?

A. To produce fresh air for astronauts.　　B. To help astronauts relax themselves.

C. To provide food for long space journeys.　　D. To make the space garden more beautiful.

(　　) 2. How did light help solve the problem mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. It caused the gravity to change.

B. It encouraged the plants to grow faster.

C. It helped the plants to grow in the right direction.

D. It showed the astronauts where to plant vegetables.

(　　) 3. Why did many plants die in the space station ?

A. The light was too strong.　　B. There was too much CO_2.

C. There was not enough room to grow.　　D. The air condition was not good enough.

(　　) 4. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 7 refers to _____.

A. the moving air　　B. the closed room　　C. the space journey　　D. the space garden

(　　) 5. What can we learn about Dr. Williams's team from the passage?

A. They mainly live on fresh vegetables.

B. They have successfully built a space garden.

C. They invented a special fan for their greenhouse.

D. They have worked on space gardening for many years.

答案：1—5 CCDAD

【解题策略】

第一步：快速浏览全文，掌握全貌，判断文体。通读全文判断这是一篇科普文，主要是围绕两个问题来科普威廉姆斯博士的团队已经进行了很多年的太空植物种植实验。

第二步：把握科普文章的小标题和得到的结论。科普文一般会分为标题、问题、背景、主体或实验过程、结论等几大部分。本文提出的两个问题，然后根据科学家多年的实验和回答得出的结论。

第三步：读文章后面的题目和选项，圈出其中的关键词。文章后面的问题，一般都是文章的关键内容，而且问题顺序基本上吻合文章内容的先后。浏览题目和选项发现第 1 题和第 3 题都属于细节理解题，可以将关键词第 1 题 Williams's team, grow plants, 第 3 题 plants die, in space 圈出来并找出文中对应位置。

第四步：细读原文，捕捉相关信息词，掌握短文细节内容。如第 1 题，根据关键词可定位在文章第一段和第二段得出答案。

第五步：留意文章暗藏信息，结合文中给出的细节信息推断出深层含义。如第 2 题，根据题目定位文章第三段可得出答案。

第六步：重读原文，仔细斟酌核对答案。由于科普文的逻辑联系不是很明显，段落与段落之间的内在联系并不紧密，所以在做此类文体的阅读题时要求考生认真把握文章细节然后根据文章的内容仔细推敲题目与答案的关系，切忌望文生义和受主观判断影响。

【解题规律】

（一）推理判断题

解题方法：做科普类文本的推理判断题学生要理解原文的事实，运用归纳、对比、演绎技能，运用背景知识去挖掘文章的深层含义，从而真正理解题目对象真正作用。

例题解析：

【第 2 题】本题属于推理判断题。通过上下文可知光线的作用是帮助种子找到正确的生长方向。

【第 5 题】本题属于推理判断题。通读全文可知本文一直在围绕威廉姆斯博士的实验来进行说明。

（二）细节理解题

解题方法：对于科普文的细节理解题，做题时一定要抓住问题、实验、结论等事实陈述，然后再进行推敲，所选答案一定要符合原文的事实，符合原文提出的规律和现象。我们可以采用寻读法，即先看试题，再读文章，然后再根据上下文对比答案选项进行推敲。

例题解析：

【第 1 题】根据关键词定位到文章的第一第二段，理解本段事实后再进行推敲。

【第 3 题】根据关键词定位到文章第七段，理解本段事实内容后再进行推敲。

（三）代词指代题

解题方法：科普类文本的代词指代题首先要明确代词指代的是人还是物，再根据上下文的内容判断它指代的具体内容。

例题解析：

【第 4 题】在第七段中该代词指代的是物，根据上下文判断出代词指代的具体内容。

Topic 1 Current News

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：记叙文 词数：295 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

A 24-year-old woman became the talk of social media in South Korea. Ji-hyeon Kwak, who __1__ South Korea, has explained how she saved £63,000 in four years to buy her first house—by spending just £5 each month on food.

When Ji-hyeon Kwak was 19 years old, she began __2__. She __3__ realized that she needed to save money if she was ever going to get her own place to live. The young woman __4__ to put enough aside (积累) every month to save over £63,000 in the past four years.

That meant she would soon get her own place to live.

The thrifty (节俭的) woman makes £1,255 a month. But, as you can imagine, saving that much money on such a small salary wasn't __5__. She had to be very thrifty.

In order to save __6__, she walked two hours a day rather than pay for public transport, and only drank tap water __7__ bottled water. If she happened to drink bottled water, she would saved the bottles and sell them for money.

She said, "I got a job when I was 19 years old. I've been working until now. I have achieved £63,000 in four years by working on a side job. But I have no __8__.

Ji-hyeon Kwak is now the __9__ of her first house. She said, "I was so surprised that I won the first challenge. I wondered if it was a dream or real life." However, there are also those who told her that she was too __10__ to be so thrifty, and that she should enjoy life a bit more at such an early age. Life is not only about a living place.

( ) 1.	A. lives on	B. leaves for	C. lives in	D. lands on
( ) 2.	A. collecting	B. working	C. learning	D. traveling
( ) 3.	A. probably	B. politely	C. actually	D. carefully
( ) 4.	A. complained	B. remembered	C. continued	D. managed
( ) 5.	A. difficult	B. proud	C. simple	D. interesting
( ) 6.	A. money	B. water	C. time	D. space
( ) 7.	A. as for	B. as well	C. across from	D. instead of
( ) 8.	A. mistakes	B. regrets	C. chances	D. problems
( ) 9.	A. owner	B. clerk	C. guard	D. banker
( ) 10.	A. strong	B. honest	C. young	D. serious

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：270　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Dinosaurs disappeared 65 million years ago, so we don't really know what they sounded like. Of course, there are many movies with dinosaurs making all kinds of roars, screeches and screams (吼声、尖叫声和惨叫声).

2 However, these noises are just guesses that movie directors make about how dinosaurs sounded. A new discovery has given scientists a better idea of the kinds of sounds dinosaurs made. The scientists examined a rare (罕见的) fossil. It was from a spiky, armoured (带刺、带甲的) dinosaur called an ankylosaur. The fossil is around 78 million years old. It includes a record of the ankylosaur's voice box. It is the world's oldest fossil of a voice box. The scientists believe the shape of the creature's voice box means it probably made bird-like sounds.

3 The research was led by Professor Junki Yoshida, a dinosaur researcher at the Fukushima Museum in Japan. Dr Yoshida did many tests on the shape of the fossilized voice box. He compared it with the voice box of dozens of birds, crocodiles, lizards and turtles. They now have a good idea of what the muscles around the voice box looked like. The muscles controlled the windpipe and sounds of the voice box.

4 Yoshida's research may mean that movies like *Jurassic Park* got it wrong. Millions of years ago, the Tyrannosaurus rex probably made more of a tweeting sound, like a bird. Hollywood may have to change its scary roars and growls in future dinosaur films to a tweet-tweet sound (鸟鸣声).

(　　) 1. Why don't we know what dinosaurs sounded like?

A. They don't make any sound at all.　B. They died out many years ago.
C. They didn't have vocal cords.　D. Scientists never studied them.

(　　) 2. What did scientists examine to get a better idea of what sounds dinosaurs made?

A. A fossil of a T-Rex that we have never seen.　B. A record of a dinosaur's heartbeat.
C. A fossil of a voice box from an ankylosaur.　D. A fossil of a dinosaur's brain.

(　　) 3. Which of the followings is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The lead researcher works at a university in Japan.
B. A researcher compared the dinosaur's voice box with a human's.
C. Muscles control voice boxes and sounds.
D. Hollywood will no longer use roaring sounds in dinosaur movies.

(　　) 4. What do scientists believe the shape of the ankylosaur's voice box means?

A. It probably made bird-like sounds.　B. It probably made loud, deep roars.
C. It probably made high-pitched screams.　D. It probably didn't make any sounds at all.

(　　) 5. What is the purpose of this passage?

A. To let us know dinosaurs disappeared many years ago.
B. To tell us how dinosaurs looked like.
C. To introduce some dinosaur's fossils to us.
D. To inform us about how dinosaurs sounded.

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：263　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 Birth rates (出生率) in many countries are falling to low levels. Politicians in Japan and South Korea are considering questions about the future economic viability (经济可行性) of their countries.

2 A recent conference (会议) in Italy has addressed the country's looming demographic crisis (迫在眉睫的人口危机). Italy has one of the lowest birth rates in the world. The government is warning of considerable strains on pensions (养老金) and the welfare system (福利体系) as Italy's population rapidly ages. The head of the Catholic Church, Pope Francis, has warned that having children is becoming more unaffordable for many couples. He said that starting a family in Italy is now a "Titanic effort" that only the rich and wealthy can afford.

3 Pope Francis encouraged Italians to have more children, even amid (在……之中) rising prices. He cautioned (提醒) young couples for making "selfish" choices that are resulting in record low birth rates. He said this is threatening (威胁) Italy's economic future.

4 Italy saw a record low number of births last year of 392,000. Besides, there are 713,000 people died in the country at the same time. The Pope even asked couples to have babies instead of pets. He rebuked (指责) a woman who asked him to bless her "baby," which was actually a dog.

(　　) 1. It is TRUE that _____.

A. birth rates in every country are falling

B. Japanese politicians are worried about Japan's future

C. Italy has the lowest birth rate in the world

D. the Pope said people should watch the movie *Titanic* to know how to be rich and wealthy

(　　) 2. What is the reason for Italy's government warning of considerable strains on pensions and the welfare system?

A. Italy's population is rapidly aging.　　B. Italy's population is rapidly growing.

C. Italy's economy is rapidly declining.　　D. Italy's economy is rapidly growing.

(　　) 3. What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Having more children.　　B. Rising prices.

C. Young couples' choices.　　D. The low birth rates.

(　　) 4. According to Paragraph 4, what is the number of population growth in Italy last year?

A. 392,000　　B. 713,000　　C. −321,000　　D. 321,000

(　　) 5. Which can be the best title for the passage?

A. No Babies in Japan and South Korea

B. Pope Francis Loves Children

C. Only the Rich People Can Have Babies in Italy

D. Pope Warns Pets Must Not Replace Children in Italy

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：225　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7MIN

1 The Coca-Cola Company said that Sprite would no longer be sold in its green bottles in North America. Instead, all plastic Sprite bottles will be clear. The reason for that is that Sprite's green plastic has green PET, a material that can't be recycled into new bottles. The move is part of the company's greater efforts to become more environmentally responsible.

2 "When recycled, clear PET Sprite bottles can be remade into bottles, helping drive a circular economy (循环经济) for plastic," said the CEO of R3 CYCLE, a plastic group helping Coca-Cola improve its recycling.

3 Customers will also notice a new logo and packaging design on the Sprite bottles, according to the Coca-Cola Company. And the well-known green will still be used on Sprite labels.

4 The Coca-Cola Company has often been criticized (指责) for creating environmentally harmful plastic waste. So in 2018, it developed its World Without Waste plan, with the final goal of collecting and recycling one bottle or can for each one it sells by 2030.

5 The company also added, "Most Dasani bottles in the US and Canada will be sold in 100% recycled plastic. (Dasani is an American brand of bottled water created by the Coca-Cola Company in 1999.) This move is expected to reduce about 20 million pounds of new plastic waste compared to 2019."

( ) 1. Why do all plastic Sprite bottles become clear?

A. The color of the new bottle is much more popular.
B. Coca-Cola Company is responsible for the society.
C. Green PET in Sprite's green plastic can't be recycled.
D. Clear PET Sprite bottles is easy to be produced.

( ) 2. What is the attitude of the Coca-Cola towards environmental protection?

A. Doubtful.　B. Supportive.　C. Unsure.　D. Worried.

( ) 3. What is the benefit of recycling clear PET Sprite bottles?

A. They can be remade into bottles, helping drive a circular economy for plastic.
B. They can be used to make clothing.
C. They can be turned into fuel for vehicles.
D. They cannot be recycled.

( ) 4. Which of the following shows the correct time order?

a. Coca-Cola Company collects and recycles each bottle it sells.
b. Sprite were not sold in its green bottles in North America.
c. Coca-Cola Company developed its World Without Waste plan.
d. The American brand Dasani was created by the Coca-Cola.

A. c. a. b. d　B. d. a. b. c　C. d. b. c. a　D. d. c. b. a

( ) 5. What is the best title of the passage?

A. With Coca-Cola's Recycling　B. For a Circular Economy
C. From Green to Clear　D. Towards a Big Final Goal

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：305　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 For the past few decades (十年), many of us have relied on "Doctor Google" to self-diagnose (自我诊断) aches, pains and complaints. The coming of AI has brought a much more powerful tool to assist with medical diagnoses—ChatGPT-4. This is the next-generation version of the chatbot ChatGPT, which was unveiled (推出) only few months ago.

2 Doctors believe the new AI will change their work and improve the lives of their patients. Three AI experts have written an e-book titled: "The AI Revolution in Medicine". In it, they say ChatGPT-4 will provide surgeons (外科医生) with important, life-saving advice and information in real time. The authors say: "We need to start understanding and discussing AI's potential (潜能)."

3 The new e-book says ChatGPT-4 will become invaluable (宝贵的) to medical practitioners (医学从业者). It suggests the chatbot will be the equivalent (相等的) of having "a benevolent mentor-servant (有利于人的导师仆人) with access to nearly all the world's medical knowledge" that you can use anytime, anywhere. The authors said that: "In almost any way you can name, from diagnosis to medical records to clinical trials (临床试验), its impact will be broad and deep."

4 However, they also acknowledge (承认) that AI is not yet a panacea for all medical problems. The authors said ChatGPT-4 can make "subtle inaccuracies (细微的不准确性) in otherwise sound medical advice". They added that AI still gives "wrong answers that almost always look right". Therefore, they cautioned against using AI without human supervision (监督).

(　　) 1. What is ChatGPT-4?
A. A new AI-powered chatbot.　B. A medical search engine.
C. A tool for self-diagnosing medical conditions.　D. A new type of surgical (外科手术的) tool.

(　　) 2. What is the potential impact of ChatGPT-4 on medical diagnoses?
A. It will have no impact on medical diagnoses.
B. It will make medical diagnoses more accurate (准确的).
C. It will replace human doctors in making medical diagnoses.
D. It will make medical diagnoses less accurate.

(　　) 3. According to the passage, "panacea" is _____.
A. something that solves all the problems of a particular situation
B. something that we eat every day
C. something that you can use to understand how the AI works
D. something that doctors often learn from

(　　) 4. What is TRUE about the AI revolution in medicine?
A. The article suggests ChatGPT-4 will replace doctors and nurses.
B. The experts said AI cannot find the answer to every medical problem.
C. The experts said AI has yet to give a wrong diagnosis.
D. The experts said it's OK for AI to make diagnoses without humans.

(　　) 5. Where can you probably find the text?
A. A storybook.　B. A fashion magazine.
C. A technology website.　D. A sci-fiction book.

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：323　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8min

1 After eight years of carefully taking care of, the apple tree coming from Issac Newton's hometown is flowering outdoors for the first time in Shanghai.

2 The special apple tree at Shanghai Chenshan Botanical Garden began flowering last week. The tree is expected to produce at least three apples this autumn, said Zhang Zhe, a scientist from the garden. After the tree yields fruit (结出果实), the garden plans to hold an afternoon tea event so locals can come to taste the apples, Zhang added.

3 The original tree, located at Woolsthorpe Manor in the UK's Lincolnshire, is probably the world's most famous apple tree as it inspired (启发) Newton to discover the law of gravity. To allow more people in China, particularly young people, learn the scientific spirit of daring to think and explore from Newton's apple tree, five branches of the original tree were brought to China by the Shanghai Science and Technology Association in March 2015 with the help of the UK's National Trust and the British consulate in Shanghai.

4 Once they arrived in Shanghai, the branches were soon grafted (嫁接) onto potted (盆栽) apple trees that evening. The grafted apple trees have grown well in the garden's greenhouse, with some flowering and fruiting the very next year in 2016. The garden transplanted (移栽) the strongest grafted apple tree from the greenhouse to an outdoor area last year. Local horticulturists (园艺师) have made detailed plans to help the tree, which prefers a cool climate, to get over the challenges posed by Shanghai's upcoming high temperatures and humidity (潮湿).

5 "Trees belong to nature. By transplanting (移植) Newton's apple tree from the greenhouse to the natural environment, we can better spread the scientific spirit of Newton," noted the garden directors. "We hope these apple trees in Shanghai can inspire future 'Chinese Newtons'."

(　　) 1. In this autumn, _____.
A. the apples will be taken to Beijing to be tested
B. there will be an afternoon tea party in the garden
C. people will take the apple tree back to the UK
D. the apples will be shown in the museum

(　　) 2. According to the passage, "the law of gravity" means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 惯性定律　　B. 作用力与反作用力定律
C. 加速度定律　　D. 万有引力定律

(　　) 3. Bringing Newton's apple tree branches to China is _____.
A. to educate　　B. to persuade　　C. to advertise　　D. to entertain

(　　) 4. What can we know from Paragraph 4?
A. How people helped the apple tree adapt to the new environment.
B. How the famous Newton's apple tree were taken to China.
C. Why the apple tree is well-known around the world.
D. Why people took the special apple tree to China.

(　　) 5. The text is about _____.
A. how Isaac Newton's apple tree spread across the world
B. Newton's famous apple tree to experience zero gravity
C. Isaac Newton's apple tree still grows at his family's house
D. Newton's apple tree blossoms outdoors in Shanghai

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：234　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. Some cities are also taking action.

B. What makes deliverymen take such risks?

C. Fines also go to those who get bad reviews from customers.

D. They drive on the wrong side of road and run red lights.

E. Food deliverymen can be spotted everywhere, zipping (快速移动) through traffic.

F. These rude behaviors have caught the public's attention.

It seems that food deliverymen are always in a hurry. They wear blue, red or yellow helmets and many of them don't follow traffic rules. __1__ They use mobile phones while driving.

__2__ In the first month of 2021, food deliverymen had 26 traffic accidents in Shanghai, according to Shanghai Public Security Bureau. That means almost every day, a food deliveryman will die or get hurt on the road.

__3__ The strict rules of the food delivery service companies and the anxious customers may be the answer. Many companies will fine a deliveryman up to 2000 *yuan* if he fails to deliver an order on time, reported China Daily.

__4__ To solve the problem, food delivery service companies need to improve their incentive systems, noted CRT Online. __5__ Shanghai has asked companies to train their deliverymen on traffic rules and safety. Now in Shenzhen, if a deliveryman gets caught breaking traffic rules more than twice, then he will be banned from driving food service delivery vehicles for a whole year.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

Topic 1

【句型总结】

1. compared... with...

2. warn of

3. be expected to

【活学活用】

1. He compared it with the voice box of dozens of birds, crocodiles, lizards and turtles. (阅读理解 A, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】compare... with... 表示“把……与……相比(同类相比)”，compare... to... 表示“把……比做……(异类相比，比喻)”。在表示“把……与……相比”时，compare... with 与 compare... to... 即可使用，尤其是用在过去分词作状语的句子中。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个比较事物的句子。

_____

2. The government is warning of considerable strains on pensions and the welfare system as Italy's population rapidly ages. (阅读理解 B, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】warn of 意为“发出关于…的警告”。常用形式为 warn sb of sth.，“警告(通知)某人会有某情况”，要注意，warn 一般不能接双宾语。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个表示警告的句子。

_____

3. This move is expected to reduce about 20 million pounds of new plastic waste compared to 2019. (阅读理解 C, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】be expected to 的意思是“预计做某事”。需要注意，它与 be supposed to 不同，后者意为“应该做某事”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个表示预测的句子。

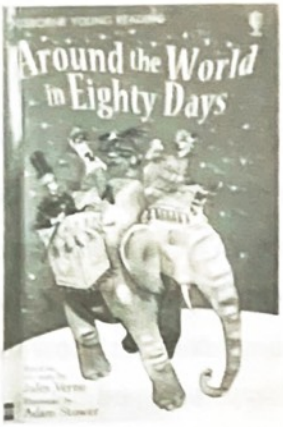
_____

精读原版

Around the World in Eighty Days

Pre-Reading:

The first station is South Africa, here Fogg had been regarded as a thief. And what would happen to him and the detective ?



Chapter 1 An Adventure Starts

Over one hundred years ago, there lived a man named Phileas Fogg. For many years, he led a very quiet life. He spent every day at his club, which was where rich men went to meet their friends.

Every morning, he left his house at exactly 11:30 and walked 576 steps to his club. Then he ate lunch.

After lunch, Fogg read three newspapers from cover to cover. Then he ate supper. After that, he played cards with friends. On the stroke of midnight, he went home to bed... before doing exactly the same the next day.

But one Wednesday everything changed. Fogg read some amazing news is his paper.

"Listen to this," he announced (宣告) to his friends. "It says it's possible to travel around the world in only eighty days!"

Despite his friends' s laughter (笑声), Fogg was convinced (说服) he could do it.

When one friend bet that it couldn't be done, Fogg replied, "I will bet twenty thousand pounds that I can go around the world in eighty days or less!"

Everyone thought he was crazy but Fogg had made up his mind.

"I shall be back on December 21st," he said.

As soon as he arrived home, Fogg asked Passepartout, his butler (男管家), to pack a small bag. Luckily, Passepartout had been an acrobat (杂技演员) and could move quickly.

In less than ten minutes, they were on their way to the station... and at 8:45 exactly, the train pulled out. Fogg and Passepartout were off on their great adventure.

They were heading for the coast, where they could catch a boat to France. But they were also heading straight for trouble.

Reading:

Which 在此引导定语从句，修饰先行词 his club；而 where 则在 which 引导的从句中起到作为主语从句的引导作用，可谓"套娃"不断。

"from cover to cover" 意为"从头到尾"，这里指读报读得非常仔细。

"on the stroke of midnight" 指的是"在午夜的钟声敲响的时候"，也就是指"零时零分"。

"make up one's mind" 意为"下决心"。

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. Why did Mr. Fogg's quiet life change on that Wednesday night?

Topic 2 Spotlight on China

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：说明文　词数：324　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

What is one of the best parts of travelling abroad? It's the food, of course! It can be a __1__ experience to enjoy different foods that are prepared by locals.

I came to know this after my travel in China. Ever since I was a boy, I have always enjoyed eating Chinese food at home in America. But, to be honest, I only __2__ about vegetable *lo meins* (捞面) and spring rolls because these were commonly served in the restaurants near my home. I knew that real Chinese dishes __3__ greatly from the ones that could be found in those places. Before I left for China, I felt worried about whether I would really end up enjoying the food or not. After all, I had never been a very brave or open-minded __4__ and I wouldn't put anything new into my mouth.

During my first few days in Beijing, I did not __5__ everything that I tried. I especially disliked breakfast. One of the most common breakfast items was baozi. I found it __6__ that people ate so much meat for breakfast. But after these first couple of days, I __7__ got used to the food. And I fell in love with one of Beijing's most famous dishes—Peking duck. I especially liked the various tasty sauces and the thin, crispy (酥脆的) duck skin.

As I travelled to some other cities around China, I learned that each place had its own dishes that it __8__. I enjoyed rice noodles in Guilin, xiaolongbao in Shanghai, and hot pot in Chengdu. When it was time to return home, I felt upset. I knew that I would __9__ the different kinds of foods throughout China.

Through my trip in China, I learned that to truly enjoy Chinese food, one must go directly to China. Yet more importantly, this trip taught me to always have an open mind to __10__ things.

(　　) 1.	A. heart-breaking	B. life-changing	C. day-dreaming	D. time-killing
(　　) 2.	A. cared	B. thought	C. talked	D. knew
(　　) 3.	A. differed	B. changed	C. developed	D. improved
(　　) 4.	A. lover	B. cook	C. eater	D. local
(　　) 5.	A. know	B. remember	C. believe	D. enjoy
(　　) 6.	A. strange	B. boring	C. wonderful	D. funny
(　　) 7.	A. only	B. slowly	C. immediately	D. surely
(　　) 8.	A. was good for	B. was known as	C. was served with	D. was famous for
(　　) 9.	A. notice	B. learn	C. miss	D. accept
(　　) 10.	A. good	B. new	C. strange	D. special

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：275　难度：★★☆☆☆　限时：6MIN

1 When night falls, trunks (后备箱) of private cars are turned into mobile stalls (摊位) on the street. They sell everything from drinks to clothes at good prices. Lots of customers would like to buy something each time they pass by. This is the trunk market which has become popular in many cities.

2 Those who sell things at the stalls are mostly young people. Many young stall holders say they set up the stalls out of interest. They think they might be able to make some money after work. And they find the lively market brings them a feeling of satisfaction. "Every time I work at my stall, I get to talk with nice passers-by. It feels great to meet new friends," said a stallholder. "I really enjoy hearing people tell me how good my coffee is," another stallholder said.

3 But young people can't expect to make a lot of money from the business because the number would fluctuate. For example, a coffee stall may sell 60 cups of coffee on a good day, but less than 10 cups on another day. And when the weather is bad, the stallholder couldn't even go out to the market.

4 While enjoying the fun of buying things at the trunk market, some people also worry about its development. As the food sold there is mostly fast food, no one knows for sure if the food is safe. And each time the market closes, rubbish can be seen everywhere on the street. Besides, people living nearby may find it noisy.

5 Thankfully, some areas are already taking action to make the market go further.

( ) 1. What can we learn about the trunk market?

A. It opens all day long.　B. Its stalls can be moved easily.

C. Its stalls sell things at high prices.　D. It first appeared in the countryside.

( ) 2. Paragraph 2 is mainly about _____.

A. what young stallholders think of the trunk market

B. when young stallholders come to the trunk market

C. what young people enjoy doing after work

D. how young people make new friends

( ) 3. The underlined word fluctuate" probably means " _____ ".

A. fall heavily　B. grow slowly

C. increase fast　D. change a lot

( ) 4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. Safety of the food sold at the market.　B. The noise problem on the street.

C. Air pollution caused by driving.　D. Environmental problems caused by rubbish.

( ) 5. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Popular Trunk Markets　B. The Development of Night Market

C. A New Way to Make Friends　D. China's Most Popular Market

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：260　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Farming was considered part of the countryside charm (魅力) in the past. But now, farms have come to the city and they can even be found high up on balconies (阳台).

2 According to a recent report from Chinese online shopping platform Alibaba, the sales of vegetable seeds in the first quarter, from January to March, on Tmall doubled compared with the same period last year. Sales of products such as nutrient soil (营养土) and gardening tools have increased since April of last year. Out of all the people buying farming tools and seeds, most were born after 1995.

3 Zhang Chao, 17, from Anhui province, is one young "urban farmer". The senior high student said his love for planting began in primary school when he lived with his grandpa in the countryside. "Spending his whole life as a farmer, my grandpa likes to plant seasonal vegetables in our backyard garden when he was older," Zhang said. "Following his steps, I also learned to grow my own vegetables." Though farming needs hard work, Zhang said he still had a sense of achievement when he saw seeds gradually turn into seedlings and later plants.

4 "It has brought me good memories," added Zhang.

5 Although Zhang recently moved to a place without a yard, he continues his hobby with a balcony garden. He has bought strawberry and tomato seeds. "Growing fruits and vegetables not only brings delicious food and ensures food security, but it also reminds me of the happy times with my grandpa." said Zhang.

(　　) 1. According to the report from Alibaba, which of the following products has increased in sales since April of last year?

A. Clothing and accessories　　B. Pet food and toys

C. Gardening tools and nutrient soil　　D. Electronics and gadgets

(　　) 2. What does the underlined word "urban" probably mean?

A. countryside　　B. city　　C. mountain　　D. sea

(　　) 3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Most urban farmers were born before 1995.

B. There are a lot of farms in the city now.

C. Farming in the city also needs hard work.

D. Zhang Chao's grandpa is also an urban farmer.

(　　) 4. When did Zhang Chao begin to love farming?

A. He saw seeds turn into seedlings and later plants.

B. He moved to a place with a balcony garden.

C. He lived with his grandpa in the countryside.

D. He learned to grow his own vegetables himself.

(　　) 5. For Zhang Chao, farming in the yard or in a balcony is a _____.

A. job　　B. hobby　　C. habit　　D. plan

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：269　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 According to the report from *World Report on Vision* (视力) by the World Health Organization (WHO), near-sightedness (近视) is an alarming problem among young adults. In the United States, about 40% of young adults are near-sighted. But this situation pales compared with that of young adults in China.

2 China Daily reported more serious vision problems in China. In the report, 80% senior high school students are near-sighted, followed by 71.6% in junior high school, 36% in primary school and 14% of 6-year-olds in kindergarten. This is a shocking fact to the society. What causes this eyesight problem? Besides family history, there are some other reasons, such as not having enough outdoor activities, being short of enough sleep and too much use of electronic products.

3 However, many young people don't take near-sightedness seriously. They think that it is easy to solve the problem with the help of eye drops, clever glasses, contact lenses or eye operations. And some young people even think that it is cool to wear glasses. But the real facts are not like that. Although glasses, contact lenses and other ways may help solve the problem of the near-sightedness, they are lifelong expenses. Not every family can afford them.

4 What's more, serious near-sightedness can cause other eye diseases in middle age, some of which can even cause loss of vision.

5 It is time for us to take action to protect our eyesight. Go out and do more outdoor exercise. Have enough sleep and useless electronic product. Good eyesight is priceless. So let's try our best to take care of our eyesight.

(　) 1. In China, near-sightedness seems to be the most serious among _____.
A. kindergarten kids　B. primary school students
C. junior high school students　D. senior high school students

(　) 2. The reasons for the near-sightedness include _____.
① family history　② wearing glasses everyday
③ being short of sleep　④ not having enough outdoor activities
⑤ too much use of electronic products
A. ①③④⑤　B. ②③④⑤　C. ①②④⑤　D. ①②③④

(　) 3. The underlined word "pales" in Paragraph 1 means "_____".
A. seems more serious　B. seems less serious
C. seems more exciting　D. seems less exciting

(　) 4. According to Paragraph 3, we can infer that _____.
A. all people think near-sightedness is a serious problem
B. eye drops, clever glasses and contact lenses are actually useless
C. it is easy for families to afford glasses or contact lenses
D. people might lose their vision if near-sightedness is not well treated

(　) 5. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. introduce *World Report on Vision* to readers
B. explain the possible reasons for near-sightedness
C. call on people to take good care of their eyesight
D. compare the near-sighted problems in different countries

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：263　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：8MIN

1 After work, you go back home, open an app, place your order, and wait for your food to be delivered your home. This is how lots of young people eat in China these days. According to the latest report from the China Internet Network Information Center, 421 million Chinese people use online food delivery services. That's just half of the total number of Internet users in China.

2 Which group of people is ordering food online the most? For sure, it is mainly young people. A recent report by Meituan, a food delivery service, showed that 86.3% of the service's users are between 20 and 34 years old. These people are the main force driving the development of the food delivery industry.

3 Small families depend largely on food delivery services. Chinese families have changed in size over the past ten years. In 2002, only 7.7% of families have only one person. But this number increased to 15.6% in 2017. Two-person families rose from 18.4% in 2002 to 27.2% in 2017. For small families, cooking always takes a lot of time and energy, so ordering food online has become more popular.

4 The improvement of China's food delivery services has also made more customers interested. According to Meituan's report, the average time it takes to make a food delivery dropped from 38 minutes in 2016 to 28 minutes in 2022. Many delivery apps are also offering more services, delivering products such as fruit, vegetables, medicine and even flowers. As their services continue to improve, it's certain that the food delivery industry will keep growing some day.

( ) 1. The writer introduces the topic by _____.

A. giving an example　B. telling a story

C. making a comparison　D. answering a question

( ) 2. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2?

A. 86.3% of Internet users order food online.

B. Food delivery has developed rapidly.

C. Food delivery is popular with young people.

D. Most Internet users like to order food on Meituan.

( ) 3. Why has ordering food online become more popular?

A. Because people are lazier than before.　B. Because families are becoming smaller.

C. Because people aren't good at cooking.　D. Because families prefer different food.

( ) 4. According to the passage, what CANNOT delivery companies deliver now?

A. Food and vegetables.　B. Medicine.

C. Fruit and flowers.　D. Air conditioner.

( ) 5. What does the writer think of the food delivery industry?

A. It will be growing well.　B. Its service badly needs improving.

C. It shouldn't offer other services.　D. Its development will slow down.

阅读理解 E

体裁：记叙文　词数：260　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 In China, each year we produce about 150 million tons of city waste according to a report. Where does the waste go? People usually burn or bury (埋) it. On the other hand, we receive waste from some developed countries. We get useful materials from it. What about the useless part? Still burned or buried. But is it a proper way?

2 Waste pollutes the environment, harms people's health and causes animals to die. It also gets in the way of green and sustainable (可持续的) development. We can't make money at the cost of the environment. We should leave clean water and green mountains to our next generations.

3 China is getting really serious about waste now.

4 We are taking less waste from developed countries. From January 2018, China started to stop 24 kinds of waste coming into our country. And morel laws and rules about dealing with waste have been made. Anyone who breaks the law will be punished.

5 China also tries to put waste into good use. One example is the waste electricity factories. They burn waste to make electricity in a green way. No harmful gases or water will get into the environment.

6 The Chinese government is encouraging people to do waste sorting (分类). Cities like Shanghai, Chongqing and Beijing have their own sorting systems. More will join them soon. As President Xi Jinping said during a visit to Shanghai, waste sorting is a new fashion. More and more people are forming the habit of separating their waste.

( ) 1. How does the writer lead in the passage?

A. By telling stories.　B. By giving suggestions.

C. By raising questions.　D. By giving examples.

( ) 2. Which one is not the harm of the waste?

A. Recycle the waste.　B. Pollute the environment.

C. Cause animals to die.　D. Harms people's health.

( ) 3. China began to prevent some certain kinds of waste coming into our country from _____.

A. February 2018　B. January 2018　C. January 2016　D. February 2016

( ) 4. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Waste sorting starts to become popular in China.

B. China stops getting waste from developed countries.

C. Waste does harm only to the environment.

D. No Chinese people wants to separate their waste.

( ) 5. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

A. China tries to put waste into good use.

B. The Chinese government is encouraging people to do waste sorting.

C. Waste sorting is a serious problem.

D. Only Shanghai, Chongqing and Beijing have their own sorting systems.

任务 3

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：234　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整连贯。

A. You may know a town of traditional Chinese clothes in Jiangsu Province

B. In fact, many Chinese brands are popular at home and abroad

C. People from over 100 countries like to buy Chinese makeup products

D. Chinese brands (品牌) is our today's treasure

E. 50 million US users spend about 46 minutes watching videos on it every day

F. And more than 170 countries use its cellphones

China Brand is a very popular phrase now. We trust Chinese brands. __1__. Here are some examples.

Technology

From cellphones to drones (无人机), the world is changing because of Chinese technology, Huawei, for example, is the world's second largest cellphone company. __2__ . Huawei is also a leader in 5G technology.

Fashion

Feiyue, Huili and Li-Ning became world-famous. The shoes are cheap, fashionable and comfortable to wear. __3__. It is China Qipao Town, many Chinese and foreign stars like to make beautiful clothes in the town.

Makeup (化妆品)

Chinese makeup products (产品) are having their moment. __4__, like huaxizi.

Entertainment

What's one of the most popular apps in the US? It's TikTok (抖音). __5__. But it's not just a time-killer. People can buy things on it too.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. bring feeling of

2. out of all...

3. depend on

【活学活用】

1. And they find the lively market brings them a feeling of satisfaction. (阅读理解 A, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】bring feeling of 意为“带来……的感觉”

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个描述归感觉的句子。

_____

2. Out of all the people buying farming tools and seeds, most were born after 1995. (阅读理解 B, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】out of all 意为这么多中……偏偏，这么多中……最，表示某种情绪。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个个体与群体比较的句子。

_____

3. Small families depend largely on food delivery services. (阅读理解 D, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】此处的 depend on 意为“取决于(某人或某事)”。此外，它还有“依赖；依靠”及“信赖；信任”的意思。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个描述关系的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

The first station is South Africa, here Fogg had been regarded as a thief. And what would happen to him and the detective ?

Chapter 2 In Africa (1)

While Phileas Fogg was crossing Europe, the police were hunting (寻找) a runaway thief. Only a few days before, he had stolen the huge sum (金额) of fifty-five thousand pounds from the Bank of England.

An Inspector (检查员) named Fix was convinced the thief would escape by sailing from Europe to Africa. He was waiting on the quay (码头) when Fogg reached Suez (苏伊士运河) in North Africa.

Fogg sent Passepartout to get his passport stamped (盖章的). "I need proof (证据) of the trip," he explained.

Quite by chance, Passepartout happened to ask Inspector Fix the way to the passport office.

When Fix saw the passport, he gasped (喘着气说). Fogg's description (描述) exactly matched the description of the thief. Fix was certain he'd found his man.

But he couldn't act at once. First, he needed some papers, which would allow him to arrest (逮捕) the thief.

So, Fix found out where Fogg was going and sent an urgent (紧急的) message to London. "Am on the trail of the thief. Following him to India. Send arrest papers to Bombay (孟买)."

Reading:

named v. 被称作

get passport stamped: 给护照盖章

by chance & happen to: 两者都有"偶然"的意思，前者强调无意，而后者则强调意外。

at once: 立即；马上 可与 right now/right away 互换

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. Why did Mr. Fogg send his butler to get his passport stamped?

_____

2. Please translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

_____

Topic 3 Amazing Story

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：253　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Have you ever enjoyed treats from the past?

Ershi Wenchuang is a __1__ in my hometown. Its name basically means "childhood culture", and it lives up to its name.

At the front was an/a __2__ TV. A show from the 1980s was playing. On the wall were __3__ of movie stars and singers during the old days. There was also an old bike by the door. A white box with the word "popsicles (冰糕)" was put __4__ the seat of the bike.

Walk in, another old TV would catch your eye. It was __5__ to a video game: Super Mario! At first, I thought the game was boring. But once I __6__ out my parents played it when they were kids, I was really excited to try it out. The game was easy __7__ so interesting. I was __8__ at how such a simple game could be so fun.

There are all kinds of products from the 70s, 80s and 90s sold in it. They're __9__ snacks and little toys such as DaDa Bubble Gum or wind-up frogs. In the end, I bought a little bag of preserved plums (话 梅), the kind my mom used to eat. After walking out of the store I ate the plums. They tasted so sweet. I thought, my parents could have such a fun childhood even though they went through many __10__. They didn't have all the high technology we have today while everything seems to be enjoyable.

(　) 1.	A. park	B. museum	C. shop	D. factory
(　) 2.	A. old	B. new	C. large	D. broken
(　) 3.	A. movies	B. songs	C. pictures	D. books
(　) 4.	A. before	B. under	C. above	D. behind
(　) 5.	A. played	B. connected	C. checked	D. searched
(　) 6.	A. worked	B. set	C. found	D. left
(　) 7.	A. if	B. because	C. so	D. but
(　) 8.	A. scared	B. surprised	C. sorry	D. tired
(　) 9.	A. mostly	B. exactly	C. gradually	D. lastly
(　) 10.	A. diaries	B. activities	C. programs	D. difficulties

阅读理解 A

体裁：记叙文　词数：328　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

Lady Meng Jiang

During the Qin Dynasty, Lady Meng Jiang's husband was made to leave home to help build the Great Wall. Not having heard from him for a long time, Lady Meng Jiang set out to bring him some clothes. Unluckily, by the time she reached the Great Wall, her husband had already died. After hearing this bad news, she cried so hard that part of the Great Wall fell down, showing her husband's bones.

Legend of the White Snake

A white snake spirit dreamed of becoming a goddess. She turned herself into a woman and called herself Bai Suzhen, and traveled to the human world. She fell in love with a young man named Xu Xian and they got married. But since spirits and humans weren't supposed to marry, a monk named Fa Hai tried to kill Bai. In the end, Bai was stuck in Leifeng Pagoda forever by Fa Hai.

The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl

Zhinü was a fairy who fell in love with Niulang, a cowherd. However, their love was not allowed. They were separated on opposite sides of the night sky by a silver river. But once a year on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month, many magpies (喜鹊) build a bridge to reunite (团聚) the lovers for one day.

The Butterfly Lovers

A young woman named Zhu Yingtai dressed herself up as a man so that she could study in school. She got along well with a schoolmate named Liang Shanbo. Later, Liang discovered that Zhu was a woman and wanted to marry her. But Zhu's father had married her to another man. Heartbroken, Liang died on Zhu's wedding day. Zhu ran to Liang's tomb (坟墓), which suddenly opened. Zhu jumped inside to join Liang. A pair of butterflies then came out of the tomb and flew away.

( ) 1. What did Lady Meng Jiang bring to her husband?

A. The Great Wall.　B. Some bones.　C. Some clothes.　D. Some bad news.

( ) 2. What happened to Bai Suzhen finally?

A. She was stuck in Leifeng Pagoda all her life.

B. She cried so hard.

C. She became a real man and fell in love with a young woman.

D. She was cheated by a monk.

( ) 3. When do many magpies build a bridge to reunite the lovers?

A. At the time when part of the Great Wall fell down.

B. On the seventh day of the seventh lunar month.

C. After Zhinü fell in love with Niulang.

D. On the day Zhinü got married with Niulang.

( ) 4. Who dressed herself up as a man to study in school?

A. Meng Jiang.　B. Xu Xian.　C. Niulang　D. Zhu Yingtai.

( ) 5. What is the main theme (主题) of the four traditional stories?

A. Culture.　B. Friends.　C. Love.　D. Family.

阅读理解 B

体裁：记叙文　词数：331　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7MIN

1 A flock of sheep graze in grassy pastures (牧场) of Dongxiaka village, with their owners keeping an eye on them 1,600 miles away. For residents in Jiangsu Province, the eastern coast of China, raising sheep online has become a popular way. Paying a five hundred yuan deposit, they can enjoy the virtual (虚拟的) pet experience by adopting a sheep from Dongxiaka village. Once their sheep reaches maturity (成熟), the owner must buy it based on the market price in Jiangsu Province.

2 "I Have A Sheep in Qinghai" aims to boost Qinghai shepherds' income (收入) by reaching more customers in Jiangsu Province.

3 "The supply of sheep in Qinghai is greater than the demand, so the market price and sales are much lower than other provinces, which renders many shepherds at a loss," said Wang Xuejun, a director of the Poverty Alleviation and Development Bureau in Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province.

4 "Seeing my sheep walk in endless pastures satisfies my dream of a peaceful lifestyle," said Lu Xi, a 25-year-old in Jiangsu. "I hope one day I can visit my pet in person," she added. Xiao Shuihong, in her 40s, joined this for a different reason. "I can buy high-quality mutton (羊肉) with a more transparent breeding process," she said. All sheep listed on the program website were sold within a few months.

5 An Liquan, a shepherd with more than 10 years of breeding experience, often loses money as his sheep are unsellable during the off-peak season. Things changed after he joined this program. Selling out of all of his sheep, he decided to expand the business next year.

6 "This program not only solves the sales problem but also increases the profit of each sheep by more than 200 yuan," An said.

7 The shepherds are not the only group who benefit (得益于) from this program, so do people in the tourism industry. Some people turn the online monitoring to offline traveling. With the increasing number of tourists, the revenues of local businesses, such as restaurants, are soaring.

( ) 1. Which of the following is TRUE about sheep from Dongxiaka village?
A. People in Jiangsu Province should go to Dongxiaka village to raise them.
B. People in Jiangsu Province can enjoy the virtual pet experience by adopting them for free.
C. If their sheep grow up, the owner must buy it based on the market price in Jiangsu Province.
D. Nobody in Jiangsu Province likes raising them online.

( ) 2. Which is NOT the advantage of the "I Have A Sheep in Qinghai" program?
A. It can boost Qinghai shepherds' income.
B. It makes the supply of sheep in Qinghai is greater than the demand.
C. Someone satisfies his/her dream of a peaceful lifestyle.
D. It makes people buy high-quality mutton with a more transparent breeding process.

( ) 3. What is the meaning of the underlined word "expand" in Paragraph 5?
A. become smaller　B. become larger　C. become cooler　D. become warmer

( ) 4. What can we infer (推断) from the last paragraph?
A. The shepherds are the only group who benefit from this program.
B. Tourism industry is also developed because of this program.
C. Many local restaurants are closed down because of this program.
D. Some people turn the offline monitoring to online traveling.

( ) 5. On which page of a newspaper can we find the passage?
A. Society.　B. Nature.　C. Sports.　D. History.

阅读理解 C

体裁：记叙文　词数：264　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 A Canadian woman in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia recently found out her wedding ring and other important metals went missing.

2 After washing the rings, Alexandra Stokal placed them on a paper towel (厚纸巾) to dry. Not knowing about this, her husband accidentally threw away the paper towels, rings and all. "When my father died, my mother bought us all a ring to remember that, so it was a big mix of things that meant a lot to me," she explained.

3 Once Alexandra and her husband knew that the rings were no longer in their home, they contacted (联系) the Cape Breton Regional Municipality Solid Waste transfer facility (布雷顿角市政固体废物转运设施组) in hopes they could help. "The chances are very small, but we said we'd try our best," said J.B. O'Brien, CBRM Foreman. "It seemed that we had to look at a thousand bags or more."

4 The chance of them actually finding these valuable rings seemed small, but Alexandra still had hope. Then, after more than two hours of searching, a man named Chris Ward discovered not one but all of the rings! According to J.B., the discovery made Alexandra cry.

5 "I just gave him the biggest hug and I was so **appreciative**, and not only to him, but to the team of people that stayed on their Friday to help me find the rings," Alexandra said. "I'm very seldom at a loss for words, but when we found the rings, I was speechless."

(　　) 1. The rings got lost because _____.

A. they were washed away while Alexandra was washing them
B. Alexandra forgot where she put them after washing
C. Alexandra's husband threw them away by accident
D. some cleaners took them away by mistake

(　　) 2. Alexandra got the ring from _____.

A. Chris Ward　B. her husband　C. her dad　D. her mom

(　　) 3. After the rings were lost, Alexandra and her husband _____.

A. asked for help
B. went out to find them
C. looked at many bags
D. gave up looking for them

(　　) 4. What does the underlined word "appreciative" mean?

A. Scared.　B. Thankful.　C. Nervous.　D. Encouraged.

(　　) 5. "_____" will be the suitable title for the passage.

A. Search for Woman's Lost Rings Gets a Happy Ending
B. Man Turned His Wife's Treasure into Rubbish
C. Woman Was Speechless When Her Rings Were Lost
D. Woman and Her Husband Get Rings at Their Wedding

阅读理解 D

体裁：记叙文　词数：299　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 There are many reasons for delays at airports. Sometimes it's bad weather, sometimes it's a technical problem, and other times it's a passenger who is late to the boarding gate.

2 Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan has added a new cause of flight delays (延误) — a turtle going for a walk. The runway at Narita had to close for 12 minutes because a 2. 1kg turtle was spotted (发现) on the tarmac (停机坪). The pilot of an airplane waiting to take off told air traffic controllers about the small reptile (爬行动物) at around 11:35 a. m. There was an immediate search for it. This caused the delay of five flights. Airport staff (工作人员) managed to locate the creature. They safely removed it with a net. They reported that it didn't get any hurt.

3 A Narita Airport spokesperson said she believed the turtle lived in a nearby pond. It managed to get under a fence alongside the airport and crawl (缓慢爬行) onto the runway. The turtle might have decided to sunbathe (沐日光浴) because of the warm weather. It was a lot warmer than usual at the airport for the time of the year.

4 Shortly after the turtle was caught, an A380 airplane took off from the runway. By coincidence (巧合), the A380 was painted in a turtle design. The plane was from the Japanese airline ANA. It was going to the Liuqiu Islands to the south of Japan. An ANA spokesperson said: "Turtles are seen as bringing good luck. We hope this turtle, who came to see the flight off, signals (预示) a bright future."

(　) 1. Which is **NOT** the problem that might cause airport delays according to the passage?

A. Bad weather.　B. Late food delivery (运输).

C. A passenger who is late to the boarding gate.　D. A technical problem.

(　) 2. _____ told air traffic controllers about the turtle.

A. Airport staff　B. A passenger

C. A pilot　D. A spokesperson

(　) 3. How many flights did the walking turtle delay?

A. 5　B. 6　C. 7　D. 8

(　) 4. The weather was _____ at the airport.

A. windy　B. cloudy　C. sunny　D. snowy

(　) 5. We can know form the passage that _____.

A. the turtle was found at 11:35 at night

B. the turtle may wanted to relax on the runway

C. there is no plane painted in a turtle design

D. most Japanese people think turtle are bad for their lives

阅读理解 E

体裁：记叙文　词数：243　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 Many people in America love Chinese food, but probably nobody loves it as much as David R Chan does. Mr Chan, 72, lives in Los Angeles. He has eaten at almost 8,000 Chinese restaurants across the US since he was 30. If you visit one Chinese restaurant a day, it would take more than 20 years to catch up with him.

2 Though Mr Chan's grandparents were from China, when Chan first tried Chinese food as a young child, he did not eat much, for it tasted terrible for him.

3 Chinese food was cooked in the US for the first time in the mid-19th century. However, early Chinese food in the US, made with local ingredients (原料), was similar to American food to meet Americans' taste. But in the late 1960s, things started to change. With a new law allowing Asians to come to the US, more and more Chinese people moved here. They brought in not only Cantonese food, but also different kinds of food from other parts of China. From then on, Mr Chan became a Chinese restaurant diner (食客).

4 "It was my interest in the history of Chinese in the US that brought me to Chinese food. And it helped me see what it was like to be Chinese in different parts of the country," said Mr Chan. Through this, he learnt a lot about Chinese food and the culture behind it. "The best place to find the most delicious Chinese foods in America is the San Gabriel Valley in LA," Mr Chan said.

( ) 1. How many years has Mr Chan been eating Chinese food in the US?

A. 72 years.　B. 30 years.　C. 42 years.　D. 20 years.

( ) 2. Mr Chan first didn't like Chinese food because _____.

A. he was not a Chinese　B. it tasted like American food

C. he was too young to try it　D. it did not meet his taste

( ) 3. Why were lots of Chinese food introduced into the US?

A. A new law about food was made.　B. Many Chinese came to the US.

C. There were fewer local restaurants.　D. Mr Chan became interested in it.

( ) 4. What does the underlined word "this" in the last paragraph refer to (指)?

A. What it was like to be Chinese.

B. Mr Chan's eating at Chinese restaurants.

C. Different kinds of Chinese food in the US.

D. Mr Chan's interest in the history of Chinese.

( ) 5. We may find this passage from _____.

A. a science book　B. a food magazine

C. a fashion newspaper　D. an English dictionary

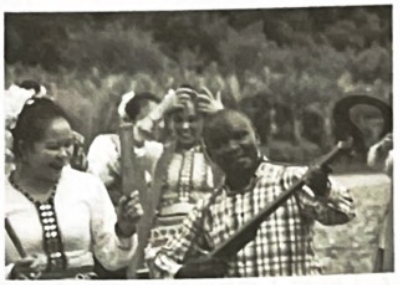
阅读填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：339　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. This detail is important for eradicating poverty there.
B. In September 2020, I had the chance to visit Yunnan Province in southwest China.
C. On the first day of the trip, we went to a village named Xiaopingzhai.
D. Another important factor is the relocation of poor people.
E. This trip made me realize an important fact.
F. Of the 1,331 villagers that were relocated in 2019, there are 609 employed now.

As the world's biggest developing country and also the second-largest economy (经济体), China is working hard to eradicate poverty (消除贫困). __1__ During this trip, I was able to see how this province can be an example for other countries to follow in the fight against poverty.



__2__ I was amazed to find that a small tea factory there can make an annual turnover (年营业额) of 6 million yuan ($890,000) with only 20 employees!

The next stop of our trip was the village of Kangmian, where several families now lived after leaving uninhabitable (不宜居住的) areas of Jinping. The newly built village is made up of 450 housing units. There, I was able to see that the village administration (村政) gives help to these relocated (重新安置的) people, who do not have enough income to support themselves, by helping them find jobs. __3__

In Shuiduichong, a very remote traditional Yao ethnic group village (瑶寨), we visited workshops for making silver ornaments (饰物) and jewelry. We discovered craftsmanship (技艺) dating back more than 200 years. Besides the traditional use of silver ornaments in Yao culture, it is important to mention that these objects have a high monetary (货币的) value. __4__

__5__ Through will and working hard, the eradication of poverty has become a reality in Yunnan. These amazing results should be considered as a source of encouragement for other developing countries.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. set out
2. ... discover that...
3. keep an eye on

【活学活用】

1. Not having heard from him for a long time, Lady Meng Jiang set out to bring him some clothes. (阅读理解 A, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】set out 意为“动身；出发；启程”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个表示出发外出的句子。

_____

2. Later, Liang discovered that Zhu was a woman and wanted to marry her. (阅读理解 A, Para. 4)

【句型点拨】discover that 后接宾语从句，强调新的、重大的、科学上的发现，指发现原来就有而一直没被发现的东西。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个关于描述医生发现病人有心脏病的句子。

_____

3. A flock of sheep graze in grassy pastures of Dongxiaka village, with their owners keeping an eye on them 1, 600 miles away. (阅读理解 B, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】keep an eye on 意为“密切留意”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述短语，写一个关于留意身边事情的句子。

_____

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_____

Topic 4 Relationship

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：记叙文 词数：242 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：7min

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

A new bakery (蛋糕店) opened in Guangzhou. It is quite different __1__ other bakeries as a place is silent except sounds caused by walking and paying money.

At the gate of Silent Cake are signs that explain, "Most employees (雇员) in this bakery cannot hear or __2__, so it may take a little longer for you to order and pay. Please be __3__."

Though __4__ a word, the people working in the bakery greet every customer with a big smile and welcome gestures.

Customers can __5__ down their orders on notebooks, and can also use the sign language written on the boards to communicate with the employees.

"We haven't heard people complain __6__ we opened in March," said Zeng Nan, one of the bosses of the bakery. "Customers are __7__ and always wait patiently, some even help clean tables."

Silent Cake has become __8__. The bakery has been a popular place in the neighborhood since its opening. The 40 tables at the bakery are often full at noon with a long line waiting. On the busiest day, they __9__ over 200 customers.

"I started the bakery because many disabled people had difficulty finding jobs. But the success really beyond my mind." Zeng said.

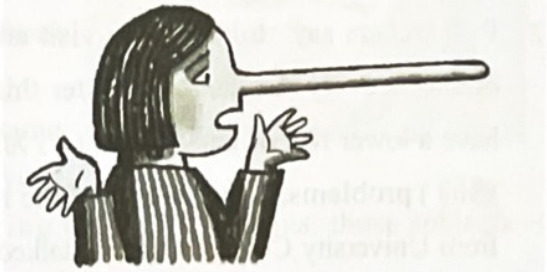
" __10__ of the employees here are strong and brave. They smile through their difficulties and stand on their own feet. They are my heroes." said Fan Xiaoyan, a customer with disabilities.

( ) 1. A. as	B. from	C. in	D. about
( ) 2. A. see	B. walk	C. speak	D. work
( ) 3. A. quiet	B. careful	C. patient	D. relaxed
( ) 4. A. with	B. without	C. for	D. on
( ) 5. A. pull	B. cut	C. write	D. sit
( ) 6. A. before	B. until	C. since	D. when
( ) 7. A. unhappy	B. friendly	C. healthy	D. strict
( ) 8. A. common	B. famous	C. expensive	D. free
( ) 9. A. took	B. refused	C. served	D. chose
( ) 10. A. All	B. None	C. Neither	D. Either

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：414　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

Most of us probably have told a lie at one time or another. Some lies are harmful. Some are mostly harmless. Still other lies may even be created with kindness. But whatever kind of lie you tell, it takes surprising brainpower to pull it off. Lying also can have unwanted influences, too.



When you tell the truth, you think of what you want to say and just say it. However, lying takes much more work—you have to come up with a story and remember it. A lot of that work is done in a brain area called the prefrontal cortex (前额叶皮层). It is responsible for working memory and executive function (执行功能) tasks such as planning, problem-solving and self-control. Working memory keeps things in mind just for a little while as you're using them. Executive function comes into play when you use self-control to keep from blurting out (脱口而出) the facts that would uncover your lie. It helps you recall all the details of a lie to make sure that it sounds believable. It also lets you think a step or two ahead to make sure the lie you're telling will likely hold up to questioning.

Calling on your executive function this way uses up a lot of brainpower. Vendemia, a neuroscientist at the University of South Carolina, did a research and has found that people's mental workload will be heavier and their reaction time longer when they lie. Worse still, when the prefrontal cortex is busy with tasks related to lying, she notes, it has a harder time doing other tasks such as making a study plan or using self-control to keep from spending too much time on computer games.

Lying has social influences, too. Even the kindest lies can sometimes be risky and often backfire. When you give dishonest praise, you may make your friends feel good at first. But if you do it often enough, they'll soon learn that they can't trust your praise. People generally value honesty and don't like liars, so if you are viewed as untrustworthy, it can be bad for your relationships.

It's widely agreed that nearly all cultures value honesty, and now science is revealing (揭示) how dishonesty influences the brain and your ability to build the trust on which strong relationships depend. So, even when lying doesn't stretch your nose, it still comes at a price that you can't afford.

( ) 1. What is the prefrontal cortex responsible for?
A. Memory and learning　B. Creativity and imagination
C. Planning and self-control　D. Speech and communication

( ) 2. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. why self-control benefits the brain　B. what social influences lying can bring
C. how the brain works when people lie　D. when executive function comes into play

( ) 3. What can we learn about lying from the passage?
A. Lying improves working memory.　B. Covering lies takes much brainpower.
C. The nature of lies is decided by the brain.　D. People's reaction can be sped up by lying.

( ) 4. The underlined word "backfire" in Paragraph 4 probably means "_____".
A. lead to serious accidents　B. help to win full support
C. build up strong relationships　D. have the opposite effect

( ) 5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. Signs of Lying　B. Costs of Lying
C. Causes of Lies　D. Types of Lies

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：283　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Children who live near woodland in a city have better mental health than children who do not.

2 Researchers say children who visit and experience the great outdoors every day develop better thinking skills. They also have a lower risk of behavioural (行为的) and emotional (情感的) problems. Lead author of the research Mikael Maes, from University College London, talked about his research. He said: "These findings contribute to our understanding of the natural environment as an important protective factor (保护性因素) for a child's cognitive (认知的) development and mental health." Another report author, Professor Kate Jones, said seeing and hearing the sounds of nature provides psychological (心理的) benefits (益处) for children.

3 In the four-year study, researchers studied 3,568 children aged between 9 and 15 at 31 schools in London. They examined the links (联系) between the natural environment and thinking skills, mental health and overall well-being (整体健康). The researchers calculated how going to woodland and parks, and "blue space" like rivers, lakes and the sea, affected (影响) children's health. They asked children to take memory-based tests. The children who visited woodland every day scored higher on the tests. They also had a 17% lower risk of emotional and behavioural problems. Mr Maes recommended all children experience "forest bathing" or "forest therapy (疗法)". This is "being immersed (浸入) in the sights, sounds and smells of a forest".

( ) 1. What experience did researchers say can help children?

A. Work experience.　B. Experience of the great outdoors.

C. Planting one million trees.　D. Taking part in the research.

( ) 2. _____ is the university that did this research.

A. Tokyo University　B. MIT

C. Cairo University　D. University College London

( ) 3. Which of the following student in London was NOT the right one as the participant (参与者) of the study?

A. May, 9 years old.　B. Kate, 12 years old.

C. John, 6 years old.　D. Wood, 14 years old.

( ) 4. The forest bathing immerse people in the following feelings EXCEPT _____.

A. touches　B. smells　C. sights　D. sounds

( ) 5. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Children who live in cities have poor mental health.

B. Woodland was better for children than the sea.

C. Forest therapy was much better than forest bathing.

D. Children who went to woodlands did better on memory-based tests.

阅读理解 C

体裁：记叙文　词数：290　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 How many of you have blacklisted (拉黑) someone on Wechat because they said something bad about politics, childcare or food? And how many of you ever hide from someone just because you don't want to talk to them?

2 In order to have a polite conversation, we used to follow the advice—make our conversation go around the weather and your health. But these days, with climate change and vaccine (疫苗) problems, those subjects—are not safe, either. Every conversation may lead to a fight.

3 Pew Research did a study of 10, 000 American adults, and they found at this moment, we are less likely to listen to each other. Depending on what we already believe, we make decisions about where to live, who to marry and even who our friends are going to be. A conversation needs a balance between talking and listening, and somewhere along the way, we lost that balance.

4 Now, part of that is because of technology, such as the smartphones. They are either in your hands or close enough for you to get quickly. According to the Pew Research, about one third American teenagers send more than a hundred texts in all kinds of social apps a day. And many of them, almost most of them, are more likely to text their friends than they are to talk to them face to face.

5 There's a great piece in *The Atlantic*. It was written by a high school teacher named Paul Barnwell. He gave a communication project to teach students how to speak on a special topic. But he failed to make it and said: "I realize kids spend hours each day connecting with ideas and each other through screens, but they hardly discover their communication skills. It might sound like a funny question, but we have to ask ourselves. Are there any 21st-century skills more important than being able to make a real conversation?

(　) 1. It used to be safe to talk about _____ in a polite conversation.
A. politics　B. childcare　C. food　D. health

(　) 2. What can we learn from the study of Pew Research?
A. People make their own decisions by listening to others.
B. We probably like talking with friends face to face better.
C. There isn't a balance between talking and listening now.
D. People don't like talking or listening anymore.

(　) 3. About 30% American teenagers send _____ texts a day.
A. more than 1000　B. about 500　C. over 100　D. about 13

(　) 4. The last paragraph mainly talks about _____.
A. some communication skills　B. a project by Paul Barnwell
C. a magazine called *The Atlantic*　D. a high school teacher

(　) 5. What is the best title of the passage?
A. How can we speak politely?　B. Why not have a conversation now?
C. What can we do with smartphones?　D. Why we love technology?

阅读理解 D

体裁：记叙文　词数：313　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 Science can't explain the power of pets, but many studies have shown that the company of pets can help lower blood pressure and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack, reduce loneliness and spread all-round good cheer.

2 Any owner will tell you how much joy a pet brings. For some, an animal provides more comfort than a husband/wife. A 2020 study by Karen Allen of the State University of New York measured stress levels and blood pressure in people—half of them pet owners—while they performed 5 minutes of mental arithmetic (算术) or held a hand in ice water. Subjects completed the tasks alone, with a husband/wife, a close friend or with a pet. People with pets did it best. Those tested with their animal friends had smaller change in blood pressure and returned most quickly to baseline heart rates. With pets in the room, people also made fewer math mistakes than when doing in front of other companions. "It seems people feel more relaxed around pets," says Allen, who thinks it may be because pets don't judge.

3 A study reported last fall suggests that having a pet dog not only raises your spirits but may also have an effect on your eating habits. Researchers at Northwestern Memorial Hospital spent a year studying 36 fat people and their equally fat dogs on diet-and-exercise programs; a separate group of 56 people without pets were put on a diet program. On average, people lost about 11 pounds, or 5% of their body weight. Their dogs did even better, losing an average of 12 pounds, more than 15% of their body weight. "Dog owners didn't lose any more weight than those without dogs but," say researchers, "got more exercise overall—mostly with their dogs—and found it worth doing."

( ) 1. What does the text mainly discuss?

A. What pets bring to their owners.　B. How pets help people calm down.

C. People's opinions of keeping pets.　D. Pets are hard to be explained.

( ) 2. We learn from the text that a person with heart disease has a better chance of getting well if _____.

A. he has a pet companion　B. he has less stress of work

C. he often does mental arithmetic　D. he keeps away from pets

( ) 3. According to Allen, why did the people do better with pets around when facing stressful tasks?

A. They are in higher spirits.　B. They become more patient.

C. They are less nervous.　D. They become happier.

( ) 4. The research mentioned in the last paragraph reports that _____.

A. people with dogs did more exercise　B. dogs lost the same weight as people did

C. dogs liked exercise much more than people did　D. dogs may eat up all the things

( ) 5. The underlined word "recovering" has the closest meaning to "_____" in this passage.

A. becoming active　B. feeling disappointed

C. getting better　D. being scared

阅读理解 E

体裁：记叙文　词数：298　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 How do you feel when your teacher asks you to work on a group project with other students? Do you like to work together with others or work alone?

2 The Programme for International Student Assessment, or PISA, carried out a survey of students' ability to work together in groups. They found that students who do well on tests by themselves are also likely to be better at working with other people. This finding was true for many countries. Students in Japan, South Korea, Finland and Canada, where test scores are high, also did well in working together to solve problems.

3 But this was not the case for every country. Chinese students, who have high scores as well, displayed just average collaborative (合作的) skills. "One reason might be that Chinese parents and teachers focus too much on grades," said Zhao Zhongxin, former vice president of the Chinese Family Education Association. "Students have a lot of exam pressure and they see schools as places for competition." "However, collaborative (合作的) skills are very important for preparing students for today's society." he added. "Luckily, more Chinese parents and teachers are realizing the importance of this and are thinking of ways to help students improve this skill."

4 Another interesting finding from the PISA survey was that girls can be better than boys at working together. They said girls show more positive attitudes towards relationships, which means they are more willing to listen to other's opinions.

5 PISA also found that the classroom environment can influence how well students collaborate. In classes where there are a lot of activities that require communication such as class debates, students might have better attitudes towards collaborating.

( ) 1. The PISA did the survey to find out the students' ability to _____.
A. work with other people　B. get high scores on tests
C. solve difficult problems　D. make plans for projects

( ) 2. What do Chinese teachers and parents think of working together now?
A. They like it a lot.　B. They can't stand it.
C. They think it's important.　D. They think it's unnecessary.

( ) 3. What can we know from the findings of the survey?
A. Boys are better at working with others than girls.
B. Students who do well on tests are worse at working with others.
C. Collaborative skills are less important than scores for students' futures.
D. The classroom environment can influence students' ability to work together.

( ) 4. What can be done to improve students' ability to work together according to the passage?
A. Giving students high scores on every test.
B. Helping students to get used to exam pressure.
C. Making girls work with girls rather than boys.
D. Arranging more communicative activities in class.

( ) 5. What's the passage mainly about?
A. The popularity of PISA across the world.
B. Chinese students' ability to work with others.
C. The findings of a survey about working together.
D. The difference between boys and girls in working together.

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：293　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. Because we often cheat on someone by accident.
B. This will help you in every area of your life.
C. Another clear reason to avoid lying is that lying can harm others.
D. And the more lies you tell, the more stories you have to remember.
E. Some people lie out of habit, without even realizing they're doing it.
F. Sometimes it's best to remain silent if your words might hurt someone else.

According to a common saying, "Honesty is the best policy." But in daily life, honesty can be difficult. Lying often seems like a good way to impress people or avoid blame for mistakes. __1__ But besides all this, honesty really is worth the effort.

One clear reason for honesty is that lies are difficult to hide because they are harder to remember than the truth. If you make up a story, you have to remember all the details. __2__ But if you promise to tell the truth, you will never have trouble remembering. This saves you effort and makes conversations less stressful for you.

__3__ People who believe your lies might make bad decisions because of them. And a lie about someone else could destroy that person's good name. On a personal level, if your friends find out you lied to them, their feelings will be hurt. They will question whether they can trust you or wonder whether you care about them.

On the other hand, if you always tell the truth, you will develop your good name for honesty. __4__ Business deals, friendship, family and romantic relationships all depend on trust.

Honesty, however, doesn't mean that you have to say everything you think. __5__ When you do that, you will feel more relaxed and enjoy stronger relationships

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. come at a price
2. carry out
3. realize the importance of...

【活学活用】

1. So, even when lying doesn't stretch your nose, it still comes at a price that you can't afford. (阅读理解 A, Para. 6)

【句型点拨】come at a price 后不接宾语，表达“付出代价”的意思。如果想表达“付出高昂代价”，则可以用 come at a high price 来表达。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个描述付出代价的句子。

_____

2. The Programme for International Student Assessment, or PISA, carried out a survey of students' ability to work together in groups. (阅读理解 E, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】carry out 意为“实行；开展；完成”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个表明自己职责的句子。

_____

3. Luckily, more Chinese parents and teachers are realizing the importance of this and are thinking of ways to help students improve this skill. (阅读理解 E, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】realize the importance of... 意为“认识到……的重要性；认识到某事的重要性”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个描述人们认识到环境的重要性的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

Here they arrived in India, but something romantic happened. And they have to travel by an elephant, do you think that traveling by an elephant can help Mr. Fogg catch the next ship? Why?

Chapter 3 In India (1)

The train puffed its way through India, passing magnificent (宏伟的) temples and fields (田地) of coffee and cotton (棉花). Passepartout saw it all, amazed. Fogg found a man to play cards.

But halfway through the third day, the train came to a stop.

"The track ends here," a guard announced. "It starts again in fifty miles at Allahabad (阿拉哈巴德：印度北部城市)."

Fogg didn't seem worried. "I've allowed time for delays (耽搁)," he said quietly. "We simply need to find another way to travel."

Passepartout rushed off. Soon, he was back with the answer.

The elephant was expensive but Fogg didn't mind. He invited his card-playing friend to join them.

Then he hired a guide and, half an hour later, they were lurching (蹒跚) through the jungle. Passepartout bounced (颠簸) up and down with glee (欢乐). Every now and then, he tossed (抛) the elephant a sugar lump.

They journeyed for hours, crossing forests of date trees and sandy plains. That night, they camped in a ruined bungalow (小屋).

They were off again at six the next morning, breakfasting on bananas picked from an tree.

They had almost crossed a thick (浓密的) forest, when they heard music and voices. A large procession (队伍) was snaking its way through the tress.

Reading:

card-playing *adj.* 玩牌的

snaking (snake) *v.* 曲折行进，或者蛇行。

* 英语中，其他"动物名词作动词"的例子：

1. dog *v.* 跟踪；尾随
2. rat *v.* 捕鼠；背叛，告密
3. fox *v.* 使猜不透；把……难住；使上当；使迷惑
4. cock *v.* 立起，竖起，翘起
5. pig *v.* 吃得过量；大吃特吃
6. horse *v.* 猛推或用力向上举

After-Reading:

根据文章大意，判断问题并在括号里填上对应的标记：正确 (T)，不正确 (F)，文章没有告知 (NG)：

1. Fogg had allowed time for delays. (　　)
2. They had found an elephant to continue the rest trip to Allahabad. (　　)

Topic 5 People

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：242　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7min

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

"Hello, sister" is a simple sentence. But for Shang Ruoyan, it means a lot. When she heard it from a little autistic (患自闭症的) girl, she almost __1__. "That was the first time she greeted me on her own. I was so touched," she said.

For over two years, Shang has __2__ at a local school for autistic kid. In fact, she has been a volunteer for many years before this.

Every Tuesday, Shang would accompany (陪伴) autistic kids after school. She __3__ their studies, played the piano and made pudding for them.

She still __4__ the "embarrassing (尴尬的)" scene when she first met with them. "When I asked what color they liked, they didn't __5__ me at all," she said. But as she spent more __6__ with them, she learned how to communicate with them. "It's better to use simple words and short sentences __7__ they are not sensitive (敏感的) to language," she said.

After she entered Junior 3, she became __8__ with schoolwork. But she still helped them in another way. She opened a store on WeChat called We Sell Love with her friends. They sold hand-made soaps and __9__ more than 3,000 *yuan*. They donated (捐献) all of it to the school.

In her free time, she did a lot of __10__ and read many books to learn about autism. She even wrote a report, "I put everything I learned in it. It may help more people learn about autism," she said.

(　) 1.	A. jumped	B. cried	C. believed	D. left
(　) 2.	A. studied	B. visited	C. played	D. volunteered
(　) 3.	A. helped with	B. picked up	C. fought with	D. made up
(　) 4.	A. hates	B. remembers	C. reads	D. keeps
(　) 5.	A. call	B. know	C. answer	D. like
(　) 6.	A. time	B. money	C. energy	D. work
(　) 7.	A. though	B. but	C. because	D. unless
(　) 8.	A. busy	B. bored	C. uncertain	D. happy
(　) 9.	A. spent	B. accepted	C. borrowed	D. made
(　) 10.	A. exercise	B. research	C. harm	D. housework

阅读理解 A

体裁：记叙文　词数：244　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7min

1 Soaked (沉浸) in the rhythm of the *guzheng*, a traditional musical instrument in China dating back over 2,000 years ago, poets in ancient China often composed (撰写) ever-lasting classic poems just as graceful as the melodies of the period.

2 Shehong, a county-level city in Suining, southwest China's Sichuan province, is the hometown of Chen Zi'ang, a poet from the early Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907).

3 Working as a government official, the well-being of people and the development of the country was always on Chen Zi'ang's mind. With many of his poems still carrying great importance for the world today, as a poet he helped bring to life a new style of poetry that later influenced generations of poets, such as Li Bai (AD 701-762) and Du Fu (AD 712–770), from the golden age of Tang poetry.

4 As the popularity of drinking baijiu, a strong, colorless Chinese liquor (烈性酒), poets during the golden age are known to have mixed this Chinese liquor with the making of their works, further freeing their creative spirit.

5 With a cultural tourism attraction themed (主题) on Chen Zi'ang's hometown and a cultural square showing his cultural heritage (遗产), Shehong hosts an International Poetry Week event to carry forward the culture of poetry.

6 Chen Zi'ang's hometown is a national 4A-level tourism attraction in China. From January to October 2020, it received 60,000 tourists, realizing a ticket revenue (收入) of 277,000 yuan.

7 Producing lots of classic works, Chen Zi'ang has become a symbol of Shehong.

( ) 1. Chen Zi'ang came from the _____ of China.

A. northwest　B. southeast　C. northeast　D. southwest

( ) 2. What is Chen Zi'ang?

A. A travel guide.　B. A government official.

C. A poet.　D. Both B and C.

( ) 3. We can learn from the passage that Chen Zi'ang _____.

A. didn't like to be a government official　B. is a great poet

C. never drank baijiu　D. was poor because of drinking too much baijiu

( ) 4. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. Chen Zi'ang cared little about the well-being of people and the development of the country

B. Li Bai and Du Fu had a deep influence on Chen Zi'ang

C. Many poets during the golden age of Tang poetry liked drinking baijiu

D. Chen Zi'ang has become a spokesman of Shehong for his famous paintings

( ) 5. In which part of the newspaper can we probably find this passage?

A. People.　B. Sport.　C. Geography.　D. Health.

阅读理解 B

体裁：记叙文　词数：271　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Madeline is a first grader. When she asked her parents if she could keep a unicorn (独角兽) in her home, they told her she needed a special license (许可证). Madeline knew just what she needed to do!

2 The little girl wrote a letter to the Animal Control Department. "Dear sir/madam, " she wrote. "I would like your agreement if I can have a unicorn in my home if I can find one. Please reply to me soon." On Facebook, animal control staff members shared the cute letter and said it "brought us so much JOY."

3 Director Marcia Mayeda not only decided to give Madeline a unicorn license, but she also sent her a return letter thanking the child for her sense of responsible pet ownership. Naturally, there were some rules and conditions for owning a unicorn, assuming Madeline finds one some day. The unicorn must be "given sunlight, moonlight, and rainbows" according to Marcia's letter. Madeline must also promise to feed the unicorn watermelon at least once a week, and polish the unicorn's horn (角) with a soft cloth.

4 The animal control department hopes that sharing Madeline's letter and their reply will encourage responsible pet ownership in their community. "We **commend** Madeline's sense of responsible pet ownership. As a result, we gave her a unicorn license. Also, in the meantime, because they are difficult to find, we will be providing her with a unicorn toy as she continues her search, " the animal control department wrote on Facebook.

( ) 1. The underlined sentence means that _____.

A. Madeline bought a unicorn toy in the store

B. Madeline gave up keeping a unicorn in her home

C. Madeline wrote a letter to ask for a license

D. Madeline got a job to look after unicorns

( ) 2. How did animal control staff members think of what Madeline did?

A. Dangerous.　B. Unfair.　C. Truthful.　D. Interesting.

( ) 3. What didn't Marcia Mayeda send Madeline?

A. A unicorn license.　B. A thank-you letter.

C. A toy.　D. A watermelon.

( ) 4. The underlined word "commend" in paragraph 4 means "_____".

A. disappear　B. praise　C. burn　D. disagree

( ) 5. We can read the passage in _____.

A. a newspaper　B. an instruction book

C. a trade magazine　D. a historical novel

阅读理解 C

体裁：记叙文　词数：219　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 Just 9 years old at the time, Isaac collected donations (捐赠) of food and other things in a greenhouse at his own home.

2 Isaac's parents **approved of** his idea to help people in need by building a new shed (棚) in their yard to house the donations. The "Friends of Isaac Food Bank" has been working since 2020, and it's open 24 hours a day for anyone who needs a little help.

3 As the cost of food and other things used in the home continues to rise, so did the needs of people in Isaac's community. When his 11th birthday came, Isaac refused to ask for a gift for himself, asking instead for food bank donations. He just wanted to get as many donations in as possible to help as many people as he can.

4 Isaac and his family guess the need for food and other things used in the home gets stronger as the colder winter months arrive. The boy has asked for special donations to fight against the cold, such as warm clothing, shoes, and pet food.

5 His mother, Claire Winfield, says she's not surprised by her son's kindness towards others. "Isaac always likes helping others," said the proud mom. "Anything he comes across he always wants to stop and help. I'm very lucky."

( ) 1. The underlined words "approved of" means "_____".

A. supported　B. changed

C. dropped　D. refused

( ) 2. Every week, the "Friends of Isaac Food Bank" opens for _____.

A. 7 hours　B. 24 hours

C. 168 hours　D. 186 hours

( ) 3. Isaac's 11-year-old birthday wish is _____.

A. saving money in a bank　B. helping others in need

C. reducing the food price　D. buying a birthday present

( ) 4. Isaac wanted special donations to help people _____.

A. fight with hunger　B. collect more things

C. feed their pets　D. spend the winter

( ) 5. Isaac is a (an) _____ person.

A. outgoing　B. kind

C. polite　D. clever

阅读理解 D

体裁：人物传记　词数：334　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：8MIN

1 Lu Xun is one of the greatest Chinese writers of the 20th century. Besides his famous stories, he also wrote many influential articles about the living conditions of Chinese people.

2 Born in 1881 to a wealthy family, Lu Xun had a happy childhood. In 1893, however, his grandfather, a senior government official, was put into prison for taking money. At the same time, his father became seriously ill. From that time on, his family was no longer accepted by their relatives and friends. These early experiences greatly influenced his writing.

3 By the time Lu Xun arrived in Nanjing to study at university in 1899, he already believed that Chinese society had to change and become modern. In 1902 he went to study in Japan. There he began writing articles for several Chinese student magazines. He showed a gift for writing and translating and he even wrote several books, although none was popular. He returned to China in 1909 because he was in need of money.

4 After working for several years as a teacher in Beijing, Lu Xun again returned to writing. In 1918, he wrote his famous short story *Diary of a Madman*. It was the first Chinese novel published using the everyday language that people spoke, which helped make it a great success. This, together with his novel *The True Story of Ah Q* (1921) made Lu Xun a leading Chinese writer.

5 Although successful, Lu Xun still worried greatly about China's future. In 1927, he moved to Shanghai and gave up writing stories in order to devote himself to what he called "pen warfare". He only wrote articles which called on the people to fight against the government. For this, the government stopped him from publishing any more books. He was forced to write his articles using false names.

6 Since his death in 1936, Lu Xun's importance and influence have grown. Today, many of his writings are included in school textbooks and his works are read by millions of people around the world.

( ) 1. Which of the following greatly influenced Lu Xun's writing according to the passage?
A. The people he met in Japan.　B. The experiences in his early life.
C. Working as a teacher in Beijing.　D. His father's being put into prison.

( ) 2. According to the passage, why was Lu Xun's story *Diary of a Madman* so popular?
A. It was based on Lu Xun's diary.　B. It was the first novel to use everyday language.
C. Its story took place in modern times.　D. It was written using a western style.

( ) 3. The underlined word "This" (Paragraph 4) refers to _____.
A. the success of *Diary of a Madman*　B. the use of everyday language
C. the first Chinese novel　D. *The True Story of Ah Q*

( ) 4. After moving to Shanghai, Lu Xun mainly wrote _____.
A. funny stories　B. articles about himself
C. articles against the government　D. stories about government officials

( ) 5. In what order did these events take place in Lu Xun's life?
a. The government stopped him from publishing books.
b. He wrote *Diary of a Madman*.　c. His father became ill.
d. He moved to shanghai.　e. His writhings were put into textbooks.
A. c-a-b-d-e　B. c-b-d-a-e　C. a-c-d-b-e　D. a-d-b-c-e

阅读理解 E

体裁：记叙文　词数：296　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Famous author and cartoonist Tsai Chih-chung, better known as C.C. Tsai in the West, may already be 73 this year, but he has no plans to slow down or live a more "normal" life.

2 The artist keeps a special schedule. He goes to bed at 5 p.m. and wakes at 1 a.m. He then works till around 2 p.m.

3 "When you are truly focused, everything is silent, as if you are the only thing in existence (存在) in the world. Time seems to slow down. This is why I enjoy getting out of bed in the middle of the night," says Tsai, who was in Shanghai last month for the launch (发行) of the English edition (版本) of his works on ancient Chinese philosophy (哲学).

4 "I can create a book in no more than five days," he says. "We cartoonists don't work like novelists who have to write one word after another. We create in our mind a complete image in the blink of an eye."

5 Despite his age, Tsai claims that he still works for hours, and all that sitting hardly gets to him. In fact, his goal now is to complete 500 new books in five years!

6 "I just completed a new series on Buddhism (佛教) and made two animation (动画) films, and I plan to start a new series about Eastern wisdom," he says.

7 Born in 1948 in Chang Hwa county in Taiwan, Tsai has been creating comic books on ancient Chinese classics that have won popularity (流行) around the world since 1984. His works have been translated into 26 different languages, with more than 50 million copies sold worldwide.

8 "I created a new type in China," Tsai tells China Daily. "Nobody tried to show Chinese classics the way I did—by using simple storytelling and cartoon images."

( ) 1. How long does Tsai spend in sleeping every day?
A. 5 hours.　B. 6 hours.　C. 7 hours.　D. 8 hours.

( ) 2. Tsai enjoys getting up in the middle of the night for the reason that_____.
A. it's a perfect time for him to focus on his creation
B. he has kept a special schedule since he was a child
C. someone wakes him up in the middle of the night
D. he has got enough rest in the daytime

( ) 3. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined phrase "in the blink of an eye"?
A. 一双眼睛　B. 一眨眼　C. 目不转睛　D. 闭上眼睛

( ) 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Cartoonists have to write one word after another like novelists.
B. Tsai prefers to sitting all day long for his age.
C. A new series about Eastern wisdom will be created by Tsai soon.
D. Tsai's creations have become popular around the world since 1948.

( ) 5. We can describe Tsai as a_____ cartoonist.
A. perfect　B. lazy　C. tireless　D. careless

阅读填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：232　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. Bluebirds have given meaning to Larson's life.
B. It's true that the work of Larson is successful.
C. The population of bluebirds has increased quickly.
D. However, he turned it into full-time work later.
E. Bluebirds usually live in dead or nearly-dead trees.
F. Larson saw a bluebird going in and out of a dead tree around his house.

Al Larson is also known as the "Bluebird Man". He first began his work of love after he read a passage in National Geographic. __1__ Then he started to fix up little boxes that could serve as homes for bluebirds. His work is helpful. It shows building birdhouses can help to control their falling populations.

At first, he started the work as a hobby to spend time in his retirement. __2__ After almost forty years of experience, he has recorded over 30,000 bluebirds, thanks to the 350 birdhouses that he has built across southwest Idaho. He often travels over 5,000 miles to check on all of his boxes during the summer nesting season.

__3__ Their population began to drop after the invention of the electric chainsaw (链锯) in the 1920s. It made it easier for people to cut down dead trees. Cutting down dead trees broke bluebirds' homes. The use of pesticides (农药) caused an uncertain future for the bluebirds in Idaho.

__4__ It has shown us that if we take a moment to understand the needs of a kind of animal, we'll find a way to deal with the problem.

Now that he is about 100 years old, Larson shows no signs of slowing down, what's more, his encouraging story has been turned into the Emmy award-nominated movie (艾美奖提名电影) *Bluebird Man*.

"Larson is a living example of how much one person can achieve when he sets his mind on a task. But he's also an example of the ad vantages (有利条件) that a project like this can have for people," filmmaker Matthew Podolsky said, "__5__"

And they are truly the secret to his long.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. show a gift for doing sth.

2. be forced to

【活学活用】

1. He showed a gift for writing and translating and he even wrote several books, although none was popular. (阅读理解 D, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】show a gift for doing sth. 意为 “展现出做某事的天赋”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个表示某人有某种天赋的句子。

_____

2. He was forced to write his articles using false names. (阅读理解 D, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】be forced to 意为 “被迫做”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个表示不情愿做某事的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

Here they arrived in India, but something romantic happened. And they had to travel by an elephant, do you think that traveling by an elephant can help Mr. Fogg catch the next ship? Why?

Chapter 3 In India (2)

In the middle of the procession, a group of warriors (勇士) carried the body of a dead prince. Behind them, two priests were pulling a beautiful girl.

Passepartout was shocked. "What are they doing?" he cried.

"It's the custom (风俗)," their guide explained. "When a prince dies, his wife must die too, so they can go to heaven together."

"Tomorrow, Princess Aouda will be burned to death beside her husband."

Passepartout was horrified. Even Phileas Fogg, who let nothing disturb (打扰) him, seemed upset.

"I have twelve hours to spare," he observed (观察). "Let's save her."

By nightfall (黄昏), the procession had reached a small temple. The princess was locked firmly inside. Everything seemed hopeless, until Passepartout had an idea...

Next morning, Prince Aouda was laid beside her husband. Then the priests lit a huge fire, watched by a silent crowd. Suddenly, the air filled with screams. Some people even flung themselves to the ground. The dead prince was sitting up.

His ghostly (幽灵的) figure rose through the smoke and grasped (抓) Princess Aouda in his arms. Then he strode off into the jungle.

"Let's go!" the ghost called to Fogg. It was Passepartout, who had disguised (伪装) himself as the prince. Fogg and his friend chased after them, dodging (避开) bullets and arrows (弓箭) as they ran to safety.

Reading:

"who let nothing disturb him" 是插入句，附属于前面的 "Phileas Fogg"，在表达上起一定的辅助作用。除本身不作任何句子成分外，其具体用法跟定语从句类似。而句子后半部分的动词 "seemed" 则不受其影响，其主语依旧是 "Phileas Fogg"。

strode (stride) off: 大步走

* 各种关于 "走" 的表达：

stagger (蹒跚); plod (迈着艰难的脚步行走；跋涉); loiter (游荡；闲逛); stride (大步走); stray (走离；迷失); strut (昂头阔步); ramble lurk (潜行); creep (爬行); stroll (闲逛；溜达); trudge (艰难地走；吃力地走

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. What was the custom they met in India?

2. How did Passepartout save Prince Aouda?

Topic 6 Health & Diet

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：说明文　词数：210　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

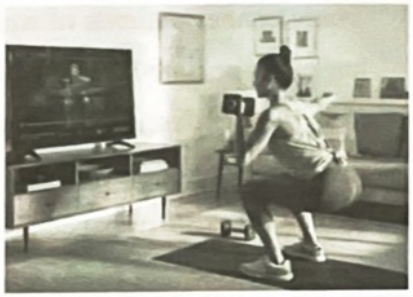
The UK government said a third of the world's food was wasted. It said this high level was "unacceptable". Over 7 million tons of food is __1__ in the UK every year. A politician (政治家) said, "One third of food is __2__ or wasted in the world." The government talked about solutions (解决法案) __3__ the food waste problem. Firstly, schools can raise __4__ awareness (意识) about it from a young age. Secondly, supermarkets can sell vegetables they __5__ away because they are the "wrong" shapes. Finally, "sell-by" dates and "best before" labels (标签) need to __6__. Good food is thrown away because of these labels.

The politician said throwing away __7__ food was socially and environmentally unacceptable. He said, "People are going __8__ and using food is being wasted." He added that, "Environmentally, it is a __9__, because energy and resources are wasted." He said food ends up rotting (腐烂) in landfill (垃圾填埋场) and produces a climate-changing gas. He also asked supermarkets to sell vegetable that have a funny __10__. He said, "It's ridiculous (荒谬的) that good vegetables are wasted simply because they're a funny shape."

(　　) 1. A. found	B. wasted	C. made	D. produced
(　　) 2. A. accepted	B. eaten	C. lost	D. given
(　　) 3. A. of	B. to	C. about	D. for
(　　) 4. A. children's	B. adults'	C. teachers'	D. scientists'
(　　) 5. A. put	B. give	C. throw	D. break
(　　) 6. A. write	B. change	C. correct	D. send
(　　) 7. A. too little	B. a few	C. a little	D. too much
(　　) 8. A. hungry	B. tired	C. thirsty	D. angry
(　　) 9. A. disaster	B. dream	C. truth	D. failure
(　　) 10. A. colour	B. smell	C. shape	D. feed

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：251　难度：★★☆☆☆　限时：7MIN



This is not a diet. It's a simple way to lose weight. And you don't even have to give up the food you love or join a gym. You just follow some habits that thin people have. Keep them, and you'll become thin.

(1) Wake-up

When you wake up in the morning, sit up slowly without using your hands. With legs straight out, bend (弯曲) forward until you feel sore in your back. It will burn about 10 calories (热量单位：卡路里).

(2) Start with soup

When you have a meal, order a clear soup, and have it before having the main food. In this way, you'll feel fuller, so you'll eat less when the main food comes.

(3) An apple (or more) a day

Apples are full of fiber (纤维) and water, so your stomach will want less. The study shows that people who eat at least three apples a day lose weight.

(4) Stand up and walk around

Every time you use the mobile phone, stand up and walk around. Heavy people sit on average (平均) two and a half hours more each day than thin people. This skill is very important as standing up and walking around will burn 50 or more calories.

Use these skills, and you will have a big weight loss.

( ) 1. What should we have first if we want to eat less main food?

A. Ice cream.　B. Soup.　C. Salad.　D. Cheese.

( ) 2. Why does eating apples make one's stomach want less food?

A. Because apples are full of fiber and water.　B. Because apples are sour.

C. Because apples are delicious.　D. Because only apples are filled with calories.

( ) 3. Which of the following may the author disagree?

A. Sitting up slowly without using your hands helps burn calories.

B. Eating apples every day is good for people's health.

C. You have to join a gym if you want to lose weight.

D. It's good to walk around while talking on the mobile phone.

( ) 4. What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To give some advice on how to lose weight.

B. To advise people to eat apples every day.

C. To tell people how to enjoy a better life.

D. To advise people to give up bad habits.

( ) 5. In which part of a newspaper would you most probably read the passage?

A. Shopping.　B. Teaching.　C. Family.　D. Health.

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：257　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 Many cancer patients of mine had almost no hope of returning back to a normal life. This leads me to think about the question of how our lifestyle has changed greatly over the centuries and how we can keep away from cancer. Now, let's look at how to reduce the risks of cancer.

(1) Eat less sweet food.

2 Why? Because it can help with the development of tumors (瘤) in the body.

(2) Choose fresh farm foods.

3 Fresh farm foods have the advantage of having been grown in a healthy way. The fruits and vegetables are not polluted and the meat is healthy.

(3) Drink green tea.

4 It seems that drinking green tea has stopped many kinds of cancer.

(4) Don't become too fat.

5 Being too fat adds the risks of developing cancer, even more if you have a lot of fat around your waist.

(5) Do some regular physical activities.

6 Doing some sports may have some benefits (好处) against certain types of cancer.

(6) Eat red meat about 500g per week.

7 It has been known as one important cause of some cancers, but don't refuse it completely because it's also a very good source (来源) of many important nutrients.

(7) About drinking wine.

8 Drink only one glass of wine for women and two glasses for men and none for pregnant women (孕妇)!

(8) Have salt only 5g per day.

9 It seems that salt is one of the major causes of stomach cancer.

10 All in all, please eat the right food and live the right life.

( ) 1. What do you think the writer's job is?

A. A teacher.　B. A worker.　C. A farmer.　D. A doctor.

( ) 2. The underlined word "nutrients" may mean _____.

A. 维生素　B. 脂肪　C. 营养素　D. 矿物质

( ) 3. Why should we choose the fresh farm foods?

A. Because they are very cheap.　B. Because they are grown in a healthy way.

C. Because they are polluted.　D. Because they have stopped many kinds of cancer.

( ) 4. According to the passage, if your _____ is too fat, you will be more dangerous.

A. foot　B. waist　C. face　D. arm

( ) 5. From the passage, what shouldn't we do?

A. Drink green tea.　B. Do some regular physical activities.

C. Eat red meat about 500g per week.　D. Have salt more than 5g per day.

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：310　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 There is no such thing as a "safe" level of drinking, with increased drinking of alcohol (酒精) connected with poorer brain health, according to a new study.

2 Researchers from the University of Oxford studied the relationship between the self-reported alcohol intake (摄入) of some 25,000 people in the UK, and their brain scans. The researchers noted that drinking had an effect on the brain's gray matter (大脑灰质)-regions in the brain that make up "important bits where information is dealt with," according to Anya Topiwala, a researcher at Oxford. "The more people drank, the less the volume (体积) of their gray matter," Topiwala said.

3 "Brain volume reduces with age and more seriously with dementia (痴呆). Smaller brain volume also predicts worse performance on memory testing," she explained. "While alcohol only made a small contribution to this (0.8%), it was a greater contribution than other 'changeable' risk factors (因素)," she said, explaining that changeable risk factors are "ones you can do something about, in contrast to (与……相反) aging."

4 The team also studied whether certain drinking patterns, beverage (饮料) types and other health conditions made a difference to the damage of alcohol on brain health. They found that there was no "safe" level of drinking-meaning that drinking any amount of alcohol was worse than not drinking it. They also found no evidence (证据) that the type of drink-such as wine, spirits or beer-affected the harm done to the brain. However, high blood pressure, obesity (肥胖症) or binge-drinking (酗酒), could put people at higher risk, researchers added.

( ) 1. The underlined part "poorer brain health" in Paragraph one refers to _____.

A. the brain volume increases　B. the risk of dementia increases

C. the memory of a person becomes weak　D. the brain's gray matter reduces

( ) 2. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Drinking can cause a memory loss.

B. Alcohol can make a person look older.

C. The damage of alcohol to human brain is actually not a big deal.

D. The decrease of brain volume is connected with age and dementia.

( ) 3. The followings could put our health at higher risk EXCEPT _____.

A. doing brain scans　B. having high blood pressure

C. being too fat　D. drinking too much alcohol

( ) 4. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

A. you can't drink wine if you don't feel well

B. we'd better keep away from alcohol to keep fit

C. low alcohol drinks are not harmful to our bodies

D. healthy people can drink lots of alcohol

( ) 5. The passage probably comes from a _____.

A. science fiction　B. science magazine　C. news report　D. guide book

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：310　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 Most of the delicious fruits we eat today might not look or taste like their wild ancestors (祖先) at all. They are popular after going through many rounds of development over a long period of time in different parts of the world.

2 Tomatoes were first grown in the western parts of South America. Though the Spanish and Italians began eating tomatoes in the 18th century, the British and Americans continue to avoid them because people believed that tomatoes are poisonous. After that, it took until the 19th century for Americans to begin using it in cooking. Tomatoes were only used as decorative plants in gardens in China until the early 1900s. Since then it has quickly become a popular kitchen main stay in China.

3 Peaches are a very old plant. Surprisingly they have the same outer skin as fossils (化石) from over 2.5 million years ago. Ancient peach stones discovered in China prove that peaches were in China at least 7000 years ago. People have worked for centuries to create the modern peach. Peaches became what we eat today as a result of efforts to change the fruit into a larger and sweeter fruit with a much smaller stone.

4 Watermelon is one of the most common fruits during the hot summer. The pink juicy and delicious part covered by a hard skin is also the result of centuries of continuous development. In the 7th century Indians had already begun to plant watermelons which made their way to China in the 10th century. Watermelons reproduced quickly because they had a large number of seeds. They were, however, smaller and less sweet than modern melons. Fruits with fewer seeds and more juice were developed in the 17th century as a result of European farmers experiments. That is how we ended up with the delicious watermelon today.

( ) 1. Why is the first paragraph written?

A. To lead in the topic.　B. To present the numbers.

C. To shock the readers.　D. To show the latest results.

( ) 2. What does "poisonous" most probably mean in Chinese?

A. 有益的　B. 有毒的　C. 健康的　D. 美味的

( ) 3. Which of the following may be true according to the text?

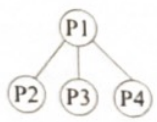
A. Da Vinci (1452-1519) the Italian painter could eat tomatoes.

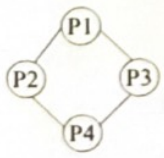
B. Newton (1641-1727) the English physicist could enjoy tomatoes.

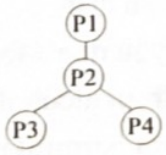
C. Zheng He (1371-1433) the Ming explorer could eat peaches.

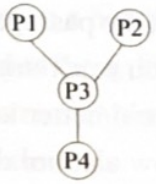
D. Li Bai (701-762) the romantic poet might enjoy watermelons.

( ) 4. What is the structure of the text? (P-Paragraph)

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

( ) 5. What is the best title of the text?

A. The Delicious Fruits　B. The Wild Plants

C. The Development of Tomatoes　D. From Wild Plants to Pleasing Fruits

阅读理解E

体裁：说明文　词数：277　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 Many people travel to different places in the world by air. Usually it takes a long time, perhaps half a day, for passengers to stay in the plane. So airlines (航空公司) offer passengers food. But it is common that they feel bad about food taste. Do you agree?

2 To solve this problem, airlines try hard to improve their food. They would like to do so because they don't want to lose customers.

3 However, according to scientific research, part of the reason why plane food tastes bad is that at high altitude (海拔) we can not taste things as well as we do on the ground. Also scientists have found that our noses become very dry even before a plane takes off. As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure (气压) reduces one third of the sensibility (感觉) of our taste buds (味蕾). So our taste buds become senseless. The sad fact, however, is that our noses don't know it.

4 All of these helps explain why food on the plane tastes so bad. They also help explain why airlines choose to offer passengers salty and spicy (辛辣的) food. Without doing so, the food would be tasteless.

5 Now there are many researches on this. According to one of them, some volunteers are asked to lie with their feet higher than their heads for weeks. And scientists write down their feelings about food taste.

6 Though scientists try their best, it is not as easy as they thought. Because they can't deal with the special environment successfully, such as the change in air pressure, making food taste good is still hard for them.

( ) 1. In Paragraph 2, "this problem" means _____.
A. passengers stay long in the plane　B. food on the plane tastes bad
C. passengers have no food to eat　D. food on the plane is expensive

( ) 2. What do airlines do to solve this problem?
A. Get more customers.　B. Offer more food.
C. Improve their food.　D. Reduce the ticket price.

( ) 3. As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure reduces _____ of the sensibility of our taste buds.
A. half　B. one third　C. one fourth　D. one fifth

( ) 4. Why do scientists feel it hard to make food on the plane taste good?
A. The volunteers don't know about food taste.
B. The volunteers don't understand them.
C. They can't find enough volunteers.
D. They can't deal with the special environment successfully.

( ) 5. What is the best title of the passage?
A. Taste of Airplane Food　B. Airplane Travel
C. Scientific Research on Noses　D. The Change in Air Pressure

任务 3

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：345　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. Best of all, you can grow your own!
B. So it's better to eat more vegetables and fruit in our daily life.
C. That's not so good for you, or for the planet.
D. Food that you grow yourself is always fresh.
E. If you have a large garden, growing your own is easy.
F. You can control what goes on and into the food you eat.

Experts in nutrition suggest that we should eat at least five different kinds of vegetables and fruit a day. They are very necessary for our health and help our bodies work well. They can help reduce the risk of getting ill. There are a lot of vegetables and fruit to choose from and they taste delicious. __1__

It's easy to buy our food from the local supermarket, so why do we go to the trouble of growing our own? Here are several good reasons:

__2__ You can pick and eat it at once. When you have tried it, you will agree that vegetables and fruit that are eaten straight from the garden taste better than anything you can buy in a supermarket.

You may want to cut down on your "food miles"—the distance that a product has travelled before it reaches your kitchen. Many food packages are flown halfway across the earth. __3__

Homegrown food is likely to be healthier. Food producers often use fertilizers (化肥) and pesticides (农药) which can end up in your food. If you grow your own, things are different. __4__ You might also choose to grow some traditional vegetables and fruit. These often have more of the vitamins, minerals and protein that keep you healthy.

__5__ And you can grow your own even if you only have a small backyard or a balcony. Some food can grow well in pots, including lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes and carrots. You can recycle plastic bottles and cups to grow something. Just make sure there are holes for drainage (排水) and a small plate under them to catch drops of water.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. lose weight
2. have a big weight loss
3. lead sb. to do sth.
4. keep away from

【活学活用】

1. It's a simple way to lose weight. (阅读理解 A, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】lose weight 意为"减肥"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个关于减肥的句子。

_____

2. Use these skills, and you will have a big weight loss. (阅读理解 A, Para. 6)

【句型点拨】have a big weight loss 意为"减肥"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个关于减肥的句子。

_____

3. This leads me to think about the question of how our lifestyle has changed greatly over the centuries and how we can keep away from cancer. (阅读理解 B, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】lead sb. to do sth. 意为"带领某人做某事"；keep away from 意为"远离"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个关于建议远离垃圾食品的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

Here they arrived in Hong Kong, but did they catch the ship to Japan?

Chapter 4 In Hong Kong (1)

At Allahabad, Fogg gave the elephant to their guide and jumped on a train. But Fix had reported Passepartout's fight at the temple. As they arrived in Calcutta (加尔各答：印度城市), Fogg and Passepartout were grabbed by police and taken to the court. Fogg and Passepartout faced a week in jail. The poor butler felt terrible. Then Fogg offered the court two thousand pounds.

"Very well," said the judge (法官). "You may go free for now. But we'll keep the money if you don't return."

Fogg caught his next ship, to Hong Kong, with an hour to spare.

Fix was furious (狂怒的). "But Hong Kong belongs to Britain," he thought. "I can arrest Fogg there."

Princess Aouda, who hoped to find her cousin in Hong Kong, went too. When the ship stopped for coal (煤) in Singapore, Fogg and the princess went for a carriage ride.

They drove past pepper (胡椒) plants and nutmeg (肉豆蔻) trees, grinning (咧嘴笑) monkeys and grimacing (扮鬼脸的) tigers.

Near the end of the voyage, the ship battled against a raging wind. Fogg remained perfectly calm, but Passepartout was in a panic. "We'll miss our next ship, I know it!"

Reading:

face v. 面临

caught (catch)：常见意为"抓住"，但是当 catch 和交通工具搭配时，如本文"catch his next ship"，这时 catch 是"追赶，赶上"的意思

miss：常见意为"思念"，用作动词，或者加于人名之前表示"女士"；但当 miss 与交通工具连用时意"为错过"

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，翻译下列句子。

1. As they arrived in Calcutta, Fogg and Passepartout were grabbed by police and taken to the court.

_____

_____

2. Princess Aouda, who hoped to find her cousin in Hong Kong, went too.

_____

_____

Topic 7 School & Education

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：记叙文 词数：282 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：8MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

A policy (政策) to provide free education for children under the age of 15 has been carried out in the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture (凉山彝族自治州) since 2015. By the end of 2019, the Sichuan provincial government has invested (投资) nearly two billion yuan (30 million U. S. dollars) into building new __1__, hiring more teachers and buying nutritious food for school canteens.

Shen Deping, principal of Wenchang Middle School in Yuexi County, said the school now has over 3,000 students, and about one third are from extremely impoverished (极度贫困的) __2__. These students __3__ pay money for school and other fees. In addition, the government gives them some money every month for living.

Shen said some of his students live with only one __4__ or even live by themselves. Without proper guidance at home, it's __5__ for the school alone to keep them on the right direction after graduation. Shen and his staff __6__ an office to help these students deal with their worry and other emotion (情绪) problems and regularly __7__ them career advice.

About 52 percent of Liangshan's population belongs to the Yi ethnic minority group (彝族). Most of the preschool-age (学龄前) children there only __8__ the Yi language. To get higher education and start a career more easily, a bilingual (会两种语言的) educational system has been introduced to the area in the 1970s.

In 2018, the government emphasized (强调) the importance of bilingual teaching methods again. Even in kindergartens, each class is made up of two __9__ from both Han and Yi ethnic groups.

The Communication University of China made a language __10__ for the students in Grade 1 in Liangshan in December 2019. The result showed a 99 percent qualified rate (合格率) for the children's Mandarin (普通话) development level.

( ) 1.	A. parks	B. schools	C. hospitals	D. libraries
( ) 2.	A. countries	B. cities	C. schools	D. families
( ) 3.	A. shouldn't	B. have to	C. don't have to	D. mustn't
( ) 4.	A. brother	B. teacher	C. classmate	D. parent
( ) 5.	A. easy	B. happy	C. simple	D. difficult
( ) 6.	A. set up	B. take up	C. make up	D. look up
( ) 7.	A. write	B. listen	C. offer	D. follow
( ) 8.	A. say	B. talk	C. ask	D. speak
( ) 9.	A. students	B. teachers	C. parents	D. workers
( ) 10.	A. test	B. exam	C. question	D. problem

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：259　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Only a year after receiving their first music lessons, 16 teenagers from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (青藏高原) gave their first concert at a theater in Shanghai recently. During the 90-minute performance on Nov 21, the students danced, played the piano and traditional musical instruments, and sang in both Mandarin and Tibetan.

2 For the performers from Jiuzhi county in the Guoluo Tibetan autonomous prefecture (自治州), Qinghai province, traveling to Shanghai was also the first time they had been on a plane. Many audience members praised the performance, with one saying he was immediately transported to the plateau when the teenagers started singing in their simple style.

3 Much of the credit for the students' achievements can be given to their teacher, Zhao Xingzhou, who has helped his students tune into their musical talents. "Mr. Zhao planted the seed of music in our hearts and I hope I can continue singing and perhaps one day become a professional singer," said Tenzin Kunsang, 13, who played the piano and sang at the concert. She said she has always loved to sing, but had no idea of music theory and technique until Zhao came to the school.

4 Zhao, who was assigned from Shanghai to Jiuzhi county to support local education, said it was a great opportunity to show the students that music can lead them from their remote mountain homes to a wider world.

5 "More importantly, I hope that music can continue to broaden their minds and shape their characters," said Zhao, 59. "When they meet with failure in the future, music will offer them comfort," he added.

( ) 1. Which was NOT mentioned in Paragraph 1?
A. How long the performance lasted.
B. What the performance was about.
C. Where the performers come from.
D. How teenagers felt about the concert.

( ) 2. How did the audience probably feel about the performance?
A. They were surprised.
B. They felt very warm.
C. They were satisfied.
D. They were a little unhappy.

( ) 3. What did Tenzin Kunsang think of Mr. Zhao?
A. He made students' school life full of activities.
B. He offered 16 students a stage of art performance.
C. He let music enter the hearts of students in local areas.
D. He has made great contributions to the musical education.

( ) 4. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Traditional music is more popular with the audience.
B. Music will make a great difference to the students' growth.
C. Zhao became the first volunteer teacher to Jiuzhi county.
D. The remote areas of Qinghai Province are in need of teachers.

( ) 5. What's the best title of the passage?
A. Teacher Pitches in for Tibetan Music Students
B. Zhao Xingzhou, A Great Teacher
C. Poor, Lovely and Lucky Tibetan Music Students
D. Music Change the Tibetan Students

阅读理解 B

体裁：记叙文　词数：234　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Japanese students work very hard but many are unhappy, because they feel heavy pressures from their parents. Most students are always told to study hard so that they can live a wonderful life. However, many of the students have tried very hard at school but have failed their exams. These students feel sad, and they don't want to go to school anymore. They easily become dropouts. Such students may join the groups of trouble-makers and turn to crime (犯罪).

2 Though most Japanese parents are worried about their children, they do not help them in any way. Many parents feel that they are not able to help their children and it is the teachers' job to help their children. A lot of parents also send their children to other schools in evenings or on weekends, but these only help the students to pass their exams and never teach the students how to understand life and the world.

3 Many Japanese schools usually have rules about everything, from the students' hair to their clothes and the things in their schoolbags. Many child psychologists (心理学家) now think that the rules are too strict and harmful to the feelings of the students. Almost 40% of the students said that no one had taught them how to get on with others, how to tell right from wrong, or how to show love for others, even for their parents.

( ) 1. How are Japanese students nowadays?

A. They work hard and all of them are happy.

B. Parents give them heavy pressures.

C. Parents can offer a lot of help to their children.

D. They are unhappy because they have to work hard.

( ) 2. The meaning of the underlined word "dropouts" are those who _____.

A. make troubles in and out of schools　B. stay home instead of being at school

C. try hard but always fails in the exams　D. lose hope and give up some of their subjects

( ) 3. In Japanese schools, _____.

A. most of the students become dropouts

B. teachers only teach them how to study better

C. there are rules about many things, like clothing, hairstyle and so on

D. only strict rules are helpful for students

( ) 4. According to the passage, it's necessary to teach students _____.

A. to show love and care for others　B. how to study better than before

C. how to follow the school rules　D. how to avoid troubles

( ) 5. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

A. The Trouble in Japanese Schools　B. The Problems of Japanese Students

C. Education in Japan　D. The Pressures on the Students in Japan

阅读理解 C

体裁：记叙文　词数：333　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7min

1 I didn't know what to think because of all the pressure, like from school, from my parents, and the pressure from myself. At school it seems like the teachers just give me a hard time because of my skin tone (肤色). When I told my mom about this, she said that's not true. So my mom and I had a meeting with the teachers and they said that's crazy, we would never do such a thing.

2 My parents give me pressure all the time. Actually, my whole family gives me pressure. Sometimes it's so much that I just want to say "shut up" or "leave me alone please". The pressure they give me is mostly about school. They are always telling me how important school is, which I know already, but I don't need to hear it all the time. It makes me mad.

3 The pressure I put on myself is mostly my fault, because this problem went away for a long time but it came back. I don't know from what, but it came back. I guess you can call it a stomach pain that goes away for a long time but comes back unexpectedly. When I told my mom, I tried and tried to tell her what it was, but I didn't know what it was. So she took me to a counselor (辅导员), but she said something I didn't want to hear.

4 One day I went to the school counselor and she said maybe it's from school and that was it. That could explain why. I wasn't doing so well.

5 Now Mrs. A checked on me and we sat down and talked for at least 20 or 30 minutes.

6 She asked me how it was going and I said fine. In school, my grades went up and also my self-esteem (自尊心). The relations with my teachers are better and the relation with my mom is excellent. Thanks Mrs. A, you helped me.

( ) 1. According to the passage, how many aspects did the pressure come from?

A. Only one.　B. Two.　C. Three.　D. Four.

( ) 2. The writer felt _____ when her parents told her to work hard at her lessons.

A. happy　B. relaxed　C. angry　D. interested

( ) 3. Who was Mrs. A according to the passage?

A. Her mother.　B. The school counselor.

C. Her teacher.　D. Her friend.

( ) 4. The writer got better _____.

A. after the counselor talked with her for about half an hour

B. when she had taken the advice of the teacher

C. after she had a meeting with the teachers

D. with the help of the school counselor

( ) 5. The writer _____.

A. didn't get on well with her teacher　B. liked school very much

C. often gave her teacher a hard time　D. did badly in all subjects

阅读理解 D

体裁：记叙文　词数：223　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Children in the Eixample area of Barcelona, Spain have a new way to get to school on Fridays—they ride to school. Last September, a group of five children began biking to school with their parents on Fridays. Soon the group grew to 150 or more. The program is called "bicibús" or bike bus.

2 The Eixample bike bus begins around 8:25 every Friday morning. The path it will follow is always posted ahead of time, so everyone knows where to join. The bicibús starts off with just a few students and parents, with more and more joining as it travels along.

3 Most kids ride their bikes, but others use skates. Instead of riding in bike-ways or on sidewalks (人行道), the bicibús takes over the whole street. With music playing and bike bells ringing, the bicibús feels like a party.

4 Being able to ride with a large group of kids is a big part of the fun. Nine-year-old María Pitarch says, "The best part of the bicibús is that we ride along and pick up my friends and we ride together."

5 The Eixample bicibús goes to several schools. When students reach their school, they leave the bus and park their bikes. Some parents have made the bicibús the way they get to work on Fridays.

(　) 1. Children in Eixample go to school _____ on Fridays last September.

A. by bus.　B. on foot.　C. by car.　D. by bike.

(　) 2. The underlined words "ahead of" means "_____" in Chinese.

A. 提前　B. 置后　C. 拖延　D. 浪费

(　) 3. How do children feel when they take part in the activity?

A. Surprised.　B. Tired.　C. Nervous.　D. Happy.

(　) 4. What can we know from the passage?

A. The bike bus begins at 8:25 every morning.

B. All children should ride a bike to school.

C. The children ride to school with music playing.

D. The children all study at the same school.

(　) 5. "_____" should be the best title of the passage.

A. What is Bicibus　B. How to Ride a Bike

C. A New Way to Get Together　D. Kids Bike to School in Spain

阅读理解 E

体裁：记叙文　词数：365　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：8MIN

1 Schools have been advising parents and students on how to use games consoles (游戏机) to log into online classes while children are learning at home during England's coronavirus (新冠肺炎) lockdown, as an alternative (替代物) to a laptop.

2 Many have posted instructions on social media, with Oasis Academy Clarksfield in Oldham saying an Xbox or PlayStation could be used if people are "struggling for enough devices at home" as they posed the steps on social media.

3 Meanwhile, Woodgate Primary in Birmingham said last week families could collect keyboards from the school, if their child did not have a laptop or other device to work from, but does have a game console they can use to access (使用) remote learning. One academy trust leader has suggested pupils turn to game consoles after announcing (宣布) government-provided laptops were not good enough.

4 Professor Geoff Barton said the union had heard of pupils using games consoles to access educational resources online right from the start of the pandemic "because there haven't been enough laptops for them to use". He also said this was a "creative" solution, but every child still needed access to a dedicated (专用的) laptop or tablet.

5 "While we know that the government has been preparing devices for schools, its response was sluggish and it is now trying to make up for lost time," he said. "There is still a gap between the number of devices that are needed and the number available, and the digital divide has been a huge and ongoing problem throughout the course of the pandemic (流行病)."

6 The Department for Education said it planned to buy 300,000 more laptops and tablets, bringing the total number purchased (购买) to support remote learning to 1. 3 million.

7 Gavin Williamson, the education secretary, said: "These additional devices, on top of the 100,000 delivered last week, add to the significant (重大意义的) support we are making available to help schools provide high-quality online learning, as we know they have been doing."

8 Mr Barton, from the ASCL, said: "While we welcome the extra laptops and tablets announced today, it is pretty poor that nearly a year after this crisis (危机) began we are only now inching up (缓升) to the number of devices that are needed."

( ) 1. Games consoles are advising to be used to _____ by schools.
A. have fun　B. log into online classes
C. play at home　D. replace laptops

( ) 2. What did Woodgate Primary School provide for families?
A. Laptop.　B. Xboxes.　C. PlayStations.　D. Keyboards.

( ) 3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Only games consoles can be used to access remote learning.
B. The government has enough devices for schools.
C. Although having games consoles, you still need a laptop or tablet for remote learning.
D. Because too many games consoles are used to access remote learning, the government encourages students to use laptops instead.

( ) 4. What does the underlined word "sluggish" mean in Chinese?

A. 迟缓的　　B. 固执的　　C. 愚蠢的　　D. 蛮横的

( ) 5. The main idea of the passage is _____.

A. games consoles can replace laptops on remote learning

B. pupils told to use PlayStation or Xbox to log into school

C. the government has been preparing devices for schools to provide high-quality online learning

D. why online learning needs games consoles

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：220　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. He thinks MOOCs have both advantages and disadvantages.

B. All you need is a computer and the Internet.

C. MOOCs can teach you many subjects.

D. Lisa Jadwin teaches literature and writing at a college in New York.

E. She says some students can learn very well from talks and discussion groups.

F. Can MOOCs be used in subjects like arts or philosophy (哲学)?

Do you know what a MOOC is? MOOC is short for Massive Open Online Course.

Thousands of people can take a MOOC at the same time. You can be anywhere in the world to take it. __1__ For years, many colleges have had classes online. MOOCs are always used in subjects like computer science and engineering. __2__

Scott Anderson teaches philosophy at a university in Canada. __3__ He says, "When students take some lessons, they needn't be present to hear and get them." He says more and more students in MOOCs can mean less communication between them and the teachers.

He also gives two ways to solve this problem—adding more teachers and making online discussion groups.

__4__ She says online education has more weaknesses for her subjects. She says, "What lost in online education is face-to-face communication. But the teaching of literature needs that. __5__ However, she believes that hybrid (混合的) courses work best."

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. keep sb. on the right direction
2. It is / was a great opportunity to do sth.
3. too+ *adj.* / *adv.* + to do sth.

【活学活用】

1. Without proper guidance at home, it's difficult for the school alone to keep them on the right direction after graduation. (完形填空, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】keep sb. on the right direction 意为"使某人步入正轨"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用"keep sb. on the right direction"写一个关于"学校生活"话题的句子。

_____

2. Zhao, who was assigned from Shanghai to Jiuzhi county to support local education, said it was a great opportunity to show the students that music can lead them from their remote mountain homes to a wider world. (阅读理解 A, Para. 4)

【句型点拨】It is/was a great opportunity to do sth. 表示"是一个做某事的大好机会"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用"It is/was a great opportunity to do sth."写一个关于"学校生活"话题的句子。

_____

3. Many child psychologists now think that the rules are too strict and harmful to the feelings of the students. (阅读理解 B, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】句型"too+ *adj.* / *adv.* + to do sth."意为"太……以致不能做某事"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用"too+ *adj.* / *adv.* + to do sth."写一个关于"学校生活"话题的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

They had already arrived in HK, luckily the ship for Japan had not left yet, but the detective made troubles for them, what did he do?

Chapter 4 In Hong Kong (2)

In the end, they reached Hong Kong one day late. Fogg had missed his next ship, which was to Yokohama (横滨：日本城市) in Japan.

"I knew it!" cried Passepartout.

Fix was delighted. "Now Fogg's stuck here and I can arrest him!" But luck was not on Fix's side.

It turned out that the ship to Yokohama had also been delayed, so Fogg hadn't missed it at all. Even worse, Fix's arrest papers still hadn't arrived.

Fix was desperate (令人绝望的). Somehow, he had to keep Fogg in Hong Kong until the papers came.

Fogg booked a hotel for that night and set off to find Aouda's cousin. He sent Passepartout to reserve (预定) three cabins on their ship.

On the quay, Passepartout heard that the ship was sailing that very evening—and so did Fix.

"I must find my master!" the butler cried. But Fix invited him to a smoky inn (客栈) for a drink first.

"I'm a detective (警探) and your master (主人) is a thief!" declared (声称) Fix, at the inn.

"Nonsense!" said Passepartout.

"Fogg mustn't know his ship sails tonight," thought Fix and bought the butler several drinks.

Before long, Passepartout was snoring and Fix had slipped away.

Reading:

turn out：原来 / 竟然如何

book v: 预定

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. What did the inspector Fix do for Passepartout? And why?

Topic 8 Sport & Entertainment

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：说明文　词数：282　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Ping-pong, or table tennis is very popular in China.It might seem like an ordinary game to play with friends or family. __1__ it holds a special place in China-US relations, as it has helped both countries get along for the last 50 years. This has __2__ "ping-pong diplomacy (乒乓外交)".

Judy Hoarfrost was just 15 years old when she __3__ from the US to China as part of a nine-member table tennis team. The year was 1971,and for the previous (之前的) 20 years, relations between China and the US had been __4__.

But as the team __5__ around China, things started warming up. Hoarfrost even got to meet then-Premier Zhou Enlai. "The most memorable moment was that Zhou was shaking hands __6__ me and looking into my eyes," Hoarfrost told China Daily. "You have opened a new page in Sino-US relationships," Zhou told the team.

Players from both countries believed strongly in the idea of __7__ first, competition second. To this day, many of them remain friends. Hoarfrost thinks we should remember ping-pong diplomacy __8__ understand the importance of people-to-people exchanges in establishing bonds, human bonds between peoples.

In the years that followed the historical visit, US president Richard Nixon (尼克松) made a landmark (里程碑) visit to China in 1972. Diplomatic relations __9__ the US and China were fully established in 1979.

Seeing tension (紧张局面) between two of the world's biggest powers in recent years, Hoarfrost said China and the US __10__ work together. "We have so much in common and we should improve our relations," she added.

(　　) 1.	A. And	B. So	C. But	D. Since
(　　) 2.	A. been asked	B. been called	C. been shouted	D. been said
(　　) 3.	A. was absent	B. was come	C. was heard	D. was sent
(　　) 4.	A. unfriendly	B. uneasy	C. unknown	D. unusual
(　　) 5.	A. looked	B. toured	C. showed	D. turned
(　　) 6.	A. in	B. by	C. to	D. with
(　　) 7.	A. friendship	B. study	C. safety	D. winning
(　　) 8.	A. so that	B. in order that	C. in order to	D. because of
(　　) 9.	A. in	B. between	C. for	D. among
(　　) 10.	A. can	B. must	C. may	D. should

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：300　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Nowadays, many people begin to do more nature and outdoor activities such as playing frisbee (飞盘), camping and skateboarding. Following this trend (潮流), going to the mountains has become popular among Chinese people.

2 Mountain-style outfits (冲锋衣) both useful and fashionable have caught on in Chinese fashion. Colors such as green, khaki (卡其色) and gray are preferred as people try to match tone-on-tone (同色系的) clothing.

3 Lifestyle-sharing platform (平台) Xiaohongshu brought out a report on the country's top 10 lifestyle trends in 2023. It showed that young people from big cities preferred to join outdoor activities and wear outdoor outfits. "Chinese ski fans focus more on their ski outfits now," Bai Yifan, a snowboarding and skiing influencer, said to China Daily. Bai often carefully chooses his skiing outfits and snowboard each time he sets off to a winter sports place and shares photos of his ski clothes with his online followers. He says "mountain-style" outfits have become popular among ski fans.

4 Besides, more Chinese young people are now following the mountain style for everyday clothing. Arc'teryx used to be mainly popular among outdoor hobbyists (业余爱好者), but now it has become a trendy brand. Many fashion brands also have brought out urban (城市的) outdoor fashion lines. Our Chinese outdoor clothing brand Toread, Kailas, Camel and so on becomes more and more popular.

5 The popularity of "mountain-style" clothes around the world shows that people want to get closer to nature and go after a simple, practical and natural lifestyle. It has led customers to care more about the natural environment and attach greater importance to healthy living. Put on mountain-style outfits and get closer to nature!

(　) 1. _____ is not the common color of mountain-style outfits.
A. Black　B. Green　C. Grey　D. Khaki

(　) 2. _____ prefer outdoor outfits according to the report from Xiaohongshu.
A. Old people　B. Middle school students
C. High school students　D. Young people from big cities

(　) 3. Paragraph 4 mainly tells us that _____.
A. Chinese young people like the outdoor dressing style and the outdoor clothing brands
B. Chinese young people love to share their life style
C. Chinese young people are all ski fans
D. Chinese young people are getting closer to the nature

(　) 4. The underlined word "attach" may mean _____.
A. agree to　B. pay attention to　C. regard as　D. think of

(　) 5. According to the passage, we can know that _____.
A. all the Chinese young people like mountain-style outfits
B. mountain-style clothes are the symbols of simple and natural lifestyle
C. only Chinese want to get closer to nature
D. China has only three outdoor clothing brands

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：295　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Zoe Wood recently hit her first homerun (全垒打) not once but twice in the same game. This girl can catch, hit, and play the field. She's so good, and people don't even notice the things that make her different from her other teammates.

2 For one thing, Zoe is the only girl on her team. Another fact that sets her apart is her limb (肢) difference. She was born without all of the fingers on her left hand.

3 Zoe started playing baseball at a very young age, and her hand never caused any problems. She learned to accommodate her difference early on, holding the glove in a way that gives her control of the ball even without the use of fingers.

4 "We just treated her like everyone else. We never let her difference get in her way at all. Zoe has **accommodated** to baseball playing," said her father, Jeff.

5 Zoe says she runs into kids who are curious about her hand, but she simply tells them she was born with the difference. Once they see what she can do on the field, they quickly see her as the strong, talented player. In fact, it's her gender (性别) that surprises people more than her limb difference.

6 "I think they're surprised that I'm playing," she said. "No one else is really playing as a girl."

7 Zoe tells us there's nothing we can't do, even if the equipment (装备) we were born with doesn't look exactly like everyone else's. We can't wait to support her when she achieves her dream of being the first woman to play for the major leagues!

( ) 1. Zoe's _____ is different in her team.

A. two hands　B. young age　C. being sick　D. being a girl

( ) 2. The underlined word "accommodate" means "_____".

A. pay attention to　B. take notice of　C. make clear　D. deal with

( ) 3. From Jeff's words, we can infer that _____.

A. he was proud of Zoe　B. he was sick of Zoe

C. he gave up sadly　D. he supported Zoe

( ) 4. Zoe's dream is to _____.

A. make a lot of money　B. hit more homeruns

C. play for the major leagues　D. write a book about baseball

( ) 5. What can be learned from the passage?

A. Where there is a will, there is a way.　B. It is never too old to learn.

C. A wise head makes a close mouth.　D. No one is born wise or learned.

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：314　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7MIN

1 Dubai is famous for world records. It has the world's tallest skyscraper (摩天大楼), the largest shopping mall and the most luxurious (奢侈的) hotel. The city in the UAE now has the world's deepest dive pool.

2 Deep Dive Dubai is 60m deep and is filled with nearly 14 million litres (升) of water. This is the same amount of water that is in six Olympic-sized swimming pools. The water temperature is 30°C, so divers do not need to wear thick wetsuits (潜水衣).

3 The pool is part of an oyster-shaped (牡蛎状的) underground complex (综合建筑群). It has an 80-seat restaurant and meeting rooms. There is also an aquatic film studio (水中制片工作室) with a complete editing (剪辑) room. This means movie-makers will use the them to film underwater scenes.

4 The Crown Prince of Dubai, Mohammed Al Maktoum, was one of the first guests at Deep Dive Dubai. He tested the water and did a dive. Actor Will Smith also visited the pool.

5 The Deep Dive Dubai website invites visitors to "explore a stunning (极好的) underwater attraction that looks like an abandoned (被遗弃的) sunken (凹陷的) city". The site adds: "It will take several dives to explore this vast (巨大的) underwater city, which is filled with adventure and wonder. The pool is equipped with 56 cameras to make sure the safety of the divers. State-of-the-art lighting and sound systems create different kinds of underwater moods (氛围)."

6 The pool is staffed (聘用) by a team of expert (经验丰富的) international diving professionals.

( ) 1. The hotel mentioned in the article is _____.

A. a scuba-diving hotel　B. a luxurious hotel　C. a 10-star hotel　D. an underwater pool

( ) 2. How many seats does the Deep Dive Dubai restaurant have?

A. 60.　B. 70.　C. 80.　D. 90.

( ) 3. What did Dubai's Crown Prince do at Deep Dive Dubai?

A. He did a dive.　B. He cut a ribbon.

C. He swam in the pool.　D. He made a speech.

( ) 4. The 56 cameras at Deep Dive Dubai _____.

A. keep the water clean　B. monitor for cracks

C. provide video souvenirs　D. keep divers safe

( ) 5. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. The actor Will Smith was the first person to dive in the pool.

B. The pool contains an attraction that looks like an abandoned city.

C. All of the pool's attractions can be seen in just one dive.

D. All of the diving staff at Deep Dive Dubai are from the UAE.

阅读理解 D

体裁：记叙文　词数：260　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Canada, Mexico and the United States won their joint bid (联合申办) to host the 2026 FIFA World Cup at the 68th FIFA Congree. This is the first World Cup to be hosted in three countries. The joint bid, called United 2026, won 134 out of the total 203 votes.

2 Football officials (官员) from the three countries cheered for the news. They said, "It is an important moment to show that we are all truly united through sport. And they are ready to welcome the world to North America and do everything they can for the largest FIFA World Cup in history."

3 Morocco also wished to host the 2026 World Cup. But the north African nation only got 65 votes, with a score of 2. 7 out of 5. 0 when checking their ability to host the World Cup while the United 2026 got 4. 0 as they have more support from their countries and are better able to cover the cost.

4 Among the four countries, the US hosted a World Cup in 1994 and Mexico held twice in 1970 and in 1986. The World Cup has never been held in Canada or Morocco. Unluckily, it was the fifth time that Morocco had failed to host a World Cup.

5 There is also good news for all football fans—The 2026 World Cup will see more teams playing in it, with 48 teams and a total of 80 matches, compared to the 32 teams and 64 matches of the World Cup in Russia. Maybe the Chinese football team will make it in 2026!

( ) 1. Who will hold the 2026 FIFA World Cup?

A. Canada.　B. Mexico and the United States.

C. Canada, Mexico and the United States.　D. Morocco.

( ) 2. How many countries are mentioned in the passage?

A. 3.　B. 4.　C. 5.　D. 6.

( ) 3. Why didn't Morocco win to host the 2026 world Cup?

A. The United 2026 have more teams from their countries.

B. The United 2026 have more players to help cover the cost.

C. The United 2026 have more abilities to hold the 2026 World Cup.

D. The United 2026 have more experience to hold World Cup.

( ) 4. Which one is NOT true according to the passage?

A. There will be more teams and matches in the 2026 World Cup.

B. Chinese football team will not play in the 2026 World Cup.

C. Morocco never held a World Cup before.

D. The 2026 World Cup will be the largest one in history.

( ) 5. What did officials mean by saying "we are all truly united through sport"?

A. They are managing to play games together.

B. In order to win the bid to hold the World Cup, they work together.

C. They have achieved unity through sport.

D. Canada, Mexico and the United States are good friends.

阅读理解 E

体裁：记叙文　词数：292　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 The pair of Nike Air Ships that Michael Jordan wore during his first season with the Chicago Bulls sold for nearly $1.5 million at an auction (拍卖). The shoes were **estimated** to sell between $1 million to 1.5 million before the auction. The shoes were sold to collector Nick Fiorella for $1.47 million.

2 That sets a new world record for the highest price achieved for a pair of sneakers (运动鞋) at auction, according to Sotheby's auction house. The auction broke the last record of a pair of Nike Air Jordan 1s selling for $560,000 last year. The shoes also became the first pair of sneakers to sell for more than $1 million at auction.

3 The Nike Air Ship shoes were what Jordan played in before Nike gave him his own line (款式) of clothing and shoes. In 1984, Nike gave Jordan a signature (签名) line of shoes and clothes to make him work together with the sports company. Jordan made a five-year sneaker deal with Nike in 1984, with a pay of $500,000 every year. The "Air Jordan" was born and both Jordan and Nike immediately made a lot of money. As Falk put it: "By the end of year four, Nike hoped to make $3 million in sales. But by the end of year one, they'd made $126 million."

4 Jordan wore the shoes that were auctioned on Sunday during his 5th NBA game on Nov.1, 1984, when the Chicago Bulls experienced a loss against the Denver Nuggets, 113-129. Jordan gave the size 13 shoes to the Denver Nuggets ball boy, Tommie Tim III Lewis, after the game, and they have been kept in "good general condition" —according to Sotheby's—ever since.

( ) 1. The underlined word "estimated" means "_____" in Chinese.

A. 出售　B. 估价　C. 出价　D. 购买

( ) 2. How much more were the Nike Air Ships sold than Nike Air Jordan 1s?

A. $1 million.　B. $1.5 million.　C. $1.47 million.　D. $0.91 million.

( ) 3. We can infer from Paragraph 3 that _____.

A. Jordan got the Nike Air Ships after 1984

B. Jordan earned an annual pay of $5,000,000 in 1984

C. "Air Jordan" made Jordan and Nike earn much money

D. by the end of the year four, Nike made $126 million

( ) 4. Who owned the Nike Air Ship shoes before the auction?

A. The Chicago Bulls.　B. A player in Jordan's team.

C. The Denver Nuggets.　D. Tommie Tim III Lewis.

( ) 5. The best title of the passage should be "_____".

A. The Birth of Air Jordan　B. Michael Jordan's Shoes at Auction

C. The Introduction of Michael Jordan　D. Michael Jordan and the Chicago Bulls

阅读填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：283　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7min

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整连贯。

A. As well as playing games many people like watching them, too
B. But others say yes, thinking that players do need some physical skills too
C. Esports (电子竞技) are interesting and many people take part in them
D. And some of them have become professional gamers
E. But are esports really sports
F. They practise for ten or more hours a day

Playing computer games is fun, which is also a serious business with competitions, champions, fans and big money prizes. Millions of people in the UK play games for fun. __1__, playing games as their full-time job. Did you know that football teams such as West Ham and Manchester City employ esports players? They send them around the world to compete in football video game competitions. It's not easy being a professional gamer, though. __2__, five or six days a week, do exercises like typing something and trying to type it faster and faster and study videos of other players and plan ways to beat them.

__3__. You can watch games on video sites and in the UK there's a TV channel showing esports 24 hours a day. They can be exciting to watch: just like other sports, there are close games, last-minute victories and amazing performances. Sometimes online viewers can be involved through a system called Dan Mu, which is a feature that allows user to leave real-time comments while watching videos.

__4__? Are players athletes? Some say no. Esports players don't need to run, jump, throw or do big physical actions. At the moment, the UK government classifies (分类) esports as different kinds of games, not as sports.

__5__. In fact, the governments of China and South Korea do classify esports as sports, and they will be an official medal sport in the Asian Games starting from 2022. For many esports fans and players, though, the most important thing is that esports are growing in popularity and importance. If esports are not as important as sports at the moment, there is no doubt that they will be in the near future.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. be equipped with

2. be ready to do sth.

【活学活用】

1. The pool is equipped with 56 cameras to make sure the safety of the divers. (阅读理解 C, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】be equipped with 意为“装备有；装有；配备”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个描述装备的句子。

_____

2. And they are ready to welcome the world to North America and do everything they can for the largest FIFA World Cup in history. (阅读理解 D, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】“be ready to do sth.”意为“准备好做某事”，可与“be ready for sth.”互换；“do everything they can for sth.”意为“为某事竭尽所能”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用“be ready to do sth.”写一个关于“运动”话题的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

Unfortunately, they missed the ship because they didn't get the information that the ship would leave very evening, and at the same time, Passepartout vanished. Then at this condition, how would Fogg solve the problem?

Chapter 4 In Hong Kong (3)

Fogg was on the quay (码头) early next morning and Princess Aouda was still with him. Her cousin had already left Hong Kong--and so, of course, had their ship. There was no sign of Passepartout either.

The next steamer (轮船) wasn't leaving for a week. But Fogg did not give up easily. Instead, he looked for another boat to take him to Japan.

Finally, Fogg found a captain of a small boat who agreed to take them to Shanghai. "You can catch another steamer for Yokohama from there," he said. Seeing Fix on the quay, Fogg offered him a lift.

Before the boat left, Fogg searched all over Hong Kong for Passepartout. But his butler had vanished (消失).

For two days, the little boat sped through the waves. Then a great storm blew up and gigantic (巨大的) waves crashed upon the deck (甲板). The boat was tossed around on the sea like a ball.

When at last the wind dropped, they had lost precious (宝贵的) time. Even with all the sails hoisted (提起的), the boat couldn't go fast enough.

Then Fogg spotted a steamer.

"That's the one from Shanghai to Yokohama," said the captain.

"Signal her," said Fogg.

Reading:

look for & search for

两者都有"寻找"的意思。

look for 指"寻找"不见的或丢失的东西，还没有找到，处在寻找的过程中；

search... for... 指"为了找到……而搜查……"

sped (speed) *v.* 加速

sail *n.* 船帆

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. How did Fogg solve the problem to Japan when the ship left earlier?

_____

2. What happened to his butler?

_____

Topic 9 Travel & Traffic

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：说明文 词数：278 难度：★★★★☆ 限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Driving around New Zealand may be different from driving in your own country. It's necessary for you to know more __1__ information if you are travelling to New Zealand. Here are some tips to help you drive safely in New Zealand.

◆ **Keep left**

In New Zealand, traffic goes on the __2__ side of the road and the driver sits on the right of the car. If you are used to driving on the right, you need to be __3__ all the time.

◆ **Give way to the right**

__4__, driving in New Zealand is stress-free. The only major difference is the "give way to the right" rule. If the other car would hit your driver's side door, you should __5__.

Anyone behind a give-way sign must give way to any cars on roads without the give-way sign. __6__ to give way will result in a $150 fine.

◆ **School buses**

You must slow to 20 km/h when you pass a school bus, even if the school bus is on the __7__ side of the road. Some school buses have a yellow and black sign saying "SCHOOL" but no other warning signs. There are a lot of school buses on the roads __8__ 7 a.m. and 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on any school day, so you need to take care.

◆ **Animals on the road**

Pay more attention to farm animals on the road, __9__ in the countryside. Seeing them, you should stop and let the animals go past you or follow the famer's instruction.

◆ **Seat belts**

The seat belts must be __10__ by the drivers. If you're caught not wearing your seat belt, you'll be fined.

( ) 1.	A. environment	B. traffic	C. entertainment	D. study
( ) 2.	A. left	B. right	C. middle	D. back
( ) 3.	A. relaxed	B. busy	C. patient	D. careful
( ) 4.	A. In general	B. After all	C. In addition	D. At first
( ) 5.	A. give up	B. give back	C. give way	D. give out
( ) 6.	A. Failure	B. Success	C. Decision	D. Suggestion
( ) 7.	A. same	B. opposite	C. different	D. easy
( ) 8.	A. from	B. between	C. at	D. in
( ) 9.	A. especially	B. actually	C. luckily	D. finally
( ) 10.	A. taken	B. found	C. bought	D. worn

阅读理解 A

体裁：记叙文　词数：305　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 If you visit Shantou Small Park, you will be amazed at the beauty of the blocks there. The streets in this area are lined with shop houses from the 19th and early 20th century. In front of the shop houses there is always a five-foot way, which might be translated into Teochewnese as ngo-kha-gi.

2 A five-foot way is a sheltered (遮盖的) walkway in front of ground-floor shops in a street. Over the way is the second floors of those buildings. Such ways are commonly seen in Southern China and Southeast Asia. As the name suggests, the walkways are usually five feet across. This makes it possible for people to walk around in heavy rains or on hot sunny days without getting wet or sunburnt.

3 The five-foot way used to be a mixture of private and public space. Bikes were usually parked in the way. On hot summer nights, people would put some bamboo chairs out, making some tea or lying down to enjoy the cool. Later, five-foot ways were used for business activities. The space in front of shop houses was wide, and there was good human traffic. These made five-foot ways excellent places to do business. You can imagine that the five-foot ways in front of shop houses were terribly crowded at that time, and busy with all kinds of activities. And business activities started to spread out onto the walkways, from clothes sales to shoe repair. These businesses were usually small and mobile.

4 Although businesses such as storytelling and letter writing are no longer around today, the five-foot ways are conserved. Nowadays in Shantou, tourists can still take a walk along the ways to experience the good old days of the Small Park.

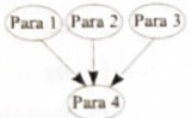
(　) 1. The writer mentions Shantou Small Park because it has _____.
A. crowded streets　B. five-foot ways
C. amazing shop houses　D. beautiful modern blocks

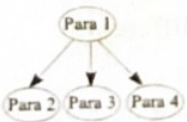
(　) 2. Why did a five-foot way have such a design at the beginning?
A. To make the streets wider.　B. To get more tourists.
C. To have more shop houses.　D. To suit the local climate.

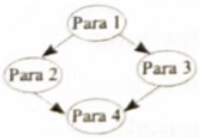
(　) 3. Which made the five-foot way a good business place?
A. Bikes were parked in the way.　B. The businesses were mobile.
C. People enjoyed the outdoor air.　D. Many people walked on it every day.

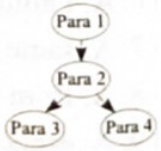
(　) 4. What does the underlined word "conserve" in the last paragraph mean?
A. To change.　B. To burn down.
C. To keep in a good state.　D. To close and block.

(　) 5. Which is the structure of this passage?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

阅读理解 B

体裁：记叙文　词数：289　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

1 New York is a very large city with over 8 million people. How do so many people move about the city on their way to work and school? So, we should know something about its transport.

2 In New York you can travel around the city by subway, bus, taxi and car. The subway runs on the railroad lines under the city. It crosses the city at different points and goes to all parts of the city. Travelling by subway is the fastest way to get around the city.

3 The second way to travel around the city is by public bus. It's a slower way to travel. This is because the bus moves in road traffic which is often heavy.

4 You can also travel around the city by taxi. This is the most expensive way, but the taxi will take you to every place you wish to go to. If the traffic is heavy, the taxi will be slow. During the mornings and afternoons, there is a "rush hour". This is the time when the traffic is very heavy with people going to and from work.

5 The last way to get around New York is using your own car. However, it's not easy for you to drive, especially when you are driving in the "rush hour". If there is an accident on the road, you will have to wait for a long time.

6 The best time to travel around the city is from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. This is the time after the morning "rush hour" and before the evening "rush hour". Traffic will be less crowded because most people are already at school or at work.

(　) 1. The text is mainly about _____.

A. the weather of New York　　B. the transport in New York

C. the people in New York　　D. traffic accidents in New York

(　) 2. The fastest way to travel in New York is by _____.

A. subway　　B. taxi　　C. bus　　D. car

(　) 3. The most expensive way to travel in New York is by _____.

A. subway　　B. taxi　　C. bus　　D. car

(　) 4. If you travel around New York in your own car, which of the following is the best time?

A. From 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.　　B. From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

C. From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.　　D. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(　) 5. How many types of transportation are mentioned in the passage?

A. 3　　B. 4　　C. 5　　D. 6

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：245　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 Camping is popular across China, especially during holidays and weekends, with some joking that "half of the friends on WeChat are camping." During the past National Day holiday, outdoor camping sites were so popular that some people even couldn't find a proper place for their tents. Camping lovers say camping is a good way for them to relax after days of work and study.

2 According to research company iiMedia Research, the market size of China's camping economy (经济) reached 74.75 billion (十亿) yuan (about 10.5 billion U.S. dollars) in 2022, up 62.5 percent year on year. It further predicts that the market will grow to 248.3 billion yuan by 2025. In 2022, more than 20,000 new camping-related (露营相关的) companies were set up in China, and over 5,000 have been set up this year.

3 The year 2020 can be seen as the first year of the camping market, and the market size began to **explode** this year. The camping economy is a good and important development for the culture and tourism industry which has been hit hard by the pandemic.

4 "With the increase of per capita disposable income (人均可支配收入) in China, people's demand for outdoor activities has been rising in recent years. I believe more people will join in camping and other outdoor activities in the long run," said Liang Qidong, vice president of the Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences.

( ) 1. The writer mentions the joke in the first paragraph is to _____.

A. show camping helps people relax　B. make readers interested in the text

C. show the popularity of camping　D. tell readers that laughing is good

( ) 2. People love camping because _____.

A. it's popular　B. it's relaxing

C. it's educational　D. it's meaningful

( ) 3. What can we learn from the numbers that shown in Paragraph 2?

A. The market size of camping economy is smaller.

B. More bosses are refusing the camping market.

C. Camping is becoming more popular in China.

D. The camping market has developed unhealthily.

( ) 4. The underlined word "explode" probably means "_____".

A. drop　B. connect　C. rush　D. increase

( ) 5. How does Liang Qidong feel about the future of the camping industry?

A. Hopeful.　B. Worried.　C. Doubtful.　D. Uncertain.

阅读理解 D

体裁：记叙文　词数：298　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 In most places children are forbidden to work. But at the theme park in Japan, boys and girls can fight fires, catch thieves and also perform the more boring tasks of making hamburgers and delivering parcels (投递包裹).

2 Kidzania, in a shopping centre in Tokyo, is like a real town where children can act out their dreams of future careers. There are shops and even a bank on the streets. Everything inside is two-thirds normal size to hold the young workers. After their parents buy the ticket, children can try several jobs.

3 Being a fireman is a dream of many children. Children are being trained in fire station of the town. Suddenly, an alarm bell rings and they put on firefighter clothes before running towards the scene. The scene is created with lighting and fake (伪造的) smoke, but for children it is real enough. "Sometimes it's too hard for them," says the worker Ryoko Ish ikura. "Some kids are in tears when they hear the alarm and see the fire breaks out. But even with tears in their eyes they go on running and fight the fire bravely."

4 The idea of for Kidzania started in Mexico. It arrived in Japan three years ago and there are also theme parks in Chile, Indonesia and Portugal. Another one is opening in Dubai.

5 The children are paid for their efforts in "Kidzos", the theme park money. In most countries it is quickly spent in shops and restaurants. But in Japan, children form long queues (队) at the theme park's bank. "I'll keep it in the bank," said nine-year-old Na Morita, who wants to be a fashion designer.

( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. A shopping centre.　B. A training centre.

C. A children's town.　D. A theme park named Kidzania in Japan.

( ) 2. What do children mainly do in Kidzania?

A. They are trained to be volunteers.　B. They play roles in children's movies.

C. They experience different jobs for their future.　D. They do part-time jobs to make money.

( ) 3. When the children arrive at fire scene in Kidzania, they _____.

A. are too frightened to run away　B. are trained to fight the fire

C. call the firefighters quickly for help　D. tried to put out the fire bravely

( ) 4. How did Na Morita deal with her Kidzos?

A. She put it in the park's bank.

B. She paid it for her fashion designing.

C. She asked her parents to keep it for her.

D. She spent it quickly in the shops and restaurants.

( ) 5. Which of the statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The idea of Kidzania came from America.

B. Children can try one job with a ticket.

C. Japan is the fourth country to build Kidzania.

D. Everything inside it is almost half normal size.

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：284　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 It's hard to keep up with technology these days. The latest example of science fiction becoming science fact is a flying car. For decades (十年), we have watched movies about a future with flying cars. This week, journalists (新闻记者) saw a real one in flight. A prototype (原型) flying AirCar completed a test flight between two cities in Slovakia (斯洛伐克).

2 The car flew between a regional (区域性) airport and an airport in the capital city Bratislava. The 90km journey took 35 minutes to complete. AirCar is from a company called Klein Vision. A founder of the company said: "AirCar is no longer just a concept (概念)." He added: "Flying at 2,500m at a speed of 185km/h, it has turned science fiction into a reality."

3 AirCar is a road-legal car that transforms (变型) into an aircraft in less than three minutes. AirCar CEO Professor Stefan Klein flew and landed the vehicle on its recent test flight. After landing at Bratislava Airport, he pushed one button to transform the aircraft into a sports car. He then drove it into downtown Bratislava on the city's streets. He said the flight was "normal" and "very pleasant". His company is working on a new, more powerful model called AirCar Prototype 2. This will have a much more powerful engine that can fly at a speed of 300km/h with a range (续航) of 1,000 km. The newer model will also be a four-seater instead of the two-seater that was recently tested.

( ) 1. Where did people watch flying cars before the AirCar flew?

A. On the Internet.　B. Movies.　C. In museums.　D. In toy stores.

( ) 2. The AirCar took off from _____.

A. the CEO's garden　B. a farm　C. a highway　D. an airport

( ) 3. How long does it take for the AirCar to change from a car to an aircraft?

A. About 2 minutes.　B. Over 3 minutes.

C. Only 4 minutes.　D. More than 5 minutes.

( ) 4. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. The flying car can reach a height of 2,500m.

B. It is not legal to drive the AirCar on the roads.

C. The pilot CEO drove the car into the city from the airport.

D. The newer model of AirCar can fly 300km in an hour.

( ) 5. The writer of the text has a _____ attitude towards AirCar.

A. positive　B. negative (否定的)

C. neutral (中立的)　D. nervous

阅读填空

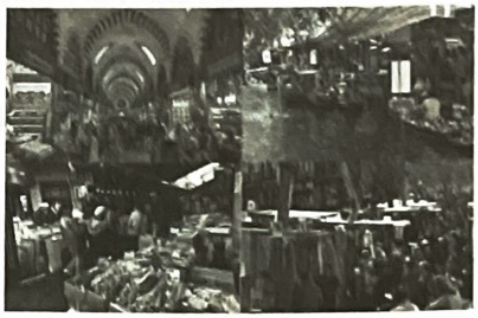
体裁：说明文　词数：272　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. You can buy spices from China, Russia and Turkey.
B. Here are four nice markets for you.
C. The fruit there is at very good prices.
D. You can't get food at El Rastro.
E. It's very busy at 4:00 in the early morning.
F. They sell many things: books, CDs and animals.

When you have a trip, you can find markets in many cities. __1__

The Spice Bazaar



It's a great market in Istanbul with tourists and people from Istanbul. There are many stalls (货摊). And they all sell many kinds of spices (香料). __2__ The colors and smells of the spices are really great.

Khlong Lat Phli

It's a very special market. It's about 80 km from Thailand. Early every morning, many people sell fresh fruit on their boats on the canals (运河), __3__ You can buy fruit and have fun near the canals.

Tsukiji Market

Do you like fish? If you do, the Tsukiji Market in Tokyo is the right place for you. It's the biggest seafood market in the world. __4__ People from the restaurants buy the fresh fish at that time. If you want to visit it, you can go there after the early morning.

El Rastro

It's an open-air market in Madrid. It's open on Sunday mornings. There are more than 1000 stalls. __5__ Many people come here to find their favorite books. One of the streets sells only animals and birds. Many street musicians are making music with their guitars. You can eat and drink something there.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. one's demand for...
2. be forbidden to
3. keep up with

【活学活用】

1. With the increase of per capita disposable income in China, people's demand for outdoor activities has been rising in recent years. (阅读理解 C, Para. 4)

【句型点拨】demand 在句中用作名词，one's demand for... 意为 "某人对……的需求"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个描述某人的对某物的要求得到满足句子。

_____

2. In most places children are forbidden to work. (阅读理解 D, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】be forbidden to 意为 "禁止"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个描述规则的句子。

_____

3. It's hard to keep up with technology these days. (阅读理解 E, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】keep up with 意为 "跟上；赶上；紧跟"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请用上述句型，写一个描述人们紧跟时尚的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

They finally caught the ship to Yokohama, but they still did not find Fogg's butler, where was Passepartout?

Chapter 4 In Hong Kong (4)

With a bang, a rocket soared into the air and the ship steamed over. As soon as it reached them, Fogg, Aouda and Fix clambered aboard.

But, in the meantime, what had happened to Passepartout?

He had woken up just in time to catch the ship to Japan. Rushing on board at the last minute, he discovered—to his horror (惊骇)—that Fogg wasn't there.

When they landed at Yokohama, Passepartout didn't know what to do. He was wandering (闲逛) around in despair (绝望), when he saw a poster.

"Maybe I could join the acrobats!" he said to himself. "They are going to America and that's where Fogg is heading next."

"Can you sing, standing on your head, with a top on your left foot and a sword on your right?" asked the owner of the group. Passepartout nodded. "You're in!"

That evening, he took part in his first show, at the bottom of a human triangle. The crowd loved it. But suddenly... all the acrobats collapsed (倒塌) in a heap.

Passepartout had spotted (认出) Phileas Fogg, jumped up and run over.

Reading:

in time: 意为"及时"。

* 注意 on time 和 in time 的区别：简单来说，in time 就是冒着迟到的风险赶上规定时间做事；而 on time 则是提前一段时间，在规定时间前从容不迫地做事情。

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，翻译以下句子。

1. As soon as it reached them, Fogg, Aouda and Fix clambered aboard.

2. He was wandering around in despair, when he saw a poster.

Topic 10 Culture

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：记叙文 词数：361 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Everybody staying at a certain place long enough needs to know where the toilet is. When I first visited the Divinity School Library in Yale University, I tried to find the signs with __1__ such as WC, Ladies, Bathroom and Washroom. I used all the knowledge I had about toilets, but I could not __2__ one. My common sense told me that it was __3__ not to find one in the library, so I kept trying. Finally I found a door on which was a single word: WOMEN.

Although it did not look at all like a toilet, I thought it must be one. And because I couldn't __4__ any longer, I had to try it. As I opened the door, I was sure I __5__, so I came out immediately. It is so __6__ a room with a standing lamp by a table on a beautiful green carpet. On one side of the room, there was a brown sofa. Behind it there was a mirror on the wall up to the ceiling. There were two other sofas, by the side of the table. In one corner was a clothes hanger (衣架) and in another __7__ was a big pot of green plants. It __8__ a big sitting room in a hotel. There was no sign of a toilet. But it was the only possible place a toilet could be. Then I remembered that there was another door in the room, so I went back in and opened the door. And there it was! What relief (宽慰)! I found it at last! The toilet room was __9__ half the size of the outer room. It had only two seats with two sinks (水槽).

After I relieved myself, another __10__ came to me: since it was impossible for such a big library to have only one toilet, I had to ask someone about toilets. A "Rest Room" is also a toilet. The "restroom" had only one seat and it was unisex (不分性别的). Both women and men could use it by locking the door from the inside.

( ) 1.	A. pictures	B. words	C. colors	D. letters
( ) 2.	A. look	B. look for	C. find	D. find out
( ) 3.	A. impossible	B. impolite	C. interesting	D. important
( ) 4.	A. see	B. understand	C. find	D. wait
( ) 5.	A. made a difference	B. made sure	C. made a face	D. made a mistake
( ) 6.	A. big	B. small	C. old	D. new
( ) 7.	A. house	B. room	C. corner	D. toilet
( ) 8.	A. looked at	B. looked like	C. looked for	D. looked out
( ) 9.	A. only	B. hardly	C. near	D. likely
( ) 10.	A. toilet	B. library	C. question	D. answer

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：225　难度：★★☆☆☆　限时：5MIN

1 There are about 40,000 Mosuo people. For centuries they have lived near the Lugu Lake, which lies at 2,700m above sea level. Mosuo people lived together in beautiful mountain villages filled with wooden homes, and they keep many unique customs, not found anywhere else in the world.

2 One of the most special cultural traditions is zouhun or "walking marriages". After they are accepted as an adult, usually at the age of 13, Mosuo females can choose their lovers, having as many or few as they wish in their whole life.

3 During the "marriage", the woman invites the man to visit her home, and he stays the night in a "flower room", leaving in the early morning to return to his own home. Couples do not live together. Babies are brought up in the female's family, with brothers and uncles providing the father's role.

4 ▲ Traditionally, they were often away from the village, travelling in trade carts (地摊推车) to sell local produce (农产品). They would also have to do the work of house building and fishing, as well as the killing of animals such as chickens and ducks. Most importantly, still today, while men don't need to take care of their own children, it's their duty to make money to raise their sisters' children living in their own families.

( ) 1. The underlined word "unique" means "_____" in Chinese.

A. 孤立的　B. 富庶的　C. 常见的　D. 独特的

( ) 2. How many lovers can a Mosuo woman have?

A. Only one.　B. As many as possible.

C. As few as possible.　D. As many as she likes.

( ) 3. We know about a Mosuo couple that _____.

A. the man stays in the " flower room" all day

B. the man and the woman don't live in the same house

C. the woman has to bring up babies at the man's house

D. the man goes to the womans house in the early morning

( ) 4. We can put "_____" in " ▲ ".

A. Men are good at making money and doing housework

B. Men have a lot to do both in society and at home

C. Men still play important roles in Mosuo society, however

D. Nowadays, men play a different role in the family

( ) 5. We can find this passage in the _____ part of a newspaper.

A. fashion　B. science　C. culture　D. sports

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：249　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar (农历) divides the year into 24 solar terms. Grain Rain (谷雨), as the last term in spring, starts on April 19 and ends on May 4.

Grain Rain comes from the old saying, "Rain brings the growth of hundreds of grains", which shows that this period of rainfall is very important for the growth of crops. Here's something that you may not know about the Grain Rain.

1. Grain Rain falls between the end of spring and the beginning of summer, and the temperature rises much higher than it does in March. With dry soil and heavy winds, sandstorms may happen more often.

2. There is an old custom in southern China that people drink tea on the day of Grain Rain. Spring tea during Grain Rain is good for the eyes. It is also said that drinking tea on this day would prevent bad luck.

3. People in northern China have the tradition to eat the vegetable toona sinensis (香椿) during Grain Rain. An old Chinese saying goes "toona sinensis before the rain is as tender (嫩的) as silk". The vegetable is good for the stomach and skin.

4. The Grain Rain Festival is celebrated by fishing villages in northern China. Grain Rain marks the start of the fishermen's first voyage of the year. The custom dates back to more than 2,000 years ago.

(　　) 1. When Grain Rain ends, _____ starts.

A. summer　B. spring　C. fall　D. winter

(　　) 2. The underlined word "crops" refers to _____.

A. flowers in the garden　B. trees in the forest

C. fishes in the sea　D. plants in the field

(　　) 3. The people in southern China _____ on the day of Grain Rain.

A. eat toona sinensis　B. fly a kite

C. drink tea　D. start the first voyage

(　　) 4. We can infer that "toona sinensis" must be a kind of vegetable which _____.

A. can bring good luck　B. is delicious and healthy

C. grows at the seaside　D. is a type of medicine

(　　) 5. The right order of the titles from 1 to 4 should be _____.

a. Eating toona sinensis　b. Sandstorms happen

c. The Grain Rain Festival　d. Drinking tea

A. b-d-c-a　B. b-a-d-c

C. b-c-a-d　D. b-d-a-c

阅读理解 C

体裁：记叙文　词数：349　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 A British man has learned the skills needed to perform Beijing Opera, making the audience enjoy his lively performance of the Monkey King.

2 Ghaffar Pourazar, born in Iran, said he had been a big fan of Bruce Lee since he was a child and was full of interest about China. In 1993, he happened to watch Beijing Opera performed in London by professionals from Jingju Theatre Company of Beijing. Ghaffar said he fell in love with the beautiful voices, colorful costumes (戏服), excellent shows and so on. So after one year, he arrived in China alone and became a student of Beijing Opera at a Beijing school.

3 At the age of 32, he had to learn with teenage students every day, starting from the most basic training of the legs and waist. At the time, he was mostly troubled by the dialogue in Beijing Opera. To him, it was the biggest problem. But he never gave up.

4 Four years later, he began to learn to perform the Monkey King, a traditional character from the Chinese classic story *Journey to the West*. He said he arrived at the workroom an hour earlier than other performers and also bought books and CDs to better understand the character.

5 Ghaffar today is not only good at speaking Beijing dialect (方言) but has also built a fame (名气) for Beijing Opera. He once got a top international prize for performing the Monkey King.

6 To help more people enjoy Beijing Opera, Ghaffar often teaches the traditional art form in schools in the United States, Britain and other countries. When he found that the language was difficult to understand, he started to translate Beijing Opera song lyrics (歌词). Ghaffar took a group of actors to perform 66 times in a month and a half in the United States. He also took a 48-member team to perform in Malaysia. In the past 10 years, he has performed in more than 400 shows.

( ) 1. In the year of 1994, Ghaffar began to _____.
A. learn Beijing Opera in Beijing　B. take an interest in China
C. make friends with Bruce Lee　D. act the part of the Monkey King

( ) 2. Why did Ghaffar buy books and CDs about *Journey to the West*?
A. To learn the dialect.　B. To teach the traditional art form.
C. To translate song lyrics.　D. To know more about the Monkey King.

( ) 3. It can be inferred from the passage that Ghaffar _____.
A. is successful in performing Beijing Opera　B. has written some books about Beijing Opera
C. got a prize for translating *Journey to the West*　D. doesn't need any more members in his team

( ) 4. Which of the following about Ghaffar is TRUE?
A. He felt ashamed to learn with teenagers.
B. He performed 66 times in Malaysia.
C. He first watched Beijing Opera in Jingiu Theatre.
D. He began his opera study from the most basic training.

( ) 5. The passage is most probably from the part of _____ in a newspaper.
A. sports　B. business　C. culture　D. education

阅读理解 D

体裁：记叙文　词数：277　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 If you are ever in Vietnam, don't miss Water Puppetry. Water Puppetry is exactly as it sounds—puppets dancing and moving on the water. It is a traditional Vietnamese art form enjoyed by people of all ages.

2 Vietnamese Water Puppetry originated in the Red River Delta one thousand years ago. During the harvest, farmers came together for singing and dancing with puppets in the rice fields filled with water. Slowly, Water Puppetry developed to be an art form. In the 12th century, the best puppet shows in the country were chosen to entertain the king and his guests. Today Water Puppetry becomes a symbol of Vietnamese culture.

3 Water Puppetry is performed in a pool of water about one meter deep, with the water surface as a stage. When performing Water Puppetry, puppeteers stand in the water behind a bamboo screen throughout the show. They control the wooden puppets with long bamboo sticks and strings underwater. The puppets enter from either side of the stage or appear from the water. On the water, they move, dance, jump and so on.

4 A traditional Vietnamese band provides background music. Musicians sing the songs which tell the stories acted out by the puppets. The musicians and the puppets collaborate during the performance. The musicians may shout to warn a puppet in danger or to encourage a puppet in need. And the puppet makes movements accordingly. Different scenes are usually introduced by the comedic host called Teu. He leads you through different stories humorously.

5 The water puppet show tells daily lives in the countryside of Vietnam. Stories about the harvest, fishing and festivals are highlighted. National history is also told through short performances.

(　) 1. Where did Water Puppetry originate?

A. Vietnam.　B. China.　C. Japan.　D. Korea.

(　) 2. Vietnamese Water Puppetry first appeared _____.

A. in the 10th century　B. in the 12th century

C. in the king's palace　D. in the field with water

(　) 3. According to the passage, which of the following shows the performance of Water Puppetry?

A. 　B. 　C. 　D.

(　) 4. The underlined word "collaborate" has the closest meaning to _____.

A. greet　B. communicate　C. discuss　D. compare

(　) 5. Vietnamese Water Puppetry is an art form in which _____.

A. people can learn the Vietnamese culture

B. the shows focus on the history of Vietnam

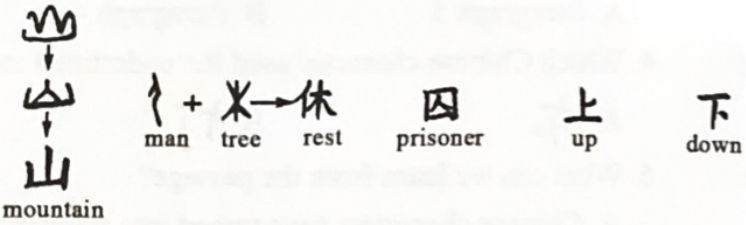
C. the host introduces the scenes in a serious way

D. the puppeteers sing and dance during the shows

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：410　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 The Chinese language differs from Western languages in that, instead of an alphabet (字母表), it uses characters which stand for ideas, objects or deeds. Chinese words are formed by putting together different characters. In many cases, a single character can also make up a word. As one kind of the most ancient characters, Chinese characters have played an important role in the development of Chinese culture. At first, ancient Sumerian and ancient Egyptian symbols existed, but only Chinese characters remain today. The history of the Chinese language can be examined by looking at how these characters developed.



2 Chinese writing began thousands of years ago. According to an ancient story, a man named Cang Jie invented Chinese writing. One winter day while he was hunting, he saw the footprints of animals in the snow and noticed that the appearance of each one was different. Then he had the idea that he could use different shapes to represent different objects. The first Chinese characters were drawings of physical objects. Some characters have been simplified (简化) and others have been made more difficult over time.

3 However, as a whole, the characters have developed from drawings into standard forms. The character for a mountain was at first three mountaintops together. This became one mountaintop and three lines, and over time turned into the character used nowadays. Sometimes to express ideas, some characters were made by combining two or more characters together. For example, "rest" was made up of the characters for a man and a tree. The character "prisoner" was formed with a "man" inside a square. Other characters were developed for directions and numbers. It is easy to distinguish (区别) their meanings by looking at them, for example, the characters for "up" and "down", which are opposites of each other.

4 Though these kinds of characters indicate meanings, one of their shortcomings is that they do not show how they should be pronounced. Therefore, a method was developed to have one part of a character represent the meaning and the other suggest the pronunciation. Many Chinese characters used today were made this way.

5 In the 1950s the Chinese government introduced simplified Chinese characters in the hope to make learning to read and write more understandable to the general population, which would increase literacy (读写能力) across the country. And now they have widespread use in China's mainland.

(　) 1. What is the difference between Chinese and Western languages?

A. Chinese uses an alphabet, while Western languages use characters.
B. Chinese uses characters, while Western languages use an alphabet.
C. Chinese has more letters than Western languages.
D. Western languages have more characters than Chinese.

(　) 2. The writer introduced the Chinese characters by _____.

A. giving examples　　B. providing causes
C. expressing opinions　　D. comparing facts

( ) 3. The following sentence would best be placed at the beginning of _____.

Not all characters were developed from drawings of objects.

A. Paragraph 5 B. Paragraph 4 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 2

( ) 4. Which Chinese character used the underlined method?

A. 亦 B. 竹 C. 明 D. 桐

( ) 5. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Chinese characters have turned into standard forms, which are easier than before.

B. Chinese characters we use today have been accepted by large numbers of people.

C. Chinese characters existed at the very beginning and remained today like other ancient symbols.

D. Chinese words and English words are both formed by putting alphabets and characters together.

阅读填空

体裁：说明文 词数：230 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. Different brushes have different effects

B. Making a brush is not easy

C. People take lessons to learn how to do it

D. Different brushes are made from different animals' hair

E. But no one is really sure where the tradition comes from

F. Today people in Asia still have brushes made from baby hair

What is calligraphy? It's handwriting. Any language can be written in calligraphy, but Chinese calligraphy is especially beautiful. It takes a lot of patience and practice to write Chinese calligraphy. __1__. During the lessons, they learn how to hold a brush.

They also learn how to make different strokes (笔划) to make Chinese characters. There are many different kinds of brushes people can buy to do calligraphy. __2__. But there is one kind of calligraphy brush that is extra special. This brush is made from baby hair! Hundreds of years ago in China, people started to believe a baby-hair brush was good luck. It is a tradition. __3__.

__4__. To make a brush, a family will cut off a baby's hair when he or she is about one month old. Then they will take some of the baby's hair to a shop to be made into a brush. __5__. It takes more than 80 steps to make one brush. That's why these brushes are such a treasure.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. (be) a big fan of sth.
2. be full of interest about sth.
3. differ from

【活学活用】

1. Ghaffar Pourazar, born in Iran, said he had been a big fan of Bruce Lee since he was a child and was full of interest about China. (阅读理解 C, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】句中划线的两个短语“(be) a big fan of sth.”与“be full of interest about sth.”意思相近，指“对某物很感兴趣”的意思，可与“be interested in sth.”互换。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用“be full of interest about sth.”写一个关于“文化风俗”话题的句子。

_____

2. Ghaffar today is not only good at speaking Beijing dialect but has also built a fame for Beijing Opera. (阅读理解 C, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】“not only... but also...”是并列连词，表示“不仅……而且……”的意思，谓语动词要遵循“就近原则”，即谓语动词要和与其最近的主语保持人称和数的一致；短语“be good at”意为“擅长于”，后面接动词 ing 形式。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用“not only... but also...”写一个关于“文化风俗”话题的句子。

_____

3. The Chinese language differs from Western languages in that, instead of an alphabet, it uses characters which stand for ideas, objects or deeds. (阅读理解 E, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】differ from... 意为“与……不同；区别于……”

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个描述不同的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

Here they were in America, but it seemed that there were other troubles. Then what kind of troubles did they hit this time? And how did Fogg solve them?

Chapter 5 Back to England (1)

They had no time for explanations (解释). Fogg and his beaming (笑容满面的) butler raced to catch their next ship, for San Francisco (旧金山：美国城市). Princess Aouda, who had nowhere else to go, came too. She grew fonder (喜欢的) of Fogg each day.

As the ship steamed on, Passepartout began to think Fogg would win his bet. But one day he saw Fix on deck. The inspector had secretly followed them.

Passepartout hit him.

"Wait!" cried Fix. "It might have seemed I was against you before--"

"You were!" said Passepartout.

"Well, yes," agreed Fix, "and I still think Fogg's a thief. But now I want him in England. It's only in England I can arrest him."

Passepartout didn't want to worry Fogg, so he kept quiet about Fix. But when Fogg went to get his passport stamped in San Francisco, he bumped into the inspector too.

"What a surprise!" lied Fix and joined them on the next stage of the journey, crossing America by train.

The Pacific Railroad (太平洋铁路) steamed right across the country to New York. It had every luxury on board, from shops to restaurants, but it still had to wait when a herd of buffalo (水牛) crossed the track.

The next obstacle (障碍) was a shaky bridge. "I'll cross at top speed!" said the driver. He went so fast the wheels barely (几乎不) touched the tracks.

The train reared up and jumped across. As it landed on the other side, the bridge crashed into the river.

Reading:

had (have) no time for...: 在地道的英文表达里，常常会用在动词后直接加 no 的方式来表示否定含义，如本词组表示"没有时间做某事"

race v. 加速前进

bumped (bump) into sb.: 偶然遇到某人

at top speed: 意为"以最高速度"

常见的搭配还有：

at high speed: "以一个很快的速度"

at full speed: "全速"

After-Reading:

根据文章大意，判断问题并在括号里填上对应的标记：正确 (T)，不正确 (F)，文章没有告知 (NG)：

1. Aouda had followed them to America because she had nowhere else to go. (　　)
2. Fix joined them in the next stage of the journey because he wanted to arrest Fogg when they were back to England. (　　)

Topic 11 Environment

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：274　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Harry and Peter lived in the same village. They were both hard-working and had a happy life with other __1__.

But that year, a serious drought (旱灾) happened in their village. Their fields were all __2__ and their crops were dying. They couldn't get enough water for their crops __3__ a visitor from a village nearby came. The visitor told them that there was a spring on the mountain near their village and it had a large amount of water to water their fields. So Harry went to find it with two big buckets (桶) at once and later he began to carry water for his field every morning. He earned water from morning to night, but that wasn't __4__ for his field. Peter also went to find the spring with Harry, but he didn't carry water the next day. He also left the village in the early morning and then came back at night. Three days had passed, many villagers didn't see Peter in the __5__. They began to ask him where he went. Peter smiled and just told them to __6__ his good news. Then the next day, at noon, Peter and a line of pieces of __7__ appeared in front of his field. When he joined the last piece of bamboo from the __8__ with another one's end, water ran along them into his field. With Peter's help, all the other villagers' fields got __9__ by joining pieces of bamboo with his and were saved. And Harry needn't carry water with two heavy buckets, either.

There's no doubt that being hard-working is a good quality. But hard work with good ideas is much __10__.

(　) 1.	A. friends	B. villagers	C. classmates	D. visitors
(　) 2.	A. dry	B. wet	C. rich	D. poor
(　) 3.	A. although	B. since	C. until	D. because
(　) 4.	A. full	B. good	C. easy	D. enough
(　) 5.	A. morning	B. afternoon	C. evening	D. daytime
(　) 6.	A. look at	B. listen to	C. wait for	D. depend on
(　) 7.	A. spring	B. water	C. bamboo	D. bucket
(　) 8.	A. mountain	B. water	C. village	D. field
(　) 9.	A. bamboo	B. food	C. water	D. village
(　) 10.	A. worse	B. faster	C. better	D. luckier

Topic 11 Environment

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：274　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

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(　) 8.	A. mountain	B. water	C. village	D. field
(　) 9.	A. bamboo	B. food	C. water	D. village
(　) 10.	A. worse	B. faster	C. better	D. luckier

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：237　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

1 We need to be responsible for our environment. Being a frugal (节约的) consumer is one way to help. But what exactly does that mean?

Use It Up

2 You can use things up instead of wasting them. Squeeze that last bit of toothpaste out of the tube. Use the last little piece of soap. Don't throw away any bits of the biscuit at the bottom of the box.

Wear It Out

3 You do not always need to have new things. Suppose your sneakers have broken laces, but they still fit you. Repair them and wear them longer. You don't have to have the latest iPhone until the old one doesn't work any more. Then you can get a new one. Think twice before replacing something that still work.

Make It Do

4 When something you want is not on hand, look for something else that you already have to take its place. Suppose you are packing your lunch for tomorrow and want a butter sandwich. You are out of butter. Have a cheese sandwich instead so you can use all of the cheese. Learn to fix broken toys instead of just throwing them away. With a little thought, you can make something do, instead of buying something new.

Do Without

5 Think about all those things that you would like to have. Do you really need them? How long will you really play with that new toy you saw on TV? Making the things that we want uses up our world's resources. And, getting rid of the things we don't want any more takes up even more resources and space.

( ) 1. According to the passage, the author will agree to do the following things EXCEPT _____.

A. repairing the broken laces on your sneakers

B. throwing away the biscuit at the bottom of the box

C. throwing away the things we don't want any more

D. learning to fix broken toys

( ) 2. How do we deal with the last little piece of soap?

A. Use it up.　B. Wear it out.　C. Make it do.　D. Do without.

( ) 3. When do we need to get a new iPhone?

A. When the latest iPhone comes out.　B. Anytime we want.

C. Until the old one doesn't work any more.　D. Not mentioned.

( ) 4. What should we do when something we want is not on hand?

A. Go to buy another one.　B. Ask somebody to take it to us.

C. Give up doing something with it.　D. Look for something else.

( ) 5. What does the writer want to tell us?

A. Why and how to be a responsible consumer.

B. What we should do to be a frugal consumer in order to be responsible for our environment.

C. What the exact ways to help the environment are.

D. All of the above.

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：329　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Researchers from the Technical University of Munich (德国慕尼克) have found that the meat production process for organic meats produces nearly the same amounts of greenhouse gases as does the traditional meat production process.

2 As the planet continues to warm, researchers continue working to better understand the sources of greenhouse emissions (排放). In this new effort, the researchers looked at greenhouse emissions related to food production.

3 In looking at food production, the researchers placed food products into three main types: traditional meat production, organic meat production and plant-based food production. They also took into account the emissions produced during different stages of the production process—emissions produced while growing and processing feed and fertilizer (肥料), for example, and methane (甲烷) released by animals and from their manure (粪肥).

4 The data showed little difference in greenhouse gas emissions from traditional meat production and that grown organically. They found that emission reductions by organically grown animals (in which fertilizer is not used to produce feed) were often offset (抵消) by increases in methane released due to slower growth rates and the need to raise more animals, as organically fed animals tend to produce less meat. What's more, they found very little difference in emissions between traditionally produced beef and beef grown organically. They also found that organically grown chickens produced a little more emissions than those grown traditionally, and that organic pork produced fewer emissions than traditional pork.

5 The researchers suggest the need for meat taxes that reflect (反映) the environmental cost of their production. They calculated such a tax for traditional beef would raise its price by nearly 40% while organic beef would see a price increase of just 25% (because it is already more expensive than regular beef). Prices for animal-related products, such as cheese or milk, would also rise. Prices for food plants, on the other hand, would remain nearly the same.

(　) 1. What have the researchers found according to Paragraph 1?
A. Organic meat tastes better than traditional meat.
B. Organic meats were found to have almost the same greenhouse impact as traditional meats.
C. Traditional meat is better for us.
D. Organic meat is healthier for us, and it is much more eco-friendly.

(　) 2. The underlined phrase "the planet" refers to _____.
A. the Moon　B. the Sun　C. the Mars　D. the Earth

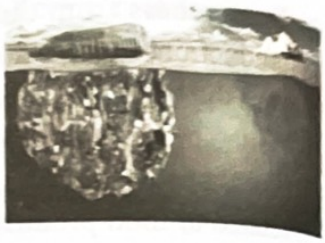
(　) 3. In the research, there are three main types of food products EXCEPT _____.
A. animal-related production　B. plant-based food production
C. traditional meat production　D. organic meat production

(　) 4. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?
A. There is no difference in greenhouse gas emissions from traditional meat production and that grown organically.
B. We can get more meat from organically fed animals.
C. Traditionally grown chickens produced less emissions than those grown organically.
D. Organic pork produced less emissions than traditional pork.

(　) 5. According to the last paragraph, how much does a piece of traditional beef ($12) after adding the meat taxes?
A. $15　B. $52　C. $37　D. $16.8

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：290　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7MIN



1 When you think of the Arctic (北冰洋), you may imagine an icy land of white snow. And some people may imagine it as the last really clean place left on Earth. In fact, we have polluted the deepest oceans with plastic rubbish, and now, CNN says, "It's the Arctic's turn."

2 German scientists have recently found microplastics in Arctic snow. Microplastics are pieces of plastic smaller than 5 millimeters (毫米). Sadly, the scientists found 1,800 pieces of microplastics per liter (升) of snow. That may cause terrible air pollution.

3 How is plastic pollution reaching the Arctic? According to scientists, "It's clear that most of the microplastics in the snow come from the air. They fall off plastic objects and are moved by the wind. They mix with ice in the air and fall to the ground as snow."

4 Are they bad for us? We do know that our bodies cannot take in "large" pieces of microplastics. However, if the plastics are small enough, they can find ways into our bodies and stay there for a long time, which can be bad for our health.

5 Microplastics have also been found in rivers and oceans around the world. Research has found that they flow over long distances and into our oceans, damaging ecosystems (生态环境) along the way. When we wash clothes with plastic fibers (纤维), they start in our wastewater. The wastewater then flows into rivers and out to sea. They are eaten by sea animals there. If people then eat these animals, it means that we're eating the plastic as well.

( ) 1. According to the passage, the underlined word "microplastics" are pieces of _____.

A. plastic bigger than 5 millimeters　B. metal smaller than 5 millimeters

C. plastic smaller than 5 millimeters　D. plastic smaller than 5 centimeters

( ) 2. Most of microplastics in air fall off _____.

A. plastic objects　B. the water　C. sea animals　D. our body

( ) 3. Which is the correct order of the following events?

① Wastewater flows into rivers and seas.　② People eat animals in the sea.

③ People wash clothes with plastic fibers.　④ Microplastics are eaten by sea animals.

A. ③①④②　B. ①③②④　C. ③①②④　D. ③②①④

( ) 4. The writer wrote the passage mainly to tell us _____.

A. not to travel to the Arctic　B. not to eat animals

C. to use fewer plastic objects　D. to wear a mask when going out

( ) 5. Where can the passage probably be taken from?

A. A story book.　B. A doctor's diary.

C. An environmental newspaper.　D. A fashion magazine.

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：293　难度：★★★★★　限时：9MIN

1 After a weekend of heavy rain, a grey mixture of rainwater and sewage (污水) pours into the River Chess through a pipe from the sewage treatment works (污水处理厂) a short distance away.

2 "This happens every time we have very heavy rainfall and it also happens when we have high groundwater," says Paul Jennings, chairman of the River Chess Association, a local organization that tries to protect the river.

3 "The sewage treatment works pours untreated sewage directly into the river and that's the reason for the terrible color and awful smell. And the chemistry of the river is damaged as well."

4 Before the sewage arrived, there were minerals (矿物) along the chess' riverbed creating perfect conditions for fish and wildlife to live.

5 It remains popular with fishermen and dog walkers and is a haven (保护区) for brown trout, the endangered water vole and many other species (物种) —but everything that depends on it is affected by pollution.

6 The sewage discharge (排放) is one key reason the River Chess failed chemical pollution tests, according to a recent UK government report by the Environment Agency. But data collected from lakes, rivers and streams all across England over three years up show the terrible situation.

7 Only 14 percent of rivers were found to have a "good ecological status (生态良好)" and none proved to be entirely pollution free. The report says population growth, land use and climate change are all leading to the problem.

8 The government says it is trying to solve the problem. It has set up a special team to try hard to reduce sewage discharge.

9 Whatever the solutions (解决办法), they are likely to take time to carry out and to show the positive changes. Until then, pollution continues to pour into rivers and streams with unknown long-term results.

(　) 1. What's the problem of River Chess?
A. There are no living things in it.　B. Water in it is becoming less and less.
C. It's seriously polluted.　D. It's far from the sewage treatment works.

(　) 2. The underlined word "that" in Paragraph 3 refers to (指的是) _____.
A. the discharge of untreated sewage　B. the sewage treatment works
C. the chemistry of the river　D. the terrible color and awful smell

(　) 3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. River Chess is easily polluted when the heavy rain arrives.
B. The sewage discharge is the only reason for River Chess' pollution.
C. Rivers across England over three years up show the bad situation according to a recent UK government report.
D. The government has done something to solve the pollution.

(　) 4. What's the author's attitude (态度) about the solutions?
A. Positive.　B. Worried.　C. Neutral (中立的).　D. Interested.

(　) 5. In which part of newspaper can we probably find this passage?
A. History.　B. Geography.　C. Health.　D. Environment.

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：271　难度：★★★★☆　限时：9MIN

1 The recent cold weather in the United States has had some unusual effects. In South Florida, temperatures dropped so low that iguanas (鬣蜥) began falling out of trees.

2 As temperatures began dropping in South Florida, the US National Weather Service began warning that iguanas might soon be falling from trees. It didn't take long for the prediction to come true. Several people posted pictures of the fallen iguanas on social media. As one person wrote, "It's true. It's raining iguanas in South Florida."

3 What happened? They became unconscious (没意识的) because of the terrible cold. Iguanas are cold-blooded. That means they don't make their own body heat like humans. Instead, they get their warmth from their environment—the sun, the air, and warm objects around them. When the temperature gets too cold, the iguanas' bodies slow down and they fall into a kind of sleep. For iguanas in trees, that means they can lose their hold and fall to the ground. That's what happened this last weekend, when South Florida had its coldest weather in over 10 years. In some places, it got down to –4° C.

4 If you don't think it seems natural for iguanas to have this problem, you're right. Green iguanas should not be in Florida at all. They are originally (原来) from warmer places in Central and South America. They were brought to Florida by accident. Some were carried on ships. Others came as pets and somehow got free. Green iguanas are considered an invasive (入侵的) species in Florida.

5 Even though the iguanas may look dead, they're usually not. This weekend, experts (专家) warned people in Florida not to bring the iguanas inside to warm up. Once they recover, they're not always friendly.

( ) 1. From Paragraph 1, we know that it was _____ in South Florida.
A. windy　B. rainy　C. hot　D. cold

( ) 2. The underlined part "the prediction" refers to (指的是) _____.
A. dropping of temperatures　B. falling of Iguanas from trees
C. pictures of iguanas on social media　D. the cold weather in America

( ) 3. Some iguanas fall out of trees because _____.
A. they are cold-blooded animals　B. they get warmth from their environment
C. they fall asleep easily in cold weather　D. they became unconscious and lost their hold

( ) 4. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Iguanas are native in Florida.　B. Iguanas are friendly to people.
C. Iguanas are afraid of human beings.　D. Iguanas are easy to find in Central America.

( ) 5. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Extreme Weather in Florida
B. Iguanas: An Unusual Animal Species
C. Coldness Led to Iguanas Falling from Trees
D. The Report From the US National Weather Service

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：259　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. Some people drink bottled water because they think it is better for them than water out of the tap.
B. But think about how often you use plastic water bottles, and see if you can make a change.
C. That's enough oil to keep a million cars going for twelve months.
D. Drinking bottled water is a cool thing.
E. The rest are taken away in rubbish trucks, or even worse.
F. People love bottled water because it is convenient to take with them.

Americans buy more bottled water than any other nation in the world. 29 billion bottles of water are drunk each year. It takes 17 million barrels of crude oil to make these bottles. __1__

So why don't more people drink water from the tap in the kitchen? __2__ But that's not true. In the United States, the government makes sure water from the tap is safe.

__3__ But maybe if they understand the problems it makes, they will try drinking from a glass at home or carrying water in a reusable bottle instead of a plastic one. Although plastic water bottles can be turned into some other useful things, only a small number of them are reused. __4__ They end up as rubbish on the land and in rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Plastic bottles take hundreds of years to break down.

Water is good for you, so keep drinking it. __5__ If you take one to school, don't throw it away—bring it home and put tap water in it for the next day.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. imagine sth. as...

2. Research has found that...

【活学活用】

1. When you think of the Arctic, you may imagine an icy land of white snow. And some people may imagine it as the last really clean place left on Earth. (阅读理解 C, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】“imagine sth. as...”意为“将某物想象为……”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述句型，写一个表明观点的句子。

_____

2. Research has found that they flow over long distances and into our oceans, damaging ecosystems along the way. (阅读理解 C, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】“Research has found that...”意为“调查发现……”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述句型，写一个表明观点的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

While they were heading for New York, they hit real trouble, but how did our calm Fogg solve it? And would they be on time to catch the ship?

Chapter 5 Back to England (2)

Soon after that, they hit real trouble. The train was steaming by some rocky cliffs (悬崖), when a band of Sioux warriors jumped onto its roof. The warriors quickly took over driving the train.

Passepartout sped into action.

Crawling under the train, he wriggled (不知觉地潜入) and swung all the way to the engine, without being seen.

Then he unhooked (解开) the engine and the train slowly came to a halt... just beside the station.

But when Fogg looked for his butler a few seconds later, he'd gone.

"The warriors took him when they fled!" shouted a guard.

Calling over some soldiers, Fogg went into the hills to look for him. It took all day to find and free Passepartout. They had to camp out overnight (在夜间) and only got back to the station the following morning.

By then, their train had long since left and the next one wasn't due until that evening.

"I've done it again," wailed (哀叹) the butler. But Fix came to the rescue (解救).

"I've met a man who owns a land yacht," he announced.

Soon, they were gliding over the snow. Wind filled the yacht's sails and it whizzed (嗖嗖作声) over the yacht's sail and it whizzed over the icy plains.

Reading:

hit real trouble: 遇到困难

took (take) over: 这里表示"接管"的意思。

* 关于 take 的短语拓展:

1. take off 起飞；脱下；拿走；脱掉
2. take on 呈现；承担；具有；接受
3. take up 占去；开始从事；占据；拿起

call (ing) over: 召集

free v. 使……解放

own v. 拥有

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. What was the real trouble they have met during the journey?

Topic 12 Society

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：记叙文 词数：206 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：6MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

The world's __1__ glass blown castle, housed at Shanghai Museum of Glass, has been broken into __2__ after two children accidentally knocked it down while playing inside the museum.

The Fantasy Castle was made by Spanish glassblower Miguel Arribas, based on the famous Cinderella Castle at Disney World Resort (迪士尼世界度假区). It was made as a __3__ to the museum in 2016 to celebrate its fifth anniversary. It was __4__ about 30,000 parts and weighed over 60kg. It __5__ the artist 500 hours to complete the castle, using 500,000 glass loops (圈), and its worth was around 450,000 *yuan*.

According to the museum, the accident __6__ on May 30. Two children visiting the museum with their family crossed the belt barrier (安全带护栏) while playing and touched the sculpture. That caused the castle to __7__. The main spire (尖顶) was broken because of the fall, while other parts suffered different degrees of damage.

The museum said they have __8__ the artists about trying to repair the sculpture, but because of travel restrictions (限制) related to the COVID-19 pandemic, they are __9__ to travel to China at the moment. The parents of the two children have apologized for that and promised to take __10__ for the repairs.

( ) 1.	A. shortest	B. largest	C. clearest	D. lightest
( ) 2.	A. pieces	B. glasses	C. dishes	D. pairs
( ) 3.	A. business	B. plan	C. gift	D. dream
( ) 4.	A. come over to	B. poured out	C. sent for	D. made up of
( ) 5.	A. spent	B. cost	C. took	D. paid
( ) 6.	A. happened	B. kept	C. began	D. went
( ) 7.	A. fly	B. finish	C. fight	D. fall
( ) 8.	A. attacked	B. contacted	C. introduced	D. celebrated
( ) 9.	A. unhappy	B. unlucky	C. unable	D. unusual
( ) 10.	A. money	B. responsibility	C. order	D. children

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：273　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 Baby Centre of the UK has shown us its list of the most 100 popular names for baby boys and girls as well as the biggest naming trends (趋势).

2 Last year, the biggest changes can be seen in the top names for girls. Olivia has knocked off the number one spot (排名位置) from 2021, and Sophia becomes the number one. The top 10 has changed, with Olivia dropping down to third place and being overtaken (超越) by Lily. The ninth and tenth spots also welcomed new names for 2022, with Maya jumping up 10 places to number nine.

3 According to Baby Centre's research, Love Islanders (真人秀节目《恋爱岛》嘉宾) past and present seemed to have a big influence on names. Baby Centre also noted that parents seemed to be returning to the 90s when naming their babies over the last 11 months. They chose to name their little ones after some of the famous persons in ten years, like Gabrielle and Aaliyah. The research also found that the names of the England Women's football players were winning over parents after becoming UEFA Champions.

4 However, with all the royal (皇室的) news from the year, the experts noted that there didn't seem to be a **surge** in the use of names from Britain's most famous family—like Lilibet, William, Kate, Harry, Meghan or Charlie. Even Elizabeth, which rose up the charts for the half-year data, didn't see much of an improvement in the full-year results, following the death of Her Majesty the Queen in September.

(　) 1. What is the biggest change in 2022 according to Baby Centre?

A. Parents' choices of jobs.　　B. The hobbies of parents.

C. The top names for boys.　　D. The top names for girls.

(　) 2. The right order of top 3 baby girls' names of 2022 is _____.

A. Sophia, Lily, Olivia　　B. Sophia, Olivia, Maya

C. Lily, Olivia, Maya　　D. Olivia, Lily, Sophia

(　) 3. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 3?

A. How the parents like their kid's name.

B. Parents' inspiration to choose a name.

C. The development of names' history.

D. Ways to choose good names for babies.

(　) 4. What does the underlined word "surge" mean?

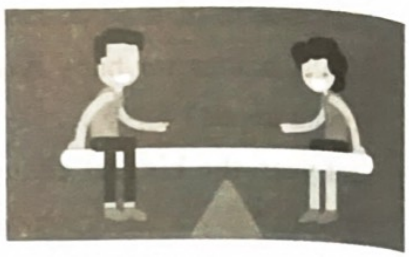
A. Drop.　　B. Increase.　　C. Turn.　　D. Challenge.

(　) 5. In which part of a newspaper can we read the passage?

A. Medicine.　　B. Education.　　C. Life.　　D. Sports.

阅读理解 B

体裁：议论文　词数：261　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN



1 People always like to say, "Behind every successful man, there is a woman."

2 Now some women still just like making their husbands and sons successful. But some women want more for themselves. They want to be as successful as men.

3 Today, the best jobs are still given to men. Even when women do the same work, they are often paid less than men. Some women want to change these situations. They want to stand beside the men, with the same chances for success.

4 Now many western women are earning money outside their homes. More than half of the women have jobs and some of them are well-paid. In general, working women have more education than those who stay at home. Among those women who have jobs, eight out of ten drive a car to work, and most of them often spend their holidays away from home. They like traveling by air. Women's work has made several changes in women's lives, and men's lives, too.

5 But things are quite different from those in the Middle East countries. Women have to stay at home to take good care of their families and do all the housework. They are not allowed to find a job outside. When they go out in public, they must cover their faces with something and walk behind their husbands. The tradition in those countries has lasted for ages, and is not easy to break.

6 For the past few years, the women's life has been changing in those countries. Many women want to play an active role in the society.

( ) 1. Why do some women want to find a job?

A. Because they think they are as important as men.
B. Because the housework troubles them too much.
C. Because they don't want to stand behind their husbands in the street.
D. Because they think they are more important than men.

( ) 2. Why do women still have less pay than men?

A. Because women can't do as well as men do.　B. Because of the old ways of thinking.
C. Because women want more money.　D. None of the above.

( ) 3. If women have got higher education, _____.

A. they will get better jobs more easily　B. they will be paid better than men
C. they don't have to do any housework　D. they will travel by plane

( ) 4. Working gives women _____.

A. the chance to receive more education than men
B. chances to play an important role in the society
C. more pay than men
D. fewer chances of getting married

( ) 5. From this passage we know _____.

A. in the Middle East countries all the women stay at home
B. women don't want to work outside their homes
C. many women want to play an active role in their countries
D. women have the same rights as men today

阅读理解 C

体裁：议论文　词数：272　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 If you were born in the 2000s, you are called the oh-ohs. The 21st century would make you young, creative, connected, world-wide, and no doubt smart. Maybe good-looking, too. Right? But what do other people think about your generation?

2 Some adults worry that you're more interested in the screen in front of you than the world around you. They think of you as the "face-down generation" because you use your phone so much. They wonder how you will deal with school, friends, and family.

3 Other adults worry that today's youth are spoilt (溺爱) and don't want to face the challenges of adult life. Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by "helicopter parents". They were always there to guide and help their children with a busy program filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports. With parents who do everything for them, today's youth seem to prefer to live like teenagers even when they are in their 20s or 30s.

4 Does the face down generation need a heads-up? Well, probably not. The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better-educated and more creative than past generations. They seem to be willing to become leaders. More young people than ever volunteer to help their communities. There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.

5 So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's reason to be hopeful about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation. Chances are that you do great and laugh out loud.

(　) 1. Which of the following is an oh-oh?

A. A girl who is good-looking.　B. A girl who is smart.

C. A boy who was born in 1999.　D. A boy who was born in 2004.

(　) 2. The oh-ohs are thought as the "face-down generation" because they _____.

A. use their phone too much　B. need to study hard in school

C. are interested in younger friends　D. are more creative than their parents

(　) 3. What do "helicopter parents" do for their children?

A. They help them to face the challenges.

B. They do the homework instead of them.

C. They guide and plan everything for them.

D. They keep them away from after-school activities.

(　) 4. The underlined word "rights" in Paragraph 4 probably refers to _____.

A. somebody that leads a community　B. somebody that looks after teenagers

C. something that people volunteer to do　D. something that people are allowed to do

(　) 5. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. The"Helicopter Parents"　B. The Over-worried Parents

C. The Spoiled Generation　D. The Face-down Generation

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：296　难度：★★★★☆　限时：9MIN

1 Have you ever had an experience where you meet someone new, learn their names and think to yourself, "Wow, they really look just like their names!" What does this mean exactly? Scientists are suggesting that humans perhaps are able to connect people's names with their appearance, and can even guess someone's name based on how they look.

2 Researchers at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel collected thousands of photos of people's faces. They provided each photo with four names. Then, they asked volunteers to guess which of the four names was correct.

3 The volunteers were able to guess the right name 38 percent of the time. It seems that humans are able to know certain characteristics of faces that can give them useful information about someone's name, Reader's Digest reported.

4 However, this only works when we're looking at names within our own culture. In addition, the volunteers were not as good at guessing the real names of people who use nicknames (昵称) more often than their real names. This shows that a person's appearance is influenced by their name only if they use it often.

5 This kind of face-name matching happens "because of a process of self-fulfilling prediction, as we become what other people expect us to become," Ruth Mayo from the university told science news website Eurek Alert.

6 Some scientists studies have shown that gender and race stereotypes (刻板印象) can influence a person's appearance. The researchers believe there are also similar stereotypes about names. For example, people are able to think that men named Bob should have rounder faces because the word itself looks round. People may think that women named Rose are beautiful. They expect them to be delicate (娇弱的) and to be what women are like, just like the flower they are named for.

( ) 1. From Paragraph 1, we can guess someone's name based on their _____.
A. experience　B. appearance　C. characteristics　D. faces

( ) 2. Paragraph 3&4 mainly talk about _____.
A. the result of the research　B. the reason of face-name matching
C. the plan of the research　D. the history of face-name matching

( ) 3. According to the story, men named Bob are expected to _____.
A. have big eyes　B. wear glasses　C. look beautiful　D. have round faces

( ) 4. From the last paragraph, we know _____.
A. earlier studies about stereotypes are not good
B. stereotypes about names can bring good results
C. stereotypes about names can influence people's looks
D. it's always bad to be influenced by others' expectations

( ) 5. According to the passage, what was the purpose of the study?
A. To learn how names influence personality.
B. To find out today's most popular English names.
C. To find out whether names connect with their looks.
D. To show how men's names are different from women's.

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：231　难度：★★★★☆　限时：9MIN

1 There are stock (股票) markets in large cities. Stock markets in Paris, London, Tokyo, Shanghai and New York are the largest and most well-known. The stock market also called Stock Exchange, is a place where people can buy or sell shares of a factory or company. And each share means certain owner-ship (股份) of a factory or company.

2 Different people go to stock markets. Some are rich, who want to get more money than they already have. Others are not very rich, who buy stocks to try to become rich. Still others buy stocks as part of their plans to save money.

3 Of course, investing (投资) money in the stock market is not the safest way to make money. No one can tell exactly whether the shares will be doing well. The factory or company may do badly. Then stocks will go down, and investors (投资者) will lose money. The stock may go up, but sometimes even if a factory or company does a good job, the stock may still go down.

4 No wonder going to the stock market is compared to gambling (赌博). All are eager to make money by "gambling" in the stock market. Factories and companies that need money are pleased that so many people are willing to "gamble". Indeed, the stock market is an attractive and complex part of the business world.

(　) 1. If you are an investor, you _____.

A. can tell exactly when the stock goes up and down　B. are sure to lose money

C. may sometimes gain or lose money　D. can always make money

(　) 2. Which of the following statements is NOT right?

A. Going to the stock market is like gambling.

B. The stock will always go up if a factory or a company does a good job.

C. People buy or sell stocks in the hope of making money.

D. Some of the people who are not rich may become rich by buying or selling stocks.

(　) 3. Factories and companies are pleased that so many people "gamble" because "_____".

A. they need their money to do business　B. they need more people to work for them

C. they can make them rich　D. some people win and some lose

(　) 4. The underlined word "complex" in the last sentence probably means _____.

A. complete　B. worthy　C. modern　D. difficult to control

(　) 5. The passage mainly wants to tell us _____.

A. how to buy and sell shares

B. the stock market is a gambling house

C. the common knowledge of stock markets

D. investing money in the stock market is not the safest way

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：234　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. We should do thing by ourselves more.

B. And we will have more fun!

C. They can't make their own choices.

D. After high school most of us will be by ourselves.

E. Making our own choices can be quite hard and scary.

F. When they are ten years old, kids decide what clothes they want to wear and buy.

What should I eat for breakfast? Who should I go out with on weekends? What should I do if I miss the bus to school? What colleges should I apply for? Again and again Chinese kids ask these questions to their teachers and parents. __1__

Kids in America would be very surprised to hear how much Chinese children depend on adults. __2__ By twelve they know what classes to take for middle school. Thirteen years old is the beginning of being what Americans call a "teenager". Now the child makes almost all his her decisions—what to do after school, who are his her friends, sometimes even when to come home at night. Finally at sixteen the kid usually gets a car from his/her parents. Now he or she can come and go when he/she likes. The only rule is when they come home at night.

Why should kids be independent? Think about it. __3__ Will our parents be able to tell us what to eat for breakfast in college? Can our teachers decide what we should do at work?

__4__ But we can start with making small choices, and then slowly make bigger and more important choices. Before we know it we will become independent, confident and able to make our own decisions! __5__

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. as + *adj.* / *adv.* + as

2. play a / an + *adj.* + role in sth.

3. It seems / seemed that ...

【活学活用】

1. They want to be <u>as successful as</u> men. (阅读理解 B, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】“as + *adj.* / *adv.* + as”意为“像……一样……”，中间要用形容词或副词的原级，其否定形式为“not as/ so + *adj.* / *adv.* + as”(不如……一样……)。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用“as + *adj.* / *adv.* + as”写一个关于“社会生活”话题的句子。

_____

2. Many women want to <u>play an active role in</u> the society. (阅读理解 B, Para. 6)

【句型点拨】“play a/ an + *adj.* + role in sth.”意为“在……当中担任……角色”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用“play a/ an + *adj.* + role in sth.”写一个关于“社会生活”话题的句子。

_____

3. <u>It seems that</u> humans are able to know certain characteristics of faces that can give them useful information about someone's name, Reader's Digest reported. (阅读理解 D, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】句型“It seems/ seemed that + 从句”意为“似乎……；看起来……”，句中的“it”是形式主语，真正的主语是“that”后的从句。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】用“It seems/ seemed that + 从句”写一个关于“社会生活”话题的句子。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

They had missed the ship back to England, then Fogg found a small ship owner who was willing to send them back to Liverpool. But on the way, they had used up coals, then how could they arrive Liverpool?

Chapter 5 Back to England (3)

They caught up with the train for New York at the very next station. It puffed (发动机烟囱喷烟) across the country at top speed. Fogg still had a chance.

They finally stopped at a station by the steamship pier (码头), on the bank of the Hudson River (哈德逊河) in New York. But the ship to England had already left—only forty-five minutes earlier.

No other steamers could take them across the Atlantic Ocean (大西洋) in time. Passepartout was crushed (使……极度失望), but Fogg just visited every ship in the port (港口). Once again, he found a captain who would take passengers.

The ship was sailing to France but that didn't worry Fogg. He simply locked the captain in his cabin and changed course.

The ship was fast but it was now winter and the weather was terrible. Then the engineer gave Fogg more bad news.

Once again, Fogg surprised him. He ordered the sailors to cut down the mast (桅杆) and chop (砍) it into logs.

Then he told the astonished men to burn the wood in the ship's boiler (锅炉).

Over the next three days, the sailors burned the ship's bridge... the cabins... and even the decks.

By the time they reached England, only the ship's metal hull (船体) was left.

Reading:

earlier：这是 early 的比较级，在英文的表达中习惯上会用一段时间加 ealier 表示提前或者……之前，例如本文 forty-five minutes earlier，意为四十五分钟以前

After-Reading:

根据文章大意，判断问题并在括号里填上对应的标记：正确 (T)，不正确 (F)，文章没有告知 (NG)：

1. They stopped at Hudson River and they missed the ship to England. (　　)
2. Since the ship has already left, they did nothing for the next train. (　　)

Topic 13 Nature & Geography

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：说明文　词数：274　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Do you know why so many animals do not stay in one place? Birds, fish and other animals move from one place to another place at a certain time. They move for different __1__ : most of them move to find food more easily, but others move to get away from places that are too __2__.

When cold weather comes, many birds move to warmer places to find food. Some fishes __3__ in warm water and move to cold water to feed. The most famous migration (迁徙) is probably the migration of fish, which is called "salmon (鲑鱼)". This fish is born in fresh water but it travels many miles to salt water. There it __4__ its life. When it is old, it will return to its birthplace in fresh water. Then it gives birth and dies.

In northern Europe, there is a kind of mouse. They __5__ their mountain homes when they become too crowded. They move down to the low land. Sometimes they move all the way to the seaside, and many of them are __6__ when they fall into the sea.

Recently, scientists have studied the migration of a kind of lobster (龙虾). Every year, when the season of the bad __7__ arrives, the lobsters get into a long line and start to walk across the floor of the ocean. Nobody knows __8__ they do this, and nobody knows where they go. So, __9__ we know why humans and animals move from one place to another place, but at other times we don't. Maybe living things just like to __10__.

(　) 1.	A. reasons	B. places	C. animals	D. time
(　) 2.	A. hot	B. large	C. crowded	D. dark
(　) 3.	A. take a trip	B. have a picnic	C. take a shower	D. give birth
(　) 4.	A. spends	B. costs	C. pays	D. takes
(　) 5.	A. arrive	B. leave	C. get	D. burn
(　) 6.	A. caught	B. swum	C. jumped	D. killed
(　) 7.	A. mood	B. feeling	C. weather	D. habit
(　) 8.	A. what	B. how	C. why	D. when
(　) 9.	A. sometimes	B. never	C. always	D. usually
(　) 10.	A. walk	B. sing	C. know	D. travel

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：270　难度：★★★★☆　限时：6MIN

1 National parks are large areas of public land. They give a safe home for local plants and animals. They help keep the air and water clean. They also give us the best trips. Today, there are nearly 7,000 national parks around the world. Forbes has listed 12 of the most beautiful ones in the world that will surprise you with their amazing landscapes (陆上风景), geographic wonders and colorful plants and animals.

2 The Grand Canyon National Park of the US is one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. It is best known for its size and depth. It is 446 kilometers long, up to 29 kilometers wide, and 1. 6 kilometers deep. The immensity of the canyon makes people think big. Every year, about 5 million people visit here. Taking a tour in the South Rim (南缘) offers visitors the park's full views, while the North Rim (北缘) shows beautiful wild flowers.

3 If you love animals, you'll like the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. The "Big Five" live here. They are the lion, African elephant, African leopard, black rhinocero and African buffalo. The name "Big Five" came from the five animals that were the hardest to catch. Now they are what people most want to see in the wild. If you visit the park, you should never miss the migration (迁徙) of over 1. 5 million wildebeests (角马) and 250,000 zebras every year. This is the most famous site of the park.

( ) 1. Which is NOT right about national parks according to Paragraph 1?

A. A national park is public land that covers a large area.

B. Wild plants and animals are protected in national parks.

C. Forbes has listed twelve of the world's largest national parks.

D. National parks are attractive because of their national beauty.

( ) 2. The underlined word "immensity" refers to _____.

A. great size　B. natural wonder　C. colorful view　D. unusual beauty

( ) 3. _____ kinds of animals are mentioned in the passage.

A. Five　B. Six　C. Seven　D. Eight

( ) 4. The best title for the passage may be "_____".

A. Taking a Tour in the Grand Canyon

B. Travelling to the Serengeti National Park

C. Seven Natural Wonders of the World

D. Stepping into the Wonders of the Wildlife

( ) 5. If the writer continues the article, he would most likely write about _____.

A. ways to keep the air and water clean

B. more national parks in the world

C. his wonderful trip to the Grand Canyon

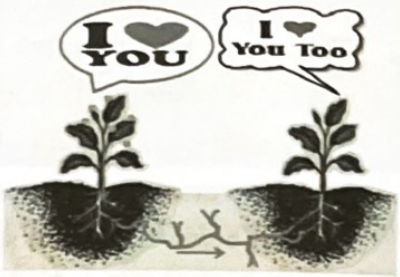
D. famous historic wonders in Africa

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：356　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

A new study finds that plants communicate with one another to warn of danger.

We often consider plants as the furniture of the natural world. They don't move; they don't make sounds; they don't seem to act on anything. But as is often the case, plants talk to each other all the time. And the language is a chemical.



Over the years, scientists have reported that different types of plants, from trees to tomatoes, give out chemicals into the air to help neighboring plants. These chemical warnings can spread information about one plant's disease or infestation (虫害), so other plants can protect themselves. But how plants receive and act on the information exactly is still mysterious.

In this week's Science Magazine, researchers in Japan offered some explanations. They have found out one chemical message and traced it all the way from beginning to end.

The scientists looked at tomato plants infested by a common pest (害虫). To start out, they grew plants in two separate plastic spaces connected by a tube (管子). One plant was infested and placed upwind and the other was uninfested and placed downwind. The downwind plants were later exposed (使暴露) to the pest. The results showed that plants near sick neighbors before were able to protect themselves better against the pest.

They found one chemical appeared more often in the exposed plants. The chemical is called HexVic. The scientists discovered where HexVic came from, and put it over healthy plants. Those plants were then able to produce HexVic. Researchers made sure that uninfested plants could fight off bugs and diseases. How do they know when to protect themselves? They are warned first by their friendly plant neighbors.

It is not a simple story, and it may be happening in more plants than tomatoes. It may also be happening with more chemical signals that are still unknown to us. In a word, we know that plants not only communicate, but also look out for one another.

( ) 1. How do the plants talk to each other?
A. By giving out chemicals.　B. By singing songs.
C. By making sounds.　D. By giving out light.

( ) 2. The underlined word "traced" in the fourth paragraph probably means "_____" here.
A. reported　B. followed　C. doubted　D. developed

( ) 3. For scientists, which are the right steps to watch tomato plants infested by a pest?
① Place the infested plant upwind.　② Place the uninfested plant downwind.
③ Expose the downwind plants to the pest.
④ Grow plants in two separate plastic spaces connected by a tube.
A. ③①②④　B. ①④③②　C. ④①②③　D. ④②①③

( ) 4. You can put the sentence "The researchers also studied leaves from exposed plants and unexposed plants." at the beginning of _____.
A. Paragraph 3　B. Paragraph 4　C. Paragraph 5　D. Paragraph 6

( ) 5. Which of the following can be the best title of this passage?
A. Communicating Plants and Terrible Diseases　B. Talking Plants and Friendly Warnings
C. Protecting Plants and Clear Information　D. Growing Plants and Mysterious Chemicals

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：360　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 Scientists often speak of a "new Arctic" to describe the region's rapidly changing landscape (地形). Temperatures are increasing quickly, sea ice is decreasing and many experts believe the far north is quickly transforming into something unrecognizable (难以辨认的).

2 This week, new research confirms that a new Arctic climate system is emerging (出现). The researchers examined changes in Arctic sea ice extent, air temperatures and precipitation patterns.

3 Sea ice, they found, has already declined beyond the bounds (极限). And sea ice declines will only get worse as time goes on. Under the extreme climate scenario (方案), summer sea ice extent will fall below 1 million square kilometers—a threshold (阈值) so low most scientists consider the Arctic Ocean "ice free" at that point—by the 2070s at the latest, and potentially decades earlier.

4 Air temperatures are likely to cross the threshold by the middle of this century. Changes in precipitation—namely, a transition from snow to rain—will represent a new Arctic shortly afterward. Different aspects of the Arctic climate system are linked.

5 Sea ice can have a profound (深远的) effect on Arctic temperatures. Ice has a bright, reflective surface that helps beam sunlight away from the Earth. Thick sea ice also helps trap heat below the surface in the winter and preventing it from escaping into the cold Arctic air.

6 As sea ice thins and disappears, the ocean is able to absorb more heat in the summer. And in the winter, that heat is able to escape through the thinner ice and warm up the atmosphere.

7 A new Arctic will be warmer, rainier and less frozen. Animals that used to be common may disappear, while new species may move in to take their place. Opportunities for hunting and fishing by sea ice could decrease. Shipping in the Arctic Ocean may significantly increase as the ice disappears.

( ) 1. What might happen under a new Arctic climate system?
A. Summer sea ice extent will rise.
B. Animals that used to be common may disappear.
C. Air temperatures are likely to be lower.
D. Opportunities for fishing by sea ice might increase.

( ) 2. In which aspect (方面) did the researchers examine changes according to Paragraph 2?
A. sea ice extent　B. air temperatures
C. precipitation patterns　D. All above.

( ) 3. What is the meaning of the underlined word "precipitation" in Paragraph 4?
A. 气温　B. 海冰　C. 降水量　D. 大气层

( ) 4. What effect does sea ice have on Arctic temperatures?
A. Sea ice has already declined beyond the bounds.
B. Sea ice can help beam sunlight away from the Earth.
C. Thick sea ice can help trap heat below the surface in the winter.
D. Both B and C.

( ) 5. What is the best title for the passage?
A. A New Arctic is Emerging　B. Sea Ice is Important
C. Landscape is Changing　D. A New Arctic Will be Warmer

阅读理解D

体裁：说明文　词数：271　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 A Chinese research team has showed that the interaction (相互影响) in tree populations can lead to tree-line changes in the Himalayas (喜马拉雅山) because of climate (气候) warming, according to the latest study published in *the Journal of Biogeography*.

2 The tree-line is the high side of the living environment at which trees can grow. Beyond the tree-line, trees are unable to grow and grass will take the place of trees as the environment there is bad.

3 In recent years, the tree-line in the Himalayas, which is an important mark that makes people know the influence of climate change on alpine ecosystems (高寒生态系统), has moved to a higher place.

4 According to the study on the tree-line in the middle Himalayas, the research team found that the speed of tree-line climbing is not only connected with rainfalls and the population's competition with other species (物种), but also affected by the interaction, including competition and cooperation (合作), in tree populations.

5 As rainfalls become less and less, young trees are likely to grow in groups. The more trees grow in groups, the slower the tree-line climbs, according to the study. It also said that 34. 7 percent of the tree-line climbing speed depends on their distribution density (分布密度).

6 The survey will last for 5 to 10 years, and it will conduct a series of studies on Himalaya and will also monitor changes in Himalaya's climate.

( ) 1. The tree-line means the high area which _____.
A. trees can grow　B. tree can't grow
C. grass can grow　D. mountains can grow

( ) 2. The followings lead to the tree-line changes EXCEPT _____.
A. climate change　B. competition with other species
C. interaction in tree populations　D. human activities

( ) 3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Beyond the tree-line, trees are able to grow.
B. The tree-line in the Himalayas has moved to a higher place.
C. The interaction only includes competition in tree populations.
D. The survey will last for 5 to 10 months.

( ) 4. The underlined sentence "34. 7 percent of the tree-line climbing speed depends on their distribution density" means _____.
A. The more trees grow in groups, the more slowly the tree-line climbs.
B. The more trees grow in groups, the faster the tree-line climbs.
C. The less trees grow in groups, the more slowly the tree-line climbs.
D. Not mentioned.

( ) 5. We can find the passage in a magazine about _____.
A. culture　B. nature　C. health　D. travel

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：263　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7MIN

1 For over 1,300 years, this large rock has been in Mahabalipuram, a beach town in Southern India. The rock is on hill at a 45-degree angle.

2 The rock is popularly known as "Krishna's Butter Ball", which means a favorite food, butter, fallen from the sky. The rock is 20 feet high and five meters in diameter (直径), and weighs over 250 tons. It looks like it might slip (滑落) any moment and run down the hill, but it has stayed that way for several centuries. Now some say the rock is a natural formation (形成), but scientists think that's impossible because natural corrosion (腐蚀) couldn't produce such an unusual shape. Others, think that the rock might have been placed there by Gods from the sky, or the aliens who visited Earth thousands of years ago.

3 One of the earliest known attempts to move the rock was made by Narasimhavarman, a Pallava king who ruled southern India from 630 to 668 C. E. The strongest of his men could not move it at all. More recently, in 1908, Governor of Madras Arthur Lawley decided that he wanted to get rid of the rock, fearing that it would slide down the hill. He used seven elephants to do the task, but much to his surprise, it did not budge.

4 Krishna's Butter Ball is now a popular tourist spot, attracting thousands of visitors each year. Visitors make their own attempt to move the rock—they fail, of course, but always come away with amazing photos!

( ) 1. Krishna's Butter Ball is _____.

A. a kind of Indian food　B. a popular sport in Mahabalipuram

C. a 250-ton rock on hill　D. a beach town is Southern India

( ) 2. The writer implies (暗示) that _____.

A. it's hard to move the rock though it looks easy to slip

B. even wind can blow the rock down the hill

C. we are sure about where the rock came from

D. Narasimhavarman ruled southern India for fifty years

( ) 3. The underlined word "budge" in the passage probably means "_____".

A. slide down the hill　B. move slightly

C. fall from the sky　D. stay there quietly

( ) 4. Which of the following is TRUE about the rock?

A. It's dangerous to touch the rock.

B. Someone knows who placed the rock there.

C. The aliens from other star once visited the rock.

D. Men and seven elephants have tried moving it.

( ) 5. What do visitors usually do with the rock?

A. Some of them move it a little successfully.　B. They write their names on the rock.

C. They take photos of the rock.　D. None of them want to move the rock

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：279　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. The word "fall" is short for falling.
B. In the UK, it usually has only one name: autumn.
C. With them they brought both of the words fall and autumn
D. The season between summer and winter was known as harvest long ago.
E. There are several ways to express the third season of the year.
F. So what makes the season in the English language with two names?

What is the third season of the year called? It depends on where in the world you are and whom you ask. __1__ But in the US, you'll find that people usually use both fall and autumn interchangeably (交替地) when referring to this time of year. __2__

According to *Dictionary. com*, fall isn't a modern nickname that followed the more traditional autumn. The two terms (说法) are actually first recorded within a few hundred years.

__3__ It means "picking," or "reaping (收割)", preferring to gathering and preserving crops before winter.

In the 1500s, English speakers began referring to the third season with the falling of the leaves. __4__. At the same time, the word is simple and evocative (形象). By the end of the 1600s, autumn from the French and the Latin, took the place of fall as the standard British word for the third season.

Around the same time, the first British pioneers went to North America. __5__. Although the word fall fell out of fashion overseas, it was still used as the local language before the US won its independence. Today, using both words to describe the season before winter is still an American behavior.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. do better

2. 比较级 +and+ 比较级或 more and more / less and less+ 原级结构

3. The+ 比较级，the+ 比较级

【活学活用】

1. The results showed that plants near sick neighbors before were able to protect themselves better against the pest. (阅读理解 B, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】better 此处作 protect 的副词比较级，表示“更好地保护”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】自信使人表现得更好。

_____

2. As rainfalls become less and less, young trees are likely to grow in groups. The more trees grow in groups, the slower the tree-line climbs, according to the study. (阅读理解 D, Para. 5)

【句型点拨】less and less 是“越来越少”的意思。“比较级 and+ 比较级”或“more and more / less and less + 原级”结构，与这类结构搭配的常用动词有 grow、get、become 等；“The+ 比较级，the+ 比较级”表示“越……，就越……”，从句时态常用一般现在时或一般过去时。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述句型，写一个描述学习与知识两者之间关系的句子。

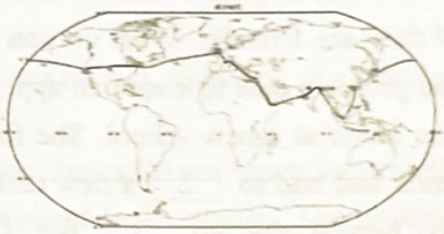
_____

Pre-Reading:

Please make a prediction about what will happen? Did he successfully go back to London? And did he win the bet?

Chapter 5 Back to England (4)

They landed in Liverpool (利物浦), with just enough time for Fogg to catch a train to London and win his bet. But, as Fogg stepped off the ship, Fix made his move.



"Phileas Fogg," the detective announced, "I arrest you for stealing fifty-five thousand pounds."

Fogg was thrown into prison and there was nothing Princess Aouda or Passepartout could do.

Three hours later, they were waiting for news, when Fix rushed in. His hair was a mess and he looked ashamed (羞愧的). "I've made a dreadful mistake," he cried.

Fogg was free again. But he had only five and a half hours left.

Fogg paid for a special train which roared down to London. As it pulled in, he checked the station clock—8:55. Fogg had lost his bet by just ten minutes.

Reading:

stepped (step) off: 离开；step 在此处用作动词，意为"迈步；踩；踏；行走"

made (make) one's move: 某人在行动

be a mess:
mess 主要指"脏，不整洁"。常指具体的，看的见的杂乱状态。

dreadful:
指使人非常恐惧、毛骨悚然，也使人感到讨厌而退缩。整体意思接近"terrible"。

pull in:
常见意思为"吸引，拉拢"，这里搭配火车，指"停车"。

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，完成下列题目。

1. How much time did Fogg waste in the prison?

_____

2. According to the last several paragraphs, did Fogg win his bet?

_____

Topic 14 Science & Technology

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：说明文　词数：292　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

You're at your new school. It is lunch time, but you don't have anyone to sit with. You want to join someone at their table, but you are not sure if they are friendly. What do you do? Natalie's __1__ of solving the problem was to create an app. She knows what it feels like to be alone at a new school. She found it difficult to make new friends and had to __2__ a new table at lunch every day. If she sat by herself, she felt __3__. But if she asked to join someone and was __4__, she felt embarrassed (尴尬的). She created a lunch-planning app to help students like her find people to have lunch with.

The app called Sit with Us is __5__. If a student is having lunch, he or she can create an invitation. Other students can open the app and __6__ that invitation. They can then use the app to decide when and where to meet. This allows students to make plans online instead of face-to-face. This is the reason why it works so well: __7__ the risk of being refused, and the embarrassment that goes along with it.

Natalie is happy to see that people are replying to her app actively— __8__ those who suffer from bullying (遭受欺凌). Soon after she made her app available to the public, she won a prize for it. She also appeared in many news stories.

Natalie was even asked to speak at a university. In her __9__ Natalie wanted people to know that you don't have to do something __10__ to change lives. Sometimes, a small thing like having a friend to enjoy lunch with can make all the difference.

(　) 1.	A. habit	B. course	C. method	D. question
(　) 2.	A. search for	B. fix up	C. give out	D. get away from
(　) 3.	A. stressed	B. nervous	C. lonely	D. pleasant
(　) 4.	A. called	B. refused	C. discussed	D. believed
(　) 5.	A. cheap	B. simple	C. private	D. noisy
(　) 6.	A. miss	B. make	C. send	D. accept
(　) 7.	A. increases	B. avoids	C. adds	D. takes
(　) 8.	A. probably	B. exactly	C. especially	D. mainly
(　) 9.	A. book	B. talk	C. school	D. picture
(　) 10.	A. big	B. new	C. similar	D. enjoyable

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：281　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7min

1 AI painter Midjourney created a picture of a Chinese girl reading a newspaper. Can you recognize AI-made pictures?

2 Mark Zuckerberg wears a pink coat and walks the runway (时装秀伸展台). Former US president Donald Trump falls over while getting arrested (逮捕). These pictures have recently gone popular online. They have one thing in common—they are fake but look like they are real.

3 AI tools like Midjourney and DALL-E can create such pictures. Simply type in what you want and the picture comes out in minutes. People have never been more worried than today about the spread of fake news.

4 However, AI tools are not perfect. News medias, including *the Washington Post* and *the Paper* gave some tips on telling fake pictures.

5 One way is to look at hands. AI often draws human hands incorrectly. Sometimes the number of fingers is wrong, and sometimes the shape looks strange. The photos AI uses to learn often show hands in different ways, so it isn't sure what a "hand" really looks like.

6 We can also pay attention to the details. For example, people in an AI-made image may miss an earring or apart of their glasses. If there's a text in an image, such as a poster, the text is usually unreadable.

7 AI is also terrible at dealing with the background. If there's a crowd in the image, people's faces in the corner are usually unclear-or they don't have a face at all!

8 According to Boom, a website that fights against misinformation, people should slow down on clicking there posting button: "Stop, find the source, find trusted reports, rather than let our first impressions lead us."

( ) 1. We've learnt that the picture in Paragraph 1 was _____.
A. copied by a special tool　B. designed by AI tools
C. becoming valuable　D. drawn by someone online

( ) 2. What is Midjourney?
A. A website that fi ghts against misinformation.　B. An AI tool that creates pictures.
C. A news media company.　D. A fashion show.

( ) 3. We can tell if a picture is made by AI by _____.
a. looking at the people's smile.　b. looking into details.
c. checking the background.　d. looking at the main characters' faces.
A. ab　B. ac　C. bc　D. bd

( ) 4. According to Boom, people should _____.
A. think twice before spreading information　B. trust their fi rst impressions
C. fi ght against spreading information　D. learn to read and click buttons

( ) 5. The best title of the passage might be _____.
A. Looking Through Websites Often　B. Having the Habit of Drawing
C. Giving Tips on Enjoying Pictures　D. Finding AI's Mistakes

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：290　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 A Purdue University professor of mechanical engineering (机械工程) and his students have created the whitest paint on record. When Purdue University researchers set out to develop a new paint, the goal was to create one that would reflect (反射) sunlight away from a building. It turns out they also set a Guinness world record (吉尼斯世界纪录) for the whitest paint on the planet. "When we started this project about seven years ago, we had saving energy and fighting climate change in mind," Professor Xiulin Ruan said.

2 The paint reflects 98. 1% of solar radiation (太阳辐射) while also giving out infrared (红外线的) heat. Because the paint takes in less heat from the sun than it gives out, a surface (表面) painted with this paint is cooled below the surrounding (周围的) temperature without using power.

3 The common white paint gets warmer rather than cooler. Paints on the market that are designed to reject heat reflect only 80%-90% of sunlight and can't make surfaces cooler than their surroundings.

4 Researchers did an outdoor test with a surrounding temperature of 43 degrees Fahrenheit (华氏摄氏度). The paint made the sample temperature lower by an additional 18 degrees. "That's more powerful than the air conditioners used by most houses," Ruan said.

5 Purdue said it has already applied (申请) for the patent (专利) and researchers are working with a company to scale up (增加) the paint to put it on the market.

( ) 1. _____ is the key word for the passage.

A. Research　B. Machine　C. Colour　D. Paint

( ) 2. According to the passage, the project is to _____.

A. stop the light pollution　B. save energy and fight climate change

C. protect the environment　D. set a new Guinness world record

( ) 3. The new white paint cools the surfaces by _____.

A. giving out less infrared heat　B. taking in more heat from the sun

C. taking in less heat from the sun　D. bringing down the surrounding temperature

( ) 4. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

A. The new white paint has the best cooling effect so far.

B. The surrounding temperature decides that of the paint.

C. Paints on the market have worse qualities than new ones.

D. Families will not need air conditioners in the near future.

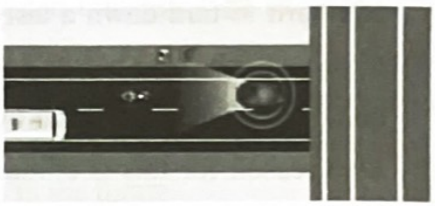
( ) 5. What may the researchers do next?

A. They will do a market survey.　B. They will apply for the patent.

C. They will look for a producing partner.　D. They will bring the new paint to market.

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：254　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN



1 A new study says that although autonomous vehicle technology (自动驾驶技术) is able to reduce crashes, it may not be able to prevent all accidents caused by human error.

2 Auto safety experts say humans cause about 94% of crashes in U. S. A., but the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety study (IIHS) says computer-controlled robocars will only stop about one-third of them.

3 The group says that stopping the rest of the crashes will be much harder though autonomous vehicles will identify (识别) dangers and react faster than humans, and they won't become distracted (分神的) or drive drunk.

4 Just how many crashes are prevented depends a lot on how autonomous vehicles are programmed. More crashes would be stopped if the robocars obey all traffic laws including speed limits. But if artificial intelligence allows them to drive and react more like humans, then fewer crashes will be stopped.

5 "IIHS researchers reviewed the crash causes and decided which ones could be prevented, assuming (假设) that all vehicles on the road were autonomous", Cicchino said. "Even fewer crashes will be prevented while self-driving vehicles are mixed with human driven cars", she said.

6 More than 60 companies have applied to test autonomous vehicles in California alone, but they have yet to start a fully-robotic service without human backup (后备) drivers. Several companies had promised to do it during the past two years, but those plans were delayed (延迟) after an Uber automated test vehicle hit and killed a walker in March 2018 in Tempe, Arizona.

(　) 1. According to the passage, if there are 90 crashes caused by humans, computer-controlled robocars will only stop _____ crashes.
A. 20　B. 30　C. 35　D. 40

(　) 2. The underlined word "they" in Paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. crashes　B. drivers　C. autonomous vehicles　D. dangers

(　) 3. According to the passage, what should be done in order to prevent many crashes?
A. Robocars should obey all traffic laws including speed limits.
B. Artificial intelligence should allow robocars to drive and react more like humans.
C. Self-driving vehicles are mixed with human driven cars.
D. Autonomous vehicles are programmed like human drivers.

(　) 4. The plans to test autonomous vehicles were delayed because _____.
A. few robocars were produced
B. a robocar had killed a walker in a test
C. the testing is expensive
D. the autonomous vehicles were not allowed to be tested

(　) 5. What can we learn about robocars from the passage?
A. They proved very safe and can prevent all crashes.　B. They can deal with danger very fast.
C. They will be very expensive.　D. They will be put into use soon.

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：275　难度：★★★★☆　限时：9MIN

1 It's hard to turn down a tasty banana. They taste good and you don't have to wash them before eating them. However, British scientists say that the fruit may disappear by 2050.

2 One reason for this is climate change. Scientists at the University of Exeter collected data from 27 countries and regions that produce 86 percent of the world's bananas. They found that climate change has improved growing conditions in 21 of these countries.

3 In the past 60 years, the average yield (产 量) has reached 1. 37 tons of bananas per hectare (公 顷). However, if temperatures keep rising, this advantage will disappear. Ten of the countries, including India, the world's biggest producer of bananas, will produce fewer bananas. By 2050, the fruit may die out.

4 Shouldn't bananas grow more easily if it's hotter outside? In fact, the perfect temperature range for growing bananas is between 24℃ and 32℃ . If temperatures get too high, they will stop growing.

5 Diseases are another danger to bananas. Unlike other crops, the bananas we grow come from shoot cuttings (茎段) rather than seeds. This means that all banana plants have the same genotype (基因型). In other words, if a disease is able to kill one plant, it could kill them all.

6 One serious disease is called Panama. Caused by fungus (真菌) in the soil, it spreads easily. It has spread across South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Australia. If one banana plantation suffers from the disease, it will take 30 years until it is able to grow bananas again. Scientists have yet to find a cure for this disease.

( ) 1. The underlined word "this" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. people's love for bananas　B. the taste of bananas

C. the convenience of eating bananas　D. the future disappearance of bananas

( ) 2. What might happen if temperatures keep going higher?

A. More countries will start to grow bananas.　B. Bananas will grow better in most countries.

C. Bananas will not be able to grow any more.　D. Bananas won't be as tasty as before.

( ) 3. What does Paragraph 5 mainly tell us?

A. What diseases bananas may suffer from.　B. How bananas are grown.

C. How diseases can easily kill bananas.　D. Which diseases can kill bananas.

( ) 4. The underlined word "plantation" means _____ in Chinese.

A. 种植　B. 植物　C. 植株　D. 种植园

( ) 5. The story is written to _____.

A. offer tips for growing bananas　B. explain why bananas may die out

C. show the difficulties of growing bananas　D. describe bananas' growing conditions

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：331　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

Facebook has developed the first machine learning model that can translate (翻译) between any two of 100 languages without going into English first.

Facebook says the new multilingual (多种语言的) machine translation model was created to help its more than two billion users worldwide. The company is still testing the translation system—which it calls M2M-100—and hopes to add it to different products in the future.

Angela Fan, a research assistant at Facebook, explained the new machine translation model this week on one of the company's websites. She said its development was a "milestone" in progress after years of "basic work in machine translation."

Fan said the model produces better results than other machine learning systems that depend on English to help in the translation process. The other systems use it as a bridge to translate between two non-English languages.

One example would be a translation from Chinese to French. Fan noted that many machine translation models begin by translating from Chinese to English first, and then from English to French. This is done "because English training data is the most widely available," she said. But such a method can lead to mistakes in translation.

"Our model directly trains on Chinese to French data to better preserve (保留) meaning," Fan said. Facebook said the system was better than the English-centered systems, a widely used system that uses data to measure the quality of machine translations.

The development team trained, or directed, the new model on a data set of 7. 5 billion sentence pairs for 100 languages. In addition, the system was trained on a total of 2,200 language directions. Facebook said this is 10 times the number on the best machine translation models in the past.

The new system marks an important step for Facebook, especially for the times we live in. "Breaking language barriers (障碍) through machine language translation is one of the most important ways to bring people together, provide authoritative (权威的) information on COVID-19, and keep them safe from harmful content," Fan said.

(　) 1. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. Facebook　B. user　C. company　D. translation system

(　) 2. Languages had to be translated into _____ first before this machine translation system was developed.
A. Chinese　B. French　C. English　D. Not mentioned.

(　) 3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The new multilingual machine translation model has already been put into use.
B. French is used as a bridge to translate between two non-English languages.
C. The new system is 10 times faster than the best machine translation models in the past.
D. The development of new system is important to Facebook.

(　) 4. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "milestone"?
A. 石碑　B. 导火索　C. 顶峰　D. 里程碑

(　) 5. In which part of the newspaper can we find this passage?
A. Environment.　B. Science.　C. Health.　D. Study.

任务 3

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：278　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. But this raises a question.

B. It is irrational (不合理的) not to control our emotions.

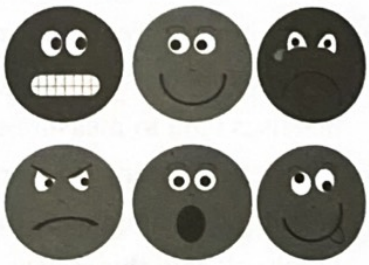
C. They found that every facial expression is connected to a certain color.

D. It's not always easy, because the color on your face may tell the truth.

E. Then volunteers were asked to tell what emotions the faces were showing.

F. This is why there are some Chinese sayings that connect emotions to the color of one's face.

Have you ever tried to hide your emotions from someone during a conversation? __1__



Scientists from the Ohio State University have found that people are able to tell other people's emotions according to changes in the color of their faces.

Scientists studied pictures of people's facial expressions. __2__ For example, happiness makes our faces red around the cheeks and a little blue around the chin. Disgust (厌恶) creates not only a blue-yellow color around the lips, but also a red-green color around the nose and forehead.

"We believe these color patterns are the result of small changes in blood flow triggered (触发) by the central nervous system," lead researcher Alex Martinez said.

__3__ Does the color alone or also facial expressions help people tell others' emotions?

To figure this out, scientists added color patterns to pictures of faces that showed no facial expressions. __4__ They were able to tell the emotions 75 percent of the time without any difficulty.

__5__ For example, when two people are heatedly arguing over something, we say they are red in the face. When a person is very angry, we'd say he or she is blue in the face.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

[句型总结]

1. 置于宾语从句中由 although 引导的让步状语从句

2. ... though...

[活学活用]

1. A new study says that although autonomous vehicle technology is able to reduce crashes, it may not be able to prevent all accidents caused by human error. (阅读理解 C, Para. 1)

【句型点拨】although 引导的让步状语从句还可以存在于其他从句中，例如此句则存在于谓语动词 says 的宾语从句。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述句型，写一个关于描述房子的句子。

_____

2. The group says that stopping the rest of the crashes will be much harder though autonomous vehicles will identify dangers and react faster than humans. (阅读理解 C, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】though 相对于 although 来说，较为随意。但也常见于各种原版文章当中。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】我们虽然贫穷，但仍然很快乐。

_____

精读原版

Pre-Reading:

Fogg already back to England but it was ten minutes late. Did he really lose the bet? Would there be any other possibilities?

Chapter 6 Won the bet

Phileas Fogg did not show any sign of how he left. He simply left the station with Passepartout and Aouda and drove home, adding up all the money he had lost.

At seven o'clock, Fogg visited Princess Aouda in her room.

"Madam," he said sadly,"When I brought you to England, I planned to give you a fortune. But I'm afraid now it is not possible."

"My dear sir," the princess replied gently (温柔地), "I don't want your money just you."

Fogg was overjoyed (狂喜的) and, for the first time in his life, it showed.

"Passepartout!" he called. "Run to the church and book our wedding for tomorrow!"

Meanwhile Fogg's friends at his club and had spent the last few days in a fever of excitement. They had not heard a word from Fogg since he left on October 22nd.

On the evening of December 21st, they waited eagerly (渴望地) to see if he would show. And, as the hands on the clock reached 8:44, they heard a knock on the door.

It was Phileas Fogg in person. But how had he done it? Well, Passepartout had returned from the priest with incredible (不可思议的) news.

"Not Monday tomorrow," he gasped. "To--tomorrow, Sunday." Today is... SATURDAY!

Going around the world to the east had gained Fogg an extra day. He'd had ten minutes left to get to the club and win his bet.

Fogg won twenty thousand pounds but, as he had spent nearly nineteen thousand pounds on the way, he wasn't much better off.

On the other hand, he did find a wife and happiness on his trip. Most people would go round the world for less.

Reading:

in a fever of:
注意这里并不是说"发烧"，而是指像发烧那样"狂热地"。

heard (hear) a word:
此处并非字面上"听到一个词"的意思，它的意思是"收到消息"。

for less:
根据字面容易误解为"为了更少"。该短语实际意思为"最少，最基本"。

关于 Fogg 为什么会提前一天回到英国涉及到一个地理概念——国际日期变更线：他们是自西向东绕地球一周，在越过国际日期变更线时，要减去一天，而他们没有减。所以，虽然他们自己计算是用了 80 天，实际上他们回到伦敦时，伦敦的时间只过了 79 天，他们回到的第二天才是伦敦时间的第 80 天。所以他们赢了。

After-Reading:

根据文章内容，翻译以下句子。

1. Fogg was overjoyed and, for the first time in his life, it showed.

_____

2. On the other hand, he did find a wife and happiness on his trip.

_____

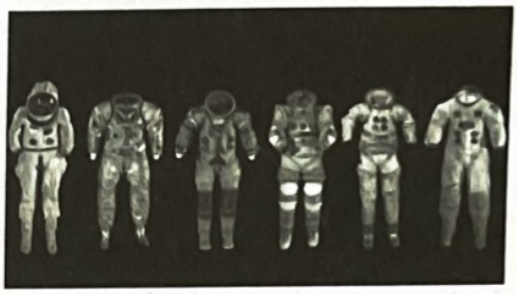
Topic 15 Astronomy

任务 1

完形填空

体裁：记叙文　词数：274　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。



Space suits don't just make astronauts look cool. Without these special suits, astronauts wouldn't be able to __1__ their spaceship. That is to say, they wouldn't be able to walk on the __2__ or work outside the International Space Station.

__3__ do astronauts need to wear space suits?

Space is a __4__ place for human beings. Firstly, there is no air to breathe (呼吸). Secondly, space also has high levels of radiation (辐射) that can pass __5__ our bodies and make us sick. Thirdly, some parts of space are really __6__ while other parts are very hot. So astronauts could die in just a few seconds if they stepped outside their spacecraft without their suits. With a space suit, astronauts can move around in __7__ for several hours.

What can a space suit do for an astronaut?

Space suits keep astronauts safely sealed (密封的) inside. A backpack sends O_2 in to let astronauts breathe __8__. At the same time, the CO_2 that astronauts breathe out is sucked away (吸走). The suit also __9__ them from harmful radiation and fast-moving space dust. Under the space suit is another suit that looks like a pair of tight pajamas (睡衣) with little pipes running through them. Water runs through these pipes to __10__ astronauts because wearing a space suit can make astronauts very hot!

) 1.	A. leave	B. live	C. stay	D. keep
) 2.	A. sky	B. earth	C. moon	D. sun
) 3.	A. When	B. What	C. How	D. Why
) 4.	A. safe	B. beautiful	C. dark	D. dangerous
) 5.	A. in	B. through	C. across	D. around
) 6.	A. cold	B. hot	C. cool	D. warm
) 7.	A. room	B. air	C. space	D. ship
) 8.	A. quickly	B. normally	C. easily	D. possibly
) 9.	A. stops	B. helps	C. affords	D. protects
) 10.	A. warm up	B. cool off	C. look after	D. pick up

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：277　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

1 In July 1969, two American astronauts arrived on the Moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. If you visit the Moon today, you will still be able to see their footprints! Besides, they also left the American flag on the Moon.

2 When astronauts go to the Moon, they need to wear spacesuits and helmets (头盔), because sometimes the Moon is very cold and at other times it is very hot and the spacesuits can protect them. Helmets are worn to help them breathe because there is no air on the Moon.

3 Do you know that if you weigh 70 pounds on the Earth, you will weigh only 11.5 pounds on the Moon? And if you go for a walk on the Moon, you will bounce (弹跳) with each step.

4 Some people say the Moon is made out of Swiss cheese because there are many holes, called craters, on the Moon. The craters are caused by large rocks from space, hitting the Moon. Here is another interesting thing about the Moon. Do you know that the Moon is like a mirror? It reflects (反射) the light of the Sun and sends it to the Earth. In this way, the Moon looks bright and beautiful! Don't you agree that we have a beautiful Moon?

( ) 1. What did the American astronauts leave on the Moon when they walked on it?

A. A candy bar and a book.　B. A map of the Moon.

C. A letter from the Earth.　D. Some footprints and an American flag.

( ) 2. On the Moon, astronauts need spacesuits to _____.

A. walk fast　B. help them breathe

C. make others see them better　D. protect them from the cold and heat

( ) 3. If you weigh 70 pounds on the Earth, how much will you weigh on the Moon?

A. 70 pounds.　B. 100 pounds.

C. 11.5 pounds.　D. 0 pound.

( ) 4. What are the holes on the Moon called?

A. Craters.　B. Swiss cheese.

C. Rivers.　D. Rocks.

( ) 5. Why does the Moon shine?

A. Because it is a ball of fire.　B. Because it gets light from the Earth.

C. Because it's daytime on the Moon.　D. Because it reflects the light of the Sun.

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：329　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

As space science develops, man has learned more and more about space. Space is not only amazing but also dangerous. While working in space, spacemen are facing danger.

Scientists have found out that radiation (辐射) is the greatest danger to spacemen in space. When spacemen are working in space, they are in danger of radiation from the sun and other stars, which is bad for their health. The damage done by radiation won't be discovered until their children or even grandchildren are born. Some special medicine may work a little, but no really helpful medicine has been.

Space junk is also thought a great danger to spacemen. It's reported that there are 9, 000 man-made things flying in space.

About 30% of these are man-made satellites, 10% are spaceships, and the rest are space junk. An explosion (爆炸) in 1996 made a cloud of 30000 fragments, each at least 4mm in size, and even a small piece of these knocked against a spaceship window and did some damage. Scientists are watching and reporting any possible danger all the time. They are working on helpful ways to do with space junk.

Although space is really dangerous, it interests everyone on the earth. In the near future, it may become usual for people to spend a few days in a space hotel. We may even choose to leave the earth and live in space for a few years. So we should care for space and do something to help improve the space environment.

( ) 1. _____ of man-made things in space are space junk.
A. 10%　B. 30%　C. 60%　D. 80%

( ) 2. Space junk and radiation in space are dangerous to _____.
A. spacemen working in space　B. people only on the earth
C. all the people except children　D. the old people on the earth

( ) 3. The underlined word "fragments" means _____.
A. 烟雾　B. 泡沫　C. 浮云　D. 碎片

( ) 4. Which of the following about the passage is TRUE?
A. The passage tells us that radiation in space comes from the sun and other stars.
B. Every one of us can make a trip to space now.
C. Scientists have found out ways to solve any problem in space.
D. People are afraid to travel to space because it's too dangerous.

( ) 5. The best title of the passage is _____.
A. Space Radiation　B. Space Danger
C. Space Junk　D. Space Travel

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：290　难度：★★★★☆　限时：7MIN

1 Have you ever heard of satellites? What are they used for?

2 Satellites are helping to forecast the weather now. They are in space, and they can reach any part of the world. The satellites take pictures of the atmosphere, where the weather forms. They send these pictures to the weather stations. So meteorologists (气象学家) can see the weather of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather will change so that it can work better for people.

3 Nowadays, more and more countries have weather satellites. Nearly five hundred weather stations in sixty countries receive satellite pictures. When they receive the new pictures, the meteorologists compare them with the earlier ones. Perhaps they may find the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may mean that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their next weather forecast, the meteorologists can say the weather will change soon. Before satellites were invented, the meteorologists could only forecast the weather for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecasts for about two weeks. Soon they may be able to forecast the weather for more than two weeks or more ahead.

4 With the development of the society, weather satellites will work better and better in people's life.

( ) 1. The underlined word "forecast" in Paragraph 2 means "_____" in Chinese.

A. 改变　B. 预报　C. 生成　D. 去除

( ) 2. From the second paragraph we can know satellites travel _____.

A. in the atmosphere　B. in space　C. on the ground　D. in the clouds

( ) 3. Nowadays, meteorologists forecast the weather _____.

A. without studying satellite pictures

B. before receiving satellite pictures

C. when receiving satellite pictures

D. after comparing the new satellite pictures with the earlier ones

( ) 4. According to the passage, maybe meteorologists will soon be able to forecast the weather for _____.

A. about 24 or 48 hours　B. about a week

C. less than two week　D. more than 14 days or even longer

( ) 5. What's the main idea of this passage?

A. Satellites can reach any part of the world.

B. Satellites can take pictures of the earth.

C. Satellites are used for forecasting the weather.

D. More and more countries have weather satellites.

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：246　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

For your next out-of-this-world vacation, you now have the option of really going out of this world but it'll cost you 40 million. According to a new report from Popular Mechanics, Russia is looking to build a luxury hotel in outer space. There you will wake up to a breathtaking blue planet—the Earth! The hotel is expected to be stationed on the International Space Station (ISS).

According to Popular Mechanics, the hotel will include a luxury orbital suite with big windows, personal hygiene facilities (卫生设备), exercise equipment, and yes, WiFi. Because if you can't share your experience on social media, did it really even happen?

Of course, the reasons behind the hotel aren't just for fun and games. Apparently, space tourism might be able to help the Russians pay for another module (组件) to add to the international Space Station. Russian space contractor RKK Energia is currently building the first such module, which will give scientists a laboratory and power supply station from which to conduct tests.

If any of this is going to happen, however, Russia is going to have to hurry. With the ISS expected to be out of use in 2028, there's little time to build the hotel and find wealthy tourists to actually buy a trip into outer space.

So if you've recently come into a fortune and are interested in investing in what could be the time of your life, ISS is calling your name.

( ) 1. What do we know about the hotel from the first paragraph?

A. It is quite affordable.　B. It will be built in Russia.

C. It will offer an amazing view.　D. It costs 40 million to build.

( ) 2. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?

A. Hotel guests won't be able to see into space.

B. Visitors are required to take exercise each day.

C. Space travel is not possible without the Internet.

D. Tourists tend to share traveling experiences online.

( ) 3. What does the underlined word "conduct" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. prepare for　B. carry out　C. keep on　D. take place

( ) 4. What will the hotel provide Russian scientists with?

A. Fun and games.　B. Financial support.

C. Space contractors.　D. More time in space.

( ) 5. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

A. The hotel may be built on the International Space Station.

B. Tourists can use personal hygiene facilities and exercise equipment in the hotel.

C. The hotel is not the only module to add to the international Space Station.

D. The International Space Station is expected to run forever.

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：422　难度：★★★★★　限时：9MIN

1 In our modern age, we do not think much about how our technology works. We are so used to tapping on our phone screen to get a map of our location. But how do our phones know where in the world we are and in which direction we are going? It is all thanks to the satellites in space that help our phones calculate our position. Depending on where you are around the world, your phone may be receiving data from different systems. In Europe, people have the Galileo system. In Russia, they have GLONASS. In the USA, people use GPS. China, meanwhile, has the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS).

2 The BDS in operation today is more advanced than the first version (版本) of the system, which was sent into space in 2000. The present version has better technology and more satellites. The system is not finished, though. When it is completed, there will be lots of BDS satellites. In the future, those satellites will allow us to discover the position of objects with millimetre accuracy (精确度): that is ten times more accurate than GPS Even though more satellites are being added to the system, the BDS has already been put to use. More than 40,000 Chinese fishing boats are using the system now. These boats are very helpful in search and rescue operations (营救行动) at sea. They are able to communicate with support services on land as well as give the exact locations of ships in trouble.

3 The BDS is being used on land as well. Of course, it's not hard to imagine how the system is helping the police and firefighters do their job. Agriculture is another area where there are applications for the system. Farmers are able to put the data to good use when operating smart farming equipment. For example, the BDS can be used to control driverless tractors as they turn up the fields. Farmers are also using drones (无人机) to check the health of crops and spread seeds over fields Although the BDS is of Chinese origin (起源), the developers have said that "China's BeiDou is the world's BeiDou", and they are actively developing international cooperation. Developers predict that the system will not only grow in popularity within China, but overseas as well. And when the system is complete and fully operational in the years to come, the BDS will undoubtedly bring lots of advantages to China and the rest of the world.

(　　) 1. What does the underlined word "calculate" probably mean according to the dictionary?

> calculate /ˈkælkjuleɪt/ *v.*
> ① to solve the meaning of something
> ② to form an opinion about something
> ③ to specially design a product or an event
> ④ to work out the results according to the data or clues

A. ①　　B. ②　　C. ③　　D. ④

(　　) 2. How does the writer show the changes in the BDS in Paragraph 2?

A. By showing steps.　　B. By telling stories.
C. By listing numbers.　　D. By comparing conditions.

( ) 3. Which of the following can we learn from the passage?
A. The BDS has already become popular both at home and abroad.
B. People around the world use the same system to locate positions.
C. The whole world will take advantages of the BDS in several years.
D. The BDS has become a common way of communication in daily life.

( ) 4. Where do you probably read this passage?
A. In a storybook.
B. In an art book.
C. In a science book.
D. In a guide book.

( ) 5. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Next up, the BDS
B. Get away, the BDS
C. Look back, the BDS
D. Slow down, the BDS

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：259　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：5MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. They have special plates so that their food doesn't float away.
B. However, it is not all hard work in space.
C. They have to exercise on special machines every day.
D. Since they have to work hard, they need to get plenty of rest.
E. It floats slowly away in the air.
F. They can float everywhere in space.

In space, there is no gravity. So weights are not as heavy as they are on Earth. When you drop something, it doesn't fall to the floor. __1__ This means that astronauts can't just put down a tool. They need to tie it down. And how do astronauts drink? In space, water just breaks into small drops and hangs in the air. Well, astronauts eat and drink differently in space. __2__ Special bags are used for drinks so that the drink stays inside.

Sleep is also different in space. Astronauts tie themselves to the wall so that they don't float around when they are sleeping. __3__ The sun rises and sets so often that it can be confusing. The astronauts have alarms and sometimes music to wake them up.

Exercise is important for astronauts as well. Since there is no gravity and astronauts float instead of walking or running, their muscles become weak very quickly. __4__ Because it helps to protect them from becoming ill.

__5__ If they are not doing science experiments, writing reports or exercising, they will watch movies, read the news and call family members and friends. The astronauts that work on the International Space Station can even connect to the Internet.

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. be made out of
2. in danger of
3. be bad for
4. compare... with...

【活学活用】

1. Some people say the Moon is made out of Swiss cheese because there are many holes, called craters, on the Moon. (阅读理解 A, Para. 4)

【句型点拨】be made out of 意为“由……制成，由……构成”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】桌椅可以由木头制成。

_____

2. When spacemen are working in space, they are in danger of radiation from the sun and other stars, which is bad for their health. (阅读理解 B, Para. 2)

【句型点拨】in danger of 意为“有……的危险”；be bad for 意为“对……有害”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】众所周知，熊猫濒临灭绝。

_____

3. When they receive the new pictures, the meteorologists compare them with the earlier ones. (阅读理解 C, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】compare... with... 意为“把……和……相比”。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】他把他的照相机跟我的比较。

_____

Topic 16 Fact Check

任务 1

完形填空 体裁：议论文 词数：220 难度：★★★☆☆ 限时：7MIN

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—10 题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

You have probably heard the expression, "It' s raining cats and dogs outside."

That means __1__ it' s raining very hard not that __2__ cats and dogs are falling from the __3__. However, one day in June, 1882, it really did rain __4__ over Dubuque, Lowa. The frogs __5__ falling along with hailstones (冰雹) during a __6__ storm.

Hail is formed when drops of rainwater are __7__ by heavy winds and are carried high up into the air. There the raindrops become frozen. Many drops may freeze __8__ to form balls of ice; these ice balls, or hailstones, then __9__ to earth.

During the storm in Dubuque, the strong winds lifted small frogs from nearby ponds (池塘) __10__ the air along with raindrops. When some of these frogs became covered with ice, both hailstones and "frog-stones" fell onto the ground.

( ) 1.	A. that	B. how	C. why	D. if
( ) 2.	A. careless	B. blind	C. dead	D. real
( ) 3.	A. hill	B. tower	C. sky	D. building
( ) 4.	A. cats	B. frogs	C. dogs	D. birds
( ) 5.	A. stopped	B. enjoyed	C. began	D. forgot
( ) 6.	A. popular	B. terrible	C. weekly	D. common
( ) 7.	A. divided	B. added	C. changed	D. caught
( ) 8.	A. together	B. alone	C. freely	D. quickly
( ) 9.	A. hold	B. lose	C. keep	D. fall
( ) 10.	A. from	B. into	C. after	D. by

阅读理解 A

体裁：说明文　词数：300　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：3MIN

1 "A fish with human-like hands and body has just been found in American waters, marking a breakthrough (突破) in the field of marine (海洋领域) research," reads the post published on Facebook.

2 Shared more than 700 times, it has a screengrab (截屏) showing a fish-like creature with human hands and male genitalia (男性生殖器).

3 The picture also circulated (流传) in China in 2020 with the claim that the creature was "caught in the South China Sea". We debunked (驳斥) a French post making the same claim in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

4 Mermaids and mermen (美人鱼和人鱼) have been part of European and African folklore (民间传说) for centuries and feature in popular culture, including Hollywood films.

5 However, the claim that the photo shows a fish with human features is false.

6 Using a reverse (反向) image search, we found that the photo first appeared online five years ago.

7 The image was posted on Facebook along with several others by a page called "PI-R2". According to the caption (标题), the images were from an "art thesis exhibition (艺术毕业论文展览)" by students from the Department of Fine Arts and Architecture at King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang in Bangkok, Thailand.

8 The post further explained that the fish-like creature was an artwork made by Parada Pattarakunpreeda from silicon, resin, and artificial fur.

9 It said that Pattarakunpreeda's art intended to show the different ways human society uses animals for its interest without consideration (考虑) for their "feelings".

( ) 1. What was the claim made about the fish-like creature in the Facebook post?
A. It was a real fish with human-like hands and body found in American waters.
B. It was a mermaid or merman from European and African folklore.
C. It was caught in the South China Sea.
D. It was an artwork made by Parada Pattarakunpreeda.

( ) 2. How did the writer debunk the claim that the fish-like creature was caught in the South China Sea?
A. They found a French post making the same claim in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
B. They used a reverse image search and found that the picture was an artwork from Thailand.
C. They found evidence that the fish-like creature was part of European and African folklore.
D. They contacted researchers in American waters who confirmed that no such creature had been found.

( ) 3. When was the photo of the fish-like creature first posted online?
A. In 2018.　B. In 2019.　C. In 2020.　D. In 2021.

( ) 4. What materials did Parada Pattarakunpreeda use to make the fish-like creature artwork?
A. Clay and paint.　B. Real fish parts and human hair.
C. Silicon, resin, and artificial fur.　D. Wood and metal.

( ) 5. Why Parada Pattarakunpreeda made the fish-like creature?
A. To show sympathy (同情) to animals that used by humans.
B. To create a real fish with human-like hands and body for fun.
C. To tell us that how a mermaid or merman looks.
D. To showcase (展示) the beauty of marine creatures in American waters.

阅读理解 B

体裁：说明文　词数：290　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

"Dear visitor, Mango season is underway! Avoid drinking cold or soft drinks after eating mangoes. The citric acid (柠檬酸) of a mango and the organic (有机的) acid of cold drinks combine to form a poison, which can be enough to cause death."

The Facebook post goes on to refer to a case in the northern Indian city of Chandigarh, saying: "Recently some tourists while traveling in Chandigarh fell sick and fainted (晕倒了) after eating mangoes and drinking cold drinks and were later dead in the hospital!"

We could not find any official reports of deaths following the consumption (食用) of cold drinks and mangoes in Chandigarh.

Public health experts told us that the posts were false.

Dr Taufique Joarder, the vice chairperson of the Public Health Foundation of Bangladesh, said the claim was "baseless".

"There is no reason to lose lives for drinking cold drinks after eating mangoes unless there is anything poisonous in any of the items," he said.

Nazma Shaheen, professor at the Institute of Nutrition and Food Science of Dhaka University, told us there was no substantial evidence (实质性证据) that a person will suffer a dangerous reaction (反应) if they mix mangoes and cold drinks. "I think some people are sharing this information on purpose to mislead people," she said.

Rumi Ahmed, associate professor at the Dell Medical School of the University of Texas at Austin, also said the claim was "completely false".

(　) 1. What is the warning given to visitors during mango season?
A. Avoid going to the northern Indian city of Chandigarh with mangoes.
B. Don't drink cold or soft drinks after eating mangoes.
C. Drink as much cold drinks as possible.
D. Eat mangoes only with hot drinks.

(　) 2. What is the case in the northern Indian city of Chandigarh?
A. Tourists fell sick and fainted after eating mangoes and drinking cold drinks.
B. Tourists fell sick and fainted after eating bananas and drinking hot drinks.
C. Tourists fell sick and fainted after eating mangoes and drinking hot drinks.
D. Tourists fell sick and fainted after eating bananas and drinking cold drinks.

(　) 3. What does the underlined word "baseless" in Paragraph 5 mean in Chinese?
A. 确切无误的　　B. 部分正确的　　C. 毫无根据的　　D. 无关痛痒的

(　) 4. According to professor Shaheen, why do some people share this information?
A. To warn people of the dangers of mixing mangoes and cold drinks.
B. To encourage people to eat more mangoes.
C. To mislead people.
D. To inform people of a new recipe (食谱).

(　) 5. What is the main message of the article?
A. Mangoes and cold drinks can be deadly if consumed together.
B. The alleged case in Chandigarh is true.
C. Public health experts warn against eating mangoes.
D. The claim that mangoes and cold drinks can be deadly is false.

阅读理解 C

体裁：说明文　词数：254　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：7MIN

1 Recently, a hot video on TikTok showed a woman eating at a McDonald's restaurant in China while pedaling (踩) an exercise bike to burn off calories (卡路里).

2 This video, which has been viewed more than 35 million times, was often met with comments laughing at the idea of an exercise bike in a McDonald's, with many people pointing out that this person would have to pedal at high speeds in order to burn off the calories in a McDonald's burger or large soda. While this video truly shows new stationary (固定的) bikes that were set at a McDonald's restaurant in China, these bikes were set as part of a green initiative (倡议), not a fitness one, as the primary purpose is to generate (产生) electricity to power mobile devices.

3 McDonald's said these bikes had been set at two locations in China. The spokesman of McDonald also said that the Green Charging (充电) Bike is an in-restaurant experience, being tested at two locations in China, that is designed to inspire (激励) more green behaviors as customers enjoy their McDonald's favorites. The bike generates electricity to power everyday devices like mobile phones and is a part of McDonald's China's "Upcycle (升级改造) for Good" project, an initiative focused on creating products with plastic parts from recycled materials (物料).

4 The Jieyang Wanda Restaurant in Guangdong Province was the first restaurant with the bike, followed by the New Hualian Restaurant location in Shanghai, as seen in the video. McDonald's China will continue to evaluate feedback (评价反馈) from customers as it is thinking of introducing the bikes to other cities.

(　) 1. How do people think about the idea of an exercise bike in a McDonald's?
A. They think it is useful.　B. They think it is good.
C. They think it is a joke.　D. They think it makes sense.

(　) 2. According to Paragraph Two, the exercise bike in McDonald is for people to _____.
A. keep fit　B. make some green food
C. have fun　D. charge mobile devices

(　) 3. How many locations can we find exercise bikes in McDonald in China?
A. 1　B. 2　C. 3　D. 4

(　) 4. Which of the following is NOT true about the exercise bikes in McDonald?
A. Green Charing Bike is their official name.
B. McDonald wants to use them to change the colour of its logo into green.
C. People can make some electricity by these bikes when they enjoy McDonald's food.
D. The bikes are made of plastic parts.

(　) 5. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
A. The second McDonald with the exercise bikes is in Shanghai.
B. What the video shows is in a Jieyang's McDonald.
C. McDonald doesn't want any customers to use these bikes.
D. McDonald is going to introduce these bikes to America.

阅读理解 D

体裁：说明文　词数：275　难度：★★★★☆　限时：9MIN

We all know that a pig's organs are similar to a man's, so some people are wondering if we can transplant (移植) a pig's organ into a human. Can this work?

Doctors in the USA have transplanted a pig's heart into a man. It is the first time this has happened.

The doctors are from the University of Maryland Medical Center. They say David Bennett, 57, is doing well after his operation (手术). Mr Bennett was very ill. The doctors said giving him the pig's heart was the only chance of keeping him alive.

Bennett spoke to doctors the day before the operation. He said: "It was either die or do this transplant. I want to live. I know it's a shot in the dark, but it's my last choice." The pig's heart came from a genetically-modified (基因改造) pig. Scientists changed the genes of the pig so its heart would be more suitable (合适) for a transplant into a human.

The transplant operation took seven hours. Doctors received special permission from U.S. government for the experimental surgery (实验性外科手术). Without it, Mr Bennett would have died.

Scientists have been researching pig-organ transplants for years. They believe Mr Bennett's transplant means more transplants could take place in the future. They said this could bring the world one step closer to solving the organ shortage crisis (短缺危机). Surgeon Dr Bartley Griffith said: "We are also optimistic (乐观的) that this first-in-the-world surgery will provide an important new option for patients in the future."

Mr Bennett hopes his transplant will allow him to live longer. He said: "I look forward to getting out of bed after I recover."

( ) 1. In which country did this operation take place?

A. China.　B. England.　C. Japan.　D. America.

( ) 2. David Bennett was born in _____.

A. 1957　B. 1970　C. 1965　D. 2022

( ) 3. What does the underlined phrase "a shot in the dark" mean in Chinese?

A. "一个非常幸运的机会"　B. "无根据的乱猜"

C. "在黑暗中打了一枪"　D. "暗地里的击球"

( ) 4. Before the operation, the doctors need special permission from _____.

A. Bennett family　B. a pig farmer

C. the WHO　D. government of America

( ) 5. According to the passage, we learn that Mr Bennett is a _____ person.

A. clever　B. positive　C. friendly　D. honest

阅读理解 E

体裁：说明文　词数：331　难度：★★★★☆　限时：8MIN

1 An image shared on social media telling people to dial (拨　打) 999 and, when a dispatcher (调度员) answers, hit 55 on their phones in the event that they are in an emergency situation and can't speak.

2 But these posts are missing very important context (语境) that could cause the spread of this information to be dangerous and even life-threatening (可能致命的): These posts are collected from news stories meant for readers in the U.K., not the U.S.

3 In other words, 999 is the number for emergencies in the U.K., not the U.S. So Americans sharing the posts on their social media, viewed by other Americans, could cause someone to dial the wrong number in an emergency.

4 If you live in the U.S., the number to call if you have an emergency is always 911.

5 If you live in the U.K., the emergency number to call is 999. If you can't speak because doing so would put you or others in further danger, you have the option (选择) to dial 55 in the U.K.

6 In the U.S., more and more local emergency response agencies (应急反应机构) are adding an option to text 911 in the event you are faced with an emergency and unable to speak on the phone, although it's best to check if it's available (可用的) in your area. If you text 911 where the service isn't available, you will receive a message saying so.

7 April Heinze, a 911 operations director for the U.S. National Emergency Number Association, said if you have to call 911 and can't speak, it's best to leave the line open, as dispatchers are trained to listen to background noise to clue (提供线索) into what's going on. However, when you call, try to provide location information if possible.

( ) 1. The underlined word "hit" in Paragraph One means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 击打　B. 碰上　C. 按下　D. 达到

( ) 2. In the U.S., we should dial _____ when we have emergency.
A. 999　B. 55　C. 2022　D. 911

( ) 3. If you live in the U.K., which is the best way to do after you dial the emergency number and you have trouble speaking?
A. Dial 999 again.　B. Hang up the phone at once.
C. Press the key "5" twice.　D. Receive a message.

( ) 4. Texting 911 to the local emergency response agencies in America, _____.
A. you can talk with a dispatcher
B. you can tell them your problem if the service is available
C. the 911 operations dispatcher will tell you where you are
D. someone will send you a message

( ) 5. Which is TRUE according to what April Heinze said?
A. When you can't speak, just call 911.
B. It is best to leave the line open after you call 911.
C. Let dispatchers know where you are if possible.
D. It is dangerous to tell anyone your location information.

阅读填空

体裁：说明文　词数：278　难度：★★★☆☆　限时：6MIN

请阅读原文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

A. She was Mary Anderson from the US.

B. They had to open their window to clean the rain.

C. In fact, women play an important role in the world.

D. But many of the inventions were invented by women.

E. If nobody else is going to invent a dishwasher, then I will.

F. It was invented by a woman named Josephine Cochrane in 1886.

When we think of famous inventors, we usually think of men like Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison. __1__ Let's take the dishwasher (洗碗机) for example. __2__ She was a rich American who gave a lot of dinner parties. But she was mad that her servants used to break plates and glasses when they were washing the dishes after a party. So, Josephine decided to try and invent a machine which could wash a lot of plates and glasses safely. She said, "__3__" She designed the machine, and then she found a company to make it. At first only hotels and restaurants bought Josephine's new machine, but today the dishwasher is used by millions of people all over the world. The car was invented by a man. However, it was a woman who solved one of the biggest problems of driving. __4__ Until her invention, it was impossible for drivers to see where they were going when it was raining or snowing. __5__ The name of Mary's invention? Windshield wipers (雨刷).

1. _____　2. _____　3. _____　4. _____　5. _____

读写积累

【句型总结】

1. intend to

2. either... or...

3. in other words

【活学活用】

1. It said that Pattarakunpreeda's art intended to show the different ways human society uses animals for its interest without consideration for their "feelings". (阅读理解 A, Para. 9)

【句型点拨】intend to 意为 "打算"，与 tend to 意思相近，但后者侧重指客观上的倾向，没有主观上的意思；而前者强调主观上的 "倾向于"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】请使用上述短语，写一个描述倾向的句子。

_____

2. He said: "It was either die or do this transplant. I want to live. I know it's a shot in the dark, but it's my last choice." (阅读理解 D, Para. 4)

【句型点拨】either... or... 意为 "或者……或者……；不是……就是……" 之意。表示两者之一，连接句子中两个并列的成分；a shot in the dark 意为 "无根据的瞎猜"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】那个女孩高兴时，不是唱就是跳。

_____

3. In other words, 999 is the number for emergencies in the U.K., not the U.S. (阅读理解 E, Para. 3)

【句型点拨】in other words 意为 "换句话说，换言之"。

【理解翻译】_____

【活学模仿】换句话说，我们都不能去看电影。

_____

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Topic 1 Current News

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了韩国24岁女生极度节俭，在4年里攒下6.3万英镑买了自己的第一套房子。

1. C 考查动词短语。句意：住在韩国的Ji-yeon Kwak解释了她是如何在4年里攒下6.3万英镑买了自己的第一套房子——每个月只花5英镑买食物。根据“Ji-hyeon Kwak, who... South Korea,”可知，是指她住在韩国，故选C。
2. B 考查动名词。句意：Ji-hyeon Kwak 19岁时开始工作。根据下文“I got a job when I was 19 years old”可知，是指工作，故选B。
3. C 考查副词。句意：她实际上意识到，如果她想有自己的住处，她需要存钱。根据“She... realized that she needed to save money if she was ever going to get her own place to live.”可知，是指她事实上也意识到了如果想有自己的住处，就需要钱，故选C。
4. D 考查动词。句意：在过去的四年里，这位年轻女子每个月都设法存下足够的钱，存下了63000多英镑。根据“The young woman... to put enough aside every month to save over 63, 000 in the past four years”可知，她每个月都设法存下足够的钱，故选D。
5. C 考查形容词。句意：但是，你可以想象，用这么少的薪水节省这么多钱并不容易。根据“saving that much money on such a small salary”可知，用这么少的薪水节省这么多钱并不简单，故选C。
6. A 考查名词。句意：为了省钱，她每天步行两小时，不愿坐公共交通工具，而且只喝自来水而不喝瓶装水。根据“she walked two hours a day rather than pay for public transport,”可知，不愿坐公共交通工具是为了省钱，故选A。
7. D 考查介词短语。句意：为了省钱，她每天步行两小时，不愿坐公共交通工具，而且只喝自来水而不喝瓶装水。根据“only drank tap wate... bottled water.”可知，是指她只喝自来水而不喝瓶装水。故选D。
8. B 考查名词。句意：但我不后悔。根据“I got a job when I was 19 years old. I've been working until now.”可知，她从19岁开始工作，一直工作到现在，这个过程是辛苦的，但是她不后悔，因为在四年里通过兼职赚了63, 000英镑，故选B。
9. A 考查名词。句意：Ji-hyeon Kwak现在是她的第一套房子的主人。根据“her first house.”可知，她买了房子，所以她是房子的主人，故选A。
10. C 考查形容词。句意：然而，也有人告诉她，她太小了，不应该这么节俭，她应该在这么小的时候多享受生活。结合文章可知，她现在24岁，所以大家认为她还很年轻，不需要这么节俭，应该多享受生活，故选C。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要讲述科学家通过研究甲龙喉咙的稀有化石，更好地了解恐龙可能发出的声音。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Dinosaurs disappeared 65 million years ago, so we don't really know what they sounded like.”可知，恐龙在6500万年前消失了，因此我们不太清楚它们的声音是什么样子的。故选B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“The scientists examined a rare fossil. It was from a spiky, armoured dinosaur called an ankylosaur.”可知，科学家们研究了来自甲龙喉咙的一种稀有化石，以更好地了解恐龙发出的声音。故选C。
3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中“They now have a good idea of what the muscles around the voice box looked like. The muscles controlled the windpipe and sounds of the voice box.”可知，声门周围的肌肉控制着气管和声箱的声音。故选C。
4. A 推理判断题。根据末段中“Millions of years ago, the Tyrannosaurus rex probably made more of a tweeting sound, like a bird.”可知，数百万年前，霸王龙可能发出更像鸟叫的声音。故选A。
5. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述科学家们通过研究发现恐龙这种生物喉咙的形状意味着它可能发出鸟类的声音。故选D。

B

【文章大意】本文主要讨论了许多国家出生率下降的问题，特别是意大利。教皇方济甚至敦促意大利人生儿育女，而非养宠物代替。

1. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Politicians in Japan and South Korea are considering questions about the future economic viability of their countries.”可知，日本和韩国的政治家正在思考有关其国家未来经济可行性的问题。故选B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中“The government is warning of considerable strains on pensions and the welfare system as Italy's population rapidly ages.”可知，政府警告说，随着意大利人口的快速老龄化，养老金和福利体系将面临相当大的压力。故选A。
3. D 代词指代题。根据第三段中“He cautioned young couples for making 'selfish' choices that are resulting in record low birth rates. He said this is threatening Italy's economic future.”可知，教皇警告年轻夫妇不要做出“自私、自我”选择，导致创纪录的低出生率。他说，这正在威胁意大利的经济未来。划线代词“this”此处指代“低出生率”。故选D。
4. C 推理判断题。根据第四段“Italy saw a record low number of births last year of 392,000. Besides, there are 713, 000 people died in the country at the same time.”可知，

意大利去年的出生人数创下新低，为39.2万人。此外，全国同时有71.3万人死亡。人口增长数=人口出生数－人口死亡数，即39.2-71.3=-32.1。故选C。

5. D 最佳标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述在意大利极低出生率的情况下，教皇方济敦促意大利人生儿育女，即使是在物价上涨的情况下，他警告年轻夫妇不要做出自私、自我中心的选择，情愿养宠物也不生儿育女。故选D。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了雪碧将不再以绿瓶子的包装出现在北美，以及这么做的原因。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The reason for that is that Sprite's green plastic has green PET, a material that can't be recycled into new bottles.”可知，雪碧的包装中有PET，该材料没办法回收。故选C。

2. B 观点态度题。根据第一段中“The move is part of the company's greater efforts to become more environmentally responsible.”可知，该公司对保护环境持支持性的态度。故选B。

3. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中“When recycled, clear PET Sprite bottles can be remade into bottles, helping drive a circular economy for plastic”可知，透明PET Sprite瓶子回收后可以再制成新的瓶子，有助于推动塑料循环经济。

4. D 推理判断题。根据第五段中“Dasani is an American brand of bottled water created by the Coca-Cola Company in 1999”、第四段中“So in 2018, it developed its World Without Waste plan”、第一段中“The Coca-Cola Company said that Sprite would no longer be sold in its green bottles in North America.”及第四段中“... with the final goal of collecting and recycling one bottle or can for each one it sells by 2030.”可知，正确的顺序为d-c-b-a。故选D。

5. C 最佳标题题。根据“The Coca-Cola Company said that Sprite would no longer be sold in its green bottles in North America. Instead, all plastic Sprite bottles will be clear.”可知，本文围绕着雪碧的绿瓶子消失的行动而展开。故选C。

D

【文章大意】这篇文章讨论了基于AI的聊天机器人ChatGPT-4在医学领域中的潜在影响。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The coming of AI has brought a much more powerful tool... This is the next-generation version of the chatbot ChatGPT”可知，ChatGPT-4是一种基于AI的聊天机器人。故选A。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段全段可知，ChatGPT-4将成为医学从业者的宝贵工具，可以在诊断、医疗记录和临床试验等方面产生广泛而深远的影响。故选B。

3. A 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中“The authors said ChatGPT-4 can make 'subtle inaccuracies'... AI still gives 'wrong answers that almost always look right'”可知，ChatGPT-4可以在其他健全的医疗建议中出现微妙的不准确之处。而且，AI几乎总是提供着些看起来正确的错误答案。而划线单词所在句意为“人工智能还不是解决所有医疗问题的_____。”由此可推测，“panacea”应意为“万能之计”，选项A符合描述。故选A。

4. B 推理判断题。通读末段可知，专家们认为，AI目前在处理医疗问题上，还不能做到百分百准确。也就是说，人工智能无法找到每个医疗问题的答案。故选B。

5. C 文章出处题。通读全文可知，本文涉及医疗科技范畴的内容。选项C符合描述，故选C。

E

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了一棵来自牛顿故乡的苹果树在上海首次在户外开花。这棵特别的苹果树位于上海辰山植物园，预计今年秋天将产出至少三个苹果。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中“The tree is expected to produce at least three apples this autumn... the garden plans to hold an afternoon tea event...”可知，这棵特别的苹果树预计今年秋天将产出至少三个苹果。在树结出果实后，植物园计划举办下午茶活动。故选B。

2. D 推理判断题。根据常识可知，牛顿是因为被苹果树上掉下的苹果砸到头而领悟出了著名的“万有引力定律”（重力定律）。故选D。

3. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中“To allow more people in China, particularly young people, learn the scientific spirit of daring to think and explore from Newton's apple tree...”可知，把这棵苹果树带来中国，目的是为了让更多的中国人，特别是年轻人，从牛顿的苹果树中学习敢于思考和探索的科学精神。故选A。

4. A 段落大意题。通读第四段可知，该段主要讲述人们如何帮助这棵苹果树适应新环境。故选A。

5. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了一棵来自牛顿故乡的苹果树在上海首次在户外开花。故选D。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述上海送餐员违反交通规则的情况并对该现象进行了分析以及当地政府部门采取的一些措施。

1. D 根据上文“...many of them don't follow traffic rules（……他们大部分都不遵守交通规则）.”及“They use mobile phones while driving（他们驾驶时使用手机）.”可知，空格处描述的应是送餐员不遵守交通规则的一些行为。此处应是“他们开车逆行并且闯红灯”。故选D。

2. E 根据上文列举的违反交通规则的例子及本段中上海公共安全局统计的数据可知，此处应为“他们鲁莽的行为已引起公众的关注”。故选E。

3. C 根据上文“The strict rules of the food delivery service companies and the anxious customers may be the answer（严苛的规章制度及焦急的顾客是他们闯红灯和逆行的原因）.”可知，空格处应能引出下面这些原因。此处应为“是什么使送餐员如此冒险？”。故选B。

4. C 根据上文“Many companies will fine a deliveryman up to

2000 *yuan* if he fails to deliver an order on time（如果送餐员不能及时送餐，公司就会对其罚款最高 2000 元）." 可知，此处应为"那些收到客户差评的送餐员也会被罚款"。故选 C。

5. **A** 根据上文"To solve the problem(为了解决这个问题)..."及"Shanghai has asked companies to train their deliverymen on traffic rules and safety（上海已经要求公司对送餐员进行交通法规和安全的培训）."可知，此处应为"一些城市也采取了行动"。故选 A。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】他将其与几十种鸟类、鳄鱼、蜥蜴和乌龟的声箱进行比较。

【活学模仿】I'm afraid my English compares poorly with hers.

2.【理解翻译】政府警告说，随着意大利人口的迅速老龄化，养老金和福利系统将面临相当大的压力。

【活学模仿】The teacher warned us of the test.

3.【理解翻译】与 2019 年相比，此举预计将减少约 2000 万磅的新塑料垃圾。

【活学模仿】Prices are expected to rise.

精读原版

【文章大意】这个故事主要是讲述了一个叫 Fogg 的有钱人偶然间读到一则可以在 80 天内环游世界的新闻后，决定去验证一下是否可以完成并与朋友定下价值两万英镑的赌约。

1. Because he was convinced to make the bet on traveling around the world in 80 days.

Topic 2 Spotlight on China

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了作者亲自去中国品尝了各种美食之后流连忘返，从这次经历让作者学会了真正地品尝中国美食以及要对新事物保持开放的心态。

1. **B** 考查复合形容词。句意：品尝当地人准备的不同食物可能是一次改变生活的经历。此空修饰名词 experience，结合"What is one of the best parts of travelling abroad? It's the food, of course"可知，认为品尝当地食物是一种改变生话的经历，故选 B。

2. **D** 考查动词。句意：但是，说实话，我只知道蔬菜捞面和春卷，因为这些东西在我家附近的餐馆里很常见。根据"I only... about vegetable lo meins and spring rolls"可知，只知道这两种中国食物，故选 D。

3. **A** 考查动词。句意：我知道真正的中国菜和在那些地方找到的大不相同。根据"real Chinese dishes... greatly from the ones that could be found in those places"可知，真正的中国菜与外国餐厅里的中国菜是不一样的，故选 A。

4. **C** 考查名词。句意：毕竟，我从来就不是一个非常勇敢或开放的食客，我不会把任何新的东西放进我的嘴里。根据"I wouldn't put anything new into my mouth"可知，作者认为自己不是一个勇敢的食客，故选 C。

5. **D** 考查动词。句意：在北京的最初几天里，我并不是喜欢我所尝试的一切。根据"I especially disliked breakfast"可知，刚开始不喜欢尝试的东西，故选 D。

6. **A** 考查形容词。句意：我觉得很奇怪，人们早餐吃这么多肉。根据"people ate so much meat for breakfast"可知，看到早餐就吃这么多肉而感到奇怪，故选 A。

7. **B** 考查副词。句意：但在最初的几天之后，我慢慢习惯了这里的食物。根据"got used to the food"可知，刚开始不喜欢，后来慢慢习惯了，故选 B。

8. **D** 考查固定搭配。句意：当我在中国的其他城市旅行时，我了解到每个地方都有自己的著名菜肴。根据"each place had its own dishes that it"可知，每个地方都有自己出名的菜肴，故选 D。

9. **C** 考查动词。句意：我知道我会想念中国各地不同的食物。根据"When it was time to return home, I felt upset"及"the different kinds of foods"可知，回家之后会怀念这些美食，故选 C。

10. **B** 考查形容词。句意：但更重要的是，这次旅行教会了我要对新事物保持开放的心态。根据"I had never been a very brave or open-minded... and I wouldn't put anything new into my mouth"可知，作者认为应该对新事物保持开放的态度，故选 B。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了后备箱市场很受年轻人欢迎。

1. **B** 细节理解题。根据"When night falls, trunks of private cars are turned into mobile stalls on the street."可知，后备箱的摊位可以很容易地移动，故选 B。

2. **A** 段落大意题。根据"Many young stall holders say they set up the stalls out of interest. They think they might be able to make some money after work. And they find the lively market brings them a feeling of satisfaction."可知，第二段主要讲述了年轻的摊贩们是怎么看待后备箱市场的。故选 A。

3. **D** 词义猜测题。根据下文"For example, a coffee stall may sell 60 cups of coffee on a good day, but less than 10 cups on another day."可知，卖出的东西每天波动很大，所以 fluctuate 和 D 选项意思相近，故选 D。

4. **C** 细节理解题。根据第四段"some people also worry about its development. As the food sold there is mostly fast food, no one knows for sure if the food is safe. And each time the market closes, rubbish can be seen everywhere on the street. Besides, people living nearby may find it noisy."（一些人也担心它的发展。由于那里出售的食品大多是快餐，没有人知道这些食品是否安全。每次市场关闭的时候，街上到处都能看到垃圾。此外，住在附近的人可能会觉得很吵。）可知 ABD 选项都提到了，C 选项没有提到，故选 C。

5. **A** 最佳标题题。根据全文可知，本文主要介绍了后备箱

市场很受年轻人欢迎，故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文以 17 岁的张超为例，介绍了新一代“城市农民”在城市中培养农业爱好的现象。

1. C　细节理解题。根据第二段中“Sales of products such as nutrient soil and gardening tools have increased since April of last year.”可知，自去年 4 月以来，营养土和园艺工具等产品的销售额有所增加。故选 C。
2. B　词句猜测题。根据第一段中“But now, farms have come to the city and they can even be found high up on balconies”及最后一段中“Although Zhang recently moved to a place without a yard”可知，文章主要介绍了在城市务农的农民，张超是年轻的“城市农民”，故划线部分单词意为“城市的”，与 city 同义。故选 B。
3. C　细节理解题。根据第三段中“Though farming needs hard work, Zhang said he still had a sense of achievement when he saw seeds gradually turn into seedlings and later plants.”可知，张超在城市种植蔬菜水果的过程中，依旧需要努力的工作。故选 C。
4. C　细节理解题。根据第三段中“The senior high student said his love for planting began in primary school when he lived with his grandpa in the countryside.”可知，张超对务农的热爱始于和爷爷住在乡下的时候。故选 C。
5. B　细节理解题。根据末段中“Although Zhang recently moved to a place without a yard, he continues his hobby with a balcony garden.”可知，对于张超来说，在院子或阳台种植是一种爱好。故选 B。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了在中国，人们视力问题已经很严重并告诫人们好好保护视力。

1. D　细节理解题。根据第二段中“In the report, 80% senior high school students are near-sighted, followed by 71.6% in junior high school, 36% in primary school and 14% of 6-year-olds in kindergarten.”可知，高中 80% 的人近视了。故选 D。
2. A　细节理解题。根据第二段中“Besides family history, there are some other reasons, such as not having enough outdoor activities, being short of enough sleep and too much use of electronic products.”可知，家族遗传、没有足够的户外活动、缺乏睡眠以及太多电子产品上的使用会导致近视。故选 A。
3. B　词义猜测题。根据第二段中“China Daily reported more serious vision problems in China.”可知，美国的视力问题不如中国的严重，所以推断这个词为“不如……严重”，故选 B。
4. D　推理判断题。根据第三段中“What's more, serious near-sightedness can cause other eye diseases in middle age, some of which can even cause loss of vision.”可知，严重的近视问题有可能导致失去视力。故选 D。
5. C　主旨大意题。根据最后一段可知，本文主要目的是告诫人们好好保护视力。故选 C。

D

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了中国外卖行业的现状及其发展。

1. A　推理判断题。根据第一段中“After work, you go back home, open an app, place your order, and wait for your food to be delivered your home.”可知，此处以人们下班回到家后点外卖为例，以该例子来引出“外卖”这个话题。故选 A。
2. C　段落大意题。根据第二段中“Which group of people is ordering food online... the service's users are between 20 and 34 years old.”可知，年轻人在线点餐最多，美团最近的一份报告显示，使用食品外卖服务的用户里，有 86.3% 的人的年龄为 20 岁至 34 岁。由此可推测，该段落主要讲述了食品配送很受年轻人的欢迎。故选 C。
3. B　细节理解题。根据第三段“Small families depend largely on food delivery services... so ordering food online has become more popular.”可知，在中国，小家庭（人口较少的家庭）的数量在增长，而对于小家庭而言，做饭花费太多时间和精力，因此在线点餐（外卖）变得更受欢迎了。所以，因小家庭数量的增长，外卖变得更受欢迎了。故选 B。
4. D　细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Many delivery apps are also offering more services... the food delivery industry will keep growing some day.”可知，现在外卖公司可以配送食物、水果、蔬菜、药物和花。故选 D。
5. A　推理判断题。根据最后一段“As their services continue to improve, it's certain that the food delivery industry will keep growing some day.”可知，随着外卖服务的完善和改进，可以肯定的是食品外卖行业将会持续增长发展。由此可推测，作者认为食品外卖行业会发展得很好。故选 A。

E

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了中国处理城市垃圾的现状和对策。中国正在认真应对垃圾问题，希望留给下一代的是清水绿山。

1. C　推理判断题。根据第一段中“What about the useless part? Still burned or buried. But is it a proper way?”可知第一段通过几个问题引出了本文的话题。故选 C。
2. A　细节理解题，根据第二段中“Waste pollutes the environment, harms people's health and causes animals to die.”可知垃圾污染环境，危害人们的健康，并导致动物死亡。故选 A。
3. B　细节理解题。根据第四段中“From January 2018, China started to stop 24 kinds of waste coming into our country.”可知从 2018 年 1 月起，中国开始阻止 24 种垃圾进入我国。故选 B。
4. A　推理判断题。根据最后一段中“More and more people are forming the habit of separating their waste.”可知越来越多的人养成了分类垃圾的习惯，即垃圾分类在中国开始流行。故选 A。

5. B 主旨大意题。根据最后一段中“The Chinese government is encouraging people to do waste sorting”以及本段内容可知最后一段主要告诉我们中国政府正在鼓励人们进行垃圾分类。故选 B。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要分别从技术，时尚，化妆品及娱乐四个方面介绍中国品牌在世界上的影响力。

1. B 根据原文“China Brand is a very popular phrase now; the world is changing because of Chinese technology; What's one of the most popular apps in the US? It's TikTok.”以及后文“Here are some examples”可知，选项 B“中国品牌在海外多个国家都受到欢迎”符合语境。故选 B。

2. F 根据原文“Huawei, for example, is the world's second largest cellphone company”可知，华为是世界第二大手机制造公司，选项 F“超过 170 个国家使用它的(华为)手机”符合语境。故选 F。

3. A 根据原文“...many Chinese and foreign stars like to make beautiful clothes in the town”可知，国内外明星都喜欢旗袍镇的服装，选项 A“你可能了解一个江苏省传统服装的城镇”符合语境。故选 A。

4. C 根据原文“Chinese makeup products are having their moment”可知，中国化妆品现在正受到大众欢迎，选项 C“超过 100 个国家喜欢买中国化妆品”符合语境。故选 C。

5. E 根据原文“What's one of the most popular apps in the US? It's TikTok”可知，抖音在美国是最受欢迎的视频软件之一，选项 E“每天有 5000 万用户花费 46 分钟观看视频”符合语境。故选 E。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】而且他们发现热闹的市场给他们带来了一种满足感。

【活学模仿】May each new day bring a feeling of excitement, joy and a wonderful sense of expectation .

2. 【理解翻译】在所有购买农具和种子的人中，大多数是 1995 年以后出生的。

【活学模仿】He married Jane out of all good girls.

3. 【理解翻译】小家庭主要依靠食品配送服务。

【活学模仿】The amount you pay depends on where you live.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了 Fogg 和他的仆人到达非洲以后，他让仆人去给护照加盖印章证明，然后碰巧遇到了一个正在追逐小偷的警探，仆人正好去向警探问路，然后警探觉得护照上的 Fogg 符合关于小偷的描述，之后他就想要把 Fogg 抓捕归案。

1. Because he needed to proof the trip.

2. 首先他需要一些能够让他抓捕 Fogg 的文件。

Topic 3 Amazing Story

完形填空

【文章大意】本文介绍了作者家乡的一个超商店，里面有过去怀旧的美食。

1. C 考查名词。句意：二石文创是我家乡的一家商店。根据后文“There are all kinds of products from the 70s, 80s and 90s sold in it.”可知，有很多零食，所以此处指的是商店，故选 C。

2. A 考查形容词。句意：前面是一台旧电视。根据“A show from the 1980s was playing.”(一场八十年代的演出正在上演)，可知应是旧电视，故选 A。

3. C 考查名词。句意：墙上挂着过去电影明星和歌手的照片。根据“On the wall...”可知是墙上挂着过去电影明星和歌手的照片，故选 C。

4. D 考查介词。句意：一个写着“冰棍”的白色盒子被放在自行车的座位后面。根据“A white box with the word 'popsicles' was put... the seat of the bike.”及选项可知，一个写着“冰棒”的白色盒子应是放在自行车的座位后面。故选 D。

5. B 考查动词。句意：它连接到了一个电子游戏：超级马里奥！根据“Walk in, another old TV would catch your eye. It was... to a video game”可推知，电视应是跟游戏连接在一起，故选 B。

6. C 考查动词。句意：但当我发现我的父母小时候玩过它时，我真的很兴奋能尝试一下。根据“out my parents played it”可知，考查短语 find out“发现”，故选 C。

7. D 考查连词。句意：这个游戏很简单，但很有趣。根据“The game was easy... so interesting.”可知前后是转折关系，故选 D。

8. B 考查形容词。句意：我很惊讶这么简单的游戏竟然如此有趣。根据“how such a simple game could be so fun.”可知，这么简单的游戏竟然如此有趣，作者应感到惊讶，故选 B。

9. A 考查副词。句意：它们大多是零食和小玩具，比如大大泡泡糖或发条青蛙。根据“such as DaDa Bubble Gum or wind-up frogs.”可知，后文举例的泡泡糖或发条青蛙主要为零食和玩具，故选 A。

10. D 考查名词。句意：我想，我的父母即使经历了很多困难，也能有一个如此有趣的童年。根据“my parents could have such a fun childhood even though they went through many...”可知此处表转折，结合选项可知，应是“困难”符合句意。故选 D。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了四个关于爱情的中国传统民间故事。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一个故事中的第二句“Not having heard from him for a long time, Lady Meng Jiang set

out to bring him some clothes." 可知，孟姜女给其丈夫带去的是一些衣服。故选 C。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二个故事中的最后一句 "In the end, Bai was stuck in Leifeng Pagoda forever by Fa Hai." 可知，最后白素贞被永远困于雷峰塔了。故选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第三个故事中的最后一句 "But once a year on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month, many magpies build a bridge to reunite the lovers for one day." 可知，喜鹊在每年农历的七月初七就会构筑成桥。故选 B。

4. D 细节理解题。根据第四个故事中的第一句 "A young woman named Zhu Yingtai dressed herself up as a man..." 可知，女扮男装的是祝英台。故选 D。

5. C 主旨大意题。通读四个故事可知，它们都是关于各种不同类型的爱情描述。故选 C。

B

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了江苏省和青海省合作开展的云养羊项目。这个项目使双方都受益。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句 "...raising sheep online has become a popular way." 可知，江苏省的居民可以在网上养羊而不是实地养羊，并且这种方式很受欢迎，A 和 D 选项错误；根据第一段第三句 "Paying a five hundred yuan deposit, they can enjoy the virtual pet experience..." 可知，云养羊需要交 500 的押金而不是免费，B 选项错误；根据第一段最后一句可知，羊长大后，云领养的人需要以江苏省的市场价买入，C 选项正确。故选 C。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句 "The supply of sheep in Qinghai is greater than the demand, so the market price and sales are much lower than other provinces..." 可知，羊的供大于求是项目开展前就存在的问题，不是开展这个项目带来的好处。故选 B。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据上文可知，加入这个项目后，羊都卖出去了，所以此处指 "扩大生意"。故选 B。

4. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知，不仅当地的牧羊人受益，而且由此也带动了旅游业的发展，许多人由线上养羊转变为线下旅游。故选 B。

5. A 文章出处题。根据文章大意可知，本文是关于两省合作开展云养羊项目，和社会有关。故选 A。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了加拿大一位女子的珍贵戒指被其丈夫误当垃圾而扔丢，在求助回收站并合力翻遍垃圾堆后最终寻回。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "After washing the rings... her husband accidentally threw away the paper towels, rings and all." 可知，洗完戒指后，Alexandra Stokal 将它们放在纸巾上晾干。她的丈夫不知道这件事，不小心把纸巾、戒指和所有东西都扔掉了。故选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "When my father died, my mother bought us all a ring..." 可知，当我父亲去世时，我母亲给我们所有人都买了一枚戒指以示纪念。故选 D。

3. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中 "Once Alexandra and her husband knew that the rings were no longer in their home... they could help." 可知，当亚历山德拉和她的丈夫知道这些戒指已经不在他们的家中时，他们联系了布雷顿角市政固体废物转运设施组，希望他们能够提供帮助。故选 A。

4. B 词义猜测题。根据划线单词上文 "I just gave him the biggest hug..." 可知，寻回戒指后，Alexandra 给了他一个极大的拥抱以表 "谢意"。故选 B。

5. A 文章标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述 Alexandra 珍贵的戒指被其丈夫误当垃圾而仍丢，在求助回收站并合力翻遍垃圾堆后最终寻回。A 选项符合文章中心，故选 A。

D

【文章大意】本文主要讲述因一只乌龟在跑道上散步而导致了日本东京成田机场的航班延误。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段 "Sometimes it's bad weather, sometimes it's a technical problem, and other times it's a passenger who is late to the boarding gate." 可知，飞机延误的原因有时是天气不好，有时是技术问题，有时是乘客到登机口迟到。选项 B 不在描述当中，故选 B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段 "The pilot of an airplane waiting to take off told air traffic controllers about the small reptile at around 11:35 a.m." 可知，是飞机驾驶员告诉空中交通管制员关于这只龟的情况。故选 C。

3. A 细节理解题。根据第二段 "This caused the delay of five flights." 可知，此事件导致了五架航班延误。故选 A。

4. C 推理判断题。根据第三段 "The turtle might have decided to sunbathe because of the warm weather." 可知，乌龟应该是要在跑道上享受 "日光浴"，因此，当时机场的天气应该是阳光灿烂的。故选 C。

5. B 推理判断题。根据第三段 "The turtle might have decided to sunbathe because of the warm weather." 可知，乌龟应该是要在跑道上享受 "日光浴"。也就是说，它很有可能是想在跑道上享受休闲时光。故选 B。

E

【文章大意】本文主要讲述一位吃遍美国中餐馆的 72 岁华裔美食家。

1. C 推理判断题。根据首段 "Mr Chan, 72, lives in Los Angeles. He has eaten at almost 8,000 Chinese restaurants across the US since he was 30." 可知，现年 72 岁的陈先生从 30 岁开始就吃遍了美国 8000 多家中餐馆。72-30=42。故选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "...Chan first tried Chinese food as a young child, he did not eat much, for it tasted terrible for him." 可知，陈先生孩提时不太喜欢中国菜，因为他觉得这种菜的味道对他来说很糟糕。故选 D。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中 "With a new law allowing Asians to come to the US, more and more Chinese people moved here. They brought in not only Cantonese food, but also different kinds of food from other parts of China." 可知，

大量的中国食物被引入美国，是因为很多中国人移民到那里。故选 B。

4. **D** 代词指代题。根据划线代词后的句子“he learnt a lot about Chinese food and the culture behind it.”可知，陈先生是因为自身对中国的兴趣，让他学习了许多关于中国菜其背后的文化。故选 D。

5. **B** 文章出处题。通读全文可知，本文围绕饮食文化而展开。故选 B。

阅读填空

【文章大意】文章主要记录了一次鼓舞人心的旅程。在这次旅程中，“我”见证了云南省某些落后贫困山区脱贫致富的历史场面，并深深感觉到这些成果应当成为其他发展中国家摆脱贫困的范例。

1. **B** 根据空格后的句子“During this trip”可知，空格处应当填入有关“this trip”的相关情况，因此选项 B“2020 年九月，我有机会到中国西南部的云南省进行探访。”符合语境。故选 B。

2. **C** 根据第三段开头“The next stop of our trip was the village of Kangmian”可知，第三段是对“我”旅程的第二站的描述，因此第二段应当是对旅程第一站的描述。选项 C“旅程第一天，我们去到一个叫小平寨的村落。”符合语境。故选 C。

3. **F** 根据空格前一句“There, I was able to see that the village administration gives help to these resettled people, who do not have enough income to support themselves, by helping them find jobs.”可知，此处提到村政为重新安置的收入不足以养活自己的村民提供就业，该句中的“relocated”“find jobs”与选项 F 中的“relocated”“employed”相对应。故选 F。

4. **A** 该空格位于第四段段末，应当选择对该段段意起总结作用的语句。该段讲述了旅程第三站——偏远的传统瑶寨水碓冲依靠制银技艺和银饰销售发展起来。且根据空格前一句“it is important to mention that these objects have a high monetary value”可知，银制品本身就很值钱。因此选项 A“这个细节对当地脱贫起到了重要作用。”符合语境。故选 A。

5. **E** 最后一段在文中起到总结作用，而位于最后一段段首的这个句子应当起到承上启下的作用。选项 E“这趟旅程让我意识到一个重要的事实。”既能总结上文提到的关于我到云南山区的经历，也能引出后文“Through will and working hard, the eradication of poverty has become a reality in Yunnan.”。故选 E。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】很久没有听到他的消息，孟姜女就去带一些衣服给他。

【活学模仿】I would set out in the dim light of the rising sun and watch the morning fog diffuse as the sun came up.

2. 【理解翻译】后来，梁山伯发现祝英台原来是一个女人并想娶她。

【活学模仿】The doctor discovered that his heart was diseased.

3. 【理解翻译】一群羊在东霞卡村的草地上吃草，它们的主人在 1600 英里外盯着它们。

【活学模仿】We should keep an eye on our safety when we are out.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了他们已经启程离开了南非前往印度，这时警探的文件还是没有到，因此无法完成抓捕，他计划在印度实施抓捕但是文件迟迟没有寄到，他又只能将希望寄托于下一站——加尔各答。

1. **T** 根据原文第三段最后一句可知 Fix 想要实施抓捕但是他的文件没有到。

2. **T** 根据原文第四、五段可知 Fix 还是很高兴的，男仆在寺庙里打架触犯了当地的法律法规，这就使得 Fix 可以拖住他们等抓捕文件寄到。

Topic 4 Relationship

【文章大意】本文讲述的是广州开了一家蛋糕店，这家店与众不同，那里大多数的服务员都是聋哑人，因此这个蛋糕店被称为“无声蛋糕店”。这家店自开业以来，很受欢迎。

1. **B** 考查介词。句意：与其他面包店不同的是，除了走路和付账的声音，这里很安静。这里考查短语 be different from...“与……不同”，故选 B。

2. **C** 考查动词。句意：这家面包店的大部分员工都听不到也不会说话，所以你点单和付款的时间可能会长一些。由此可知，这个蛋糕店被称为“无声蛋糕店”，因此那里的员工听不到，也不会说话，是聋哑人。故选 C。

3. **C** 考查形容词。句意：因此要耐心一点。根据上句话“so it may take a little longer for you to order and pay.”和下文“Customers are 7 and always wait patiently”可知，点餐和付钱都需要等很长时间，所以顾客要有耐心。故选 C。

4. **B** 考查介词。句意：虽然不说一句话，但蛋糕店的工作人员都面带微笑，用欢迎的手势迎接每一位顾客。根据文意以及上面第 2 小题的解析可知，这里的员工是聋哑人，他们不会说话，因此这里应表示“没有一句话”，故选 B。

5. **C** 考查动词。句意：顾客可以把点好的食物写在笔记本上，也可以用写在板子上的手语与员工交流。根据空后 ... their orders on notebooks 及文意可知，因为员工不能和顾客交流，所以顾客应把点好的食物写在笔记本上。故选 C。

6. **C** 考查连词。句意：自从我们 3 月份开业以来，还没有听到有人抱怨过。根据句意和句中“We haven't heard people complain”使用了现在完成时态可知，这里应用 since，表示“……以来”。故选 C。

7. **B** 考查形容词。句意：顾客们很友好，总是耐心地等待，有些人甚至帮忙清理桌子。根据空后“always wait patiently”可知，顾客总是耐心等待，因此他们是非常友

好的。故选 B。

8. B 考查形容词。根意：无声蛋糕店已经非常出名了。根据下文 "The bakery has been a popular place in the neighborhood since its opening. The 40 tables at the bakery are often full at noon with a long line waiting." 可知，蛋糕店中午的时候经常是满人的，很受欢迎，所以它变得出名了。故选 B。

9. C 考查动词。句意：最忙的时候，他们接待 200 多名顾客。根据文意可知，短文中介绍的是一个蛋糕店，因此这里表示接待顾客，故选 C。

10. A 考查代词。句意：这里所有的员工都很坚强、勇敢。根据下文 "They smile through their difficulties and stand on their own feet. They are my heroes." 可知，蛋糕店里所有的员工都是很坚强、勇敢的，故选 A。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了撒谎的代价，以及产生的影响。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "A lot of that work is done in a brain area called the prefrontal cortex. It is responsible for working memory and executive function tasks such as planning, problem-solving and self-control." 可知，很多工作是在一个叫做前额叶皮质的大脑区域完成的。它负责工作记忆和执行功能任务，如计划、解决问题和自我控制。故选 C。

2. C 段落大意题。根据第二段中 "When you tell the truth... in a brain area called the prefrontal cortex." 以及本段内容可知，第二段主要讲述了当人们撒谎时，大脑是如何工作的。故选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中 "... has found that people's mental workload will be heavier... it has a harder time doing other tasks" 可知，人在掩盖谎言需要很多脑力。故选 B。

4. A 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句 "Lying has social influences... and often backfire." 可知撒谎也有社会影响。即使是最善意的谎言有时也会有风险，结合 "But if you do it often enough, they'll soon learn that they can't trust your praise." 可知，经常有善意的谎言会导致不好的结果，所以 backfire 和 A 选项的含义相同，故选 A。

5. B 最佳标题题。根据首段中 "But whatever kind of lie you tell... Lying also can have unwanted influences, too." 可知，无论你说什么样的谎言，都需要惊人的脑力才能实现，而且撒谎也会产生不必要的影响。所以 B 选项 "撒谎的代价" 符合，故选 B。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍一项研究表明，居住在城市林地附近的儿童比远离林地的儿童有更好的心理健康状态。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段 "Researchers say children who visit and experience the great outdoors every day develop better thinking skills." 可知，每天去户外游玩并体验户外活动的孩子会发展出更好的思维能力。故选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段 "Lead author of the research Mikael Maes, from University College London, talked about his research." 可知，研究报告的主要作者迈克尔是来自伦敦大学的。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段 "In the four-year study, researchers studied 3,568 children aged between 9 and 15 at 31 schools in London." 可知，接受该调查的 3,568 名参与者均为来自伦敦 31 所学校的 9 至 15 岁儿童。选项 C 中的人物不符合描述，故选 C。

4. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段 "This is 'being immersed in the sights, sounds and smells of a forest'." 可知，"森林浴" 是 "沉浸在森林的景色、声音和气味中"。选项 A 的触感并不在描述当中，故选 A。

5. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段 "They asked children to take memory-based tests. The children who visited woodland every day scored higher on the tests." 可知，研究人员让孩子们参加基于记忆的测试，最后发现每天去林地的孩子在测试中得分更高。选项 D 符合描述，故选 D。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述人际交往中的谈论和倾听失去了平衡，介绍了出现这一现象的原因及交流中存在的其他问题，并提醒人们应该如何礼貌地交谈。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第 2 段中 "In order to have a polite conversation, we used to follow the advice-make our conversation go around the weather and your health." 可知礼貌的交谈中谈论天气和健康是可以的。故选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第 3 段中 "Pew Research did a study of 10, 000 American adults, ... A conversation needs a balance between talking and listening, and somewhere along the way, we lost that balance." 可知研究发现我们已经失去了对话中的听说平衡。故选 C。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第 4 段中 "According to the Pew Research, about one third American teenagers send more than a hundred texts in all kinds of social apps a day." 可知大约三分之一（即百分之三十）的美国青少年每天在各种社交程序上发送多于百条信息。故选 C。

4. B 段落大意题。根据最后一段中 "There's a great piece in *The Atlantic*. It was written by a high school teacher named Paul Barnwell. He gave a communication project to teach students how to speak on a special topic." 可知这一段主要讲 Paul Barnwell 进行的一个交流项目。故选 B。

5. A 最佳标题题。根据文章内容可知本文主要讲述了一些交流中存在的问题，并提出如何礼貌地进行交谈，用 "How can we speak politely?" 做标题最合适。故选 A。

D

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了科学不能解释宠物对我们的影响，比如有宠物的陪伴可以帮助降低血压、提高心脏病恢复

的机会，并且可以使人感到放松；拥有一只宠物狗也会改变你的饮食习惯，使你得到更多的锻炼。

1. A 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段的内容“... the company of pets can help lower blood pressure and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack, reduce loneliness and spread all-round good cheer.”结合全文，可知本文主要讲述了宠物给它们的主人带来的好处，故选A。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第一段的内容可知有宠物陪伴可以让有心脏病的人情况变好，故选A。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“It seems people feel more relaxed around pets...”可知，人们表现好是因为他们更不紧张，故选C。
4. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“Dog owners didn't lose any more weight than those without dogs but, say researchers, got more exercise...”可知，养狗的人锻炼得更多，故选A。
5. C 词义猜测题。根据“many studies have shown that the company of pets can help lower blood pressure and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack.”许多研究表明，宠物的陪伴有助于降低血压，提高心脏病发作后恢复的机会，可知“recovering”的意思是“恢复”，也就是“变得更好”，结合选项，可知“getting better”符合题意，故选C。

E

【文章大意】本文主要叙述了团队合作对学生将来适应社会更重要，以及影响中国学生团队合作的因素。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“The Programme for International Student Assessment, or PISA, carried out a survey of students' ability to work together in groups.”可知，PISA做调查是查明学生的合作能力。故选A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“Luckily, more Chinese parents and teachers are realizing the importance of this and are thinking of ways to help students improve this skill.”可知，他们现在认为团队合作很重要。故选C。
3. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知，PISA还发现，课堂环境往往会影响学生合作的程度。在课堂上有许多需要交流的活动，如课堂辩论，学生倾向于有更好的合作态度。因此，课堂环境会影响学生的合作能力。故选D。
4. D 推理判断题。根据文中最后一段可知，课堂交流活动能提高孩子们的合作能力，所以推测在课上安排更多的交流活动能提高孩子们的合作能力。故选D。
5. C 主旨大意题。通读全文，可知本文主要叙述了团队合作对学生将来适应社会更重要，以及影响中国学生团队合作的因素。故选C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要分析了在人际交往中，人必须诚实的三个原因：谎言很难隐藏、说谎会伤害他人、说实话会建立起诚实的好名声。

1. E 根据上文“Lying often seems like a good way to impress people or avoid blame for mistakes（撒谎似乎是给人留下深刻印象或避免犯错的好方法）”，可知，“Some people lie out of habit, without even realizing they're doing it.(有些人说谎是出于习惯，他们甚至没有意识到自己在说谎)”列举说谎的另一个原因，符合句意。故选E。
2. D 根据下文“But if you promise to tell the truth, you will never have trouble remembering.（但如果你答应说实话，你就不会记不住。）”可知，“And the more lies you tell the more stories you have to remember.（你说的谎越多，你需要记住的故事就越多）”和下句构成转折关系，符合文意。故选D。
3. C 根据下文“And a lie about someone else could destroy that person's good name.（一个关于别人的谎言会毁掉这个人的好名声）”可知说谎会伤害他人，“Another clear reason to avoid lying is that lying can harm others.（另一个避免说谎的明显原因是说谎会伤害他人）”介绍需要诚实的另一个原因，符合文意。故选C。
4. B 根据下文“Business deals, friendship, family and romantic relationships all depend on trust.（商业交易、友谊、家庭和浪漫关系都依赖于信任）”可知，信任对各个方面都有帮助，“This will help you in every area of your life.”(这对你生活的各个方面都有帮助)符合文意。故选B。
5. F 根据上文“Honesty, however, doesn't mean that you have to say everything you think.（诚实并不意味着你必须说出你所想的一切）”，可知有时候需要不说出真相，“Sometimes it's best to remain silent if your words might hurt someone else.（有时候，如果你的话可能会伤害到别人，那么最好保持沉默）”符合文意，故选F。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】因此，即使撒谎不会使你的鼻子变长，它仍然有一个你无法承受的价格。
   【活学模仿】Beauty and power like this come at a price.
2. 【理解翻译】国际学生评估计划，即PISA，对学生在小组中合作的能力进行了调查。
   【活学模仿】To carry out my duties, I think I'll do my best.
3. 【理解翻译】幸运的是，越来越多的中国家长和老师意识到这一点的重要性，并在思考如何帮助学生提高这一技能。
   【活学模仿】Luckily, more ang more people are beginning to realize the importance of wetlands and wildlife.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲到他们已经到了印度搭乘了前往下一站的火车，但是由于铁路不通，他们又改乘大象继续剩下的旅途，他们路过丛林和田野一路往阿喇哈巴德赶去。

1. T 根据原文第四段可知Fogg自己说了他已经计算好了，他们可以在路上耽搁一下。
2. T 根据原文第五、六段可知他们买了一头大象并雇佣了一个向导继续接下来的行程。

Topic 5 People

完形填空

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文中讲述了商若妍在当地一所自闭症儿童学校做志愿者。她帮助他们学习，弹钢琴，为他们做布丁。她在空闲时间做了很多研究，读了很多书来了解自闭症。

1. B 考查动词。句意：当她从一个患有自闭症的小女孩那里听到这句话时，她几乎哭了出来。jumped 跳跃，cried 哭，believed 相信，left 离开。根据后文“‘That was the first time she greeted me on her own. I was so touched,’ she said.”可知，这是这个自闭症女孩第一次独自问候她，她非常感动，因此感动得几乎哭了，故选 B。
2. D 考查动词。句意：两年多来，商若妍在当地一所自闭症儿童学校做志愿者。studied 学习，visited 参观，played 玩，volunteered 自愿做。根据后文“In fact, she has been a volunteer for many years before this.”可知，此处表示“做志愿者”，故选 D。
3. A 考查动词短语。句意：她帮助他们学习，弹钢琴，为他们做布丁。helped with 帮助，picked up 捡起来，fought with 和……打架，made up 编造。根据宾语“their studies”可知，此处表示“帮助他们学习”，故选 A。
4. B 考查动词。句意：她还记得第一次见到他们时的“尴尬”场面。hates 讨厌，remembers 记住，reads 阅读，keeps 保留。根据“when she first met with them”可知，是指“第一次她遇见他们的时候”，因此现在还记得那时的事，故选 B。
5. C 考查动词。句意：她说：“当我问他们喜欢什么颜色时，他们根本不回答我。”call 打电话，know 知道，answer 回答，like 喜欢。根据前面的“asked”可知，此处表示问了问题，他们没有“回答”我，故选 C。
6. A 考查名词。句意：但当她花更多的时间与他们在一起时，她学会了如何与他们交流。time 时间，money 金钱，energy 精力，work 工作。根据前文的 "Every Tuesday, Shang would accompany autistic kids after school." 可知，此处表示花费“时间”与他们在一起，故选 A。
7. C 考查连词。句意：她说：“最好使用简单的单词和简短的句子，因为他们对语言不敏感。” though 尽管，but 但是，because 因为，unless 除非。结合句意，前半句表示“使用简单的单词和简短的句子”，后半句表示“他们对语言不敏感”，前后表示因果关系，因此用连词 because，故选 C。
8. A 考查形容词。句意：进入初三后，她开始忙于学业。busy 忙碌的，bored 无聊的，uncertain 不确定的，happy 高兴的。根据“After she entered Junior 3”可知，她上了初三后，学业多了，因此会很忙，故选 A。
9. D 考查动词。句意：他们卖手工香皂，赚了 3000 多块。spent 花费，accepted 接受，borrowed 借，made money 挣钱。根据“They sold hand-made soaps”可知，他们卖了手工香皂，因此挣到了钱，故选 D。
10. B 考查名词。句意：为了了解自闭症，她在空闲时间做了很多研究，读了很多书。exercise 练习，research 研究，harm 伤害，housework 家务。根据“to learn about autism”可知，要了解自闭症，因此她做了很多研究，do research 意为“做研究”，故选 B。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】文章主要介绍唐朝著名诗人陈子昂及他的故乡四川省遂宁市射洪县。

1. D 细节理解题。从第二段“Shehong, a county-level city in Suining, southwest China's Sichuan province, is the hometown of Chen Zi'ang, a poet from the early Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907).”可知，陈子昂的故乡是四川省遂宁市射洪县，位于中国西南部。故选 D。
2. D 细节理解题。从第三段“Working as a government official... from the golden age of Tang poetry.”可知，陈子昂不仅是忧国忧民的朝廷官员，还是一名著名的诗人。故选 D。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“With many of his poems still carrying great importance for the world today”和最后一段“Producing lots of classic works, Chen Zi'ang has become a symbol of Shehong.”可知，陈子昂无疑是一位伟大的诗人。故选 B。
4. C 推理判断题。从第四段“As the popularity of drinking baijiu... further freeing their creative spirit.”可知，喝酒能够激发创作灵感，所以黄金时代的诗人都热爱喝酒。故选 C。
5. A 文章出处题。文章主要介绍唐朝著名诗人陈子昂及他的故乡四川省遂宁市射洪县。此类文章最有可能出现在报纸的“人物”专栏。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文主要讲述一女孩获当地动物管理部门颁发首张独角兽饲养许可证。

1. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中首句“The little girl wrote a letter to the Animal Control Department.”可知，该句承接划线句字的意思，指出女孩需要做的就是给动物管理部门写一封信。故选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“On Facebook, animal control staff members shared the cute letter and said it 'brought us so much JOY'.”可知，动物管理部门的工作人员分享女孩的这封可爱的信，并说它“给我们带来了很多欢乐”。故选 D。
3. D 细节理解题。通读全文可知，Marcia Mayeda 并没有给小女孩西瓜。故选 D。
4. B 词义猜测题。根据末段中“... encourage respon-sible pet ownership in their community”可知，分享麦德林的信和他们的答复将鼓励他们的社区拥有负责任的宠物。由此可推断“commend”是表示积极意义的。选项 B“praise”符合，故选 B。

5. A 文章出处题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述一女孩获当地动物管理部门颁发首张独角兽饲养许可证，内容范畴属于新闻报道类别，故选 A。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了一位善心的男孩在其花园棚子里建立了一个食品银行，以帮助其所在社区里的困难人群。

1. A 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句后文 "The 'Friends of Isaac Food Bank' has been working since 2020..." 正是得到父母的 "支持"，男孩的食品银行从 2020 年开始，得以一直运营。故选 A。
2. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中 "... and it's open 24 hours a day for anyone who needs a little help." 可知，食品银行是每天 24 小时运营的。24*7=168。故选 C。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中 "When his 11th birthday came... to help as many people as he can." 可知，当他的 11 岁生日到来时，艾萨克拒绝为自己要求礼物，而是要求食品银行捐款。他只想获得尽可能多的捐款，以帮助尽可能多的人。故选 B。
4. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中 "The boy has asked for special donations to fight against the cold..." 可知，这名男孩呼吁人们提供特别捐款以抗击寒冬。故选 D。
5. B 推理判断题。通读全文可知，男孩是个善心的人。故选 B。

D

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了二十世纪中国最伟大的作家之一——鲁迅的生平事迹。出生在 1881 年一个富有的家庭，鲁迅有一个快乐的童年。然而在 1893 年，他的爷爷被投入狱，同时他父亲患了重病，从此他们一家人不再受到亲戚朋友欢迎，这些早期的人生经历大大影响了他的写作。

1. B 细节理解题。根据问题定位到第二段最后一句话 "These early experiences greatly influenced his writing." 可知鲁迅的早期经历大大影响了他的写作。故选 B。
2. B 细节理解题。根据问题定位到第四段第三句 "It was the first Chinese novel published using the everyday language that people spoke, which helped make it a great success." 可知，《狂人日记》是第一部使用日常用语的汉语小说，这促使了它的成功。故选 B。
3. A 代词指代题。根据问题定位到第四段第四句 "This, together with his novel *The True Story of Ah Q* (1921), made Lu Xun a leading Chinese writer." 可知，这部小说，即《狂人日记》，和《阿 Q 正传》，使鲁迅成为了一位中国先锋作家。"this" 这个代词代替上文 "《狂人日记》的成功"。故选 A。
4. C 细节理解题。根据问题定位到文章倒数第二段第二、三句 "In 1927, he moved to Shanghai and gave up writing stories in order to devote himself to what he called "pen warfare. He only wrote articles which called on the people to fight against the government." 可知在 1927 年，鲁迅搬家到上海，并且放弃写作故事。为了使他自己投身于他所谓的 "文字杀戮"，他只写号召人们与政府抗争的文章。故选 C。
5. B 顺序排列题。根据短文描述，可知几个事件中最先发生的是他的父亲生病，然后他写了《狂人日记》，接下来是移居到上海、政府禁止他的书出版，最后发生的是他的作品被选进教科书。故选 B。

E

【文章大意】文章主要介绍国漫大师蔡志忠。蔡志忠致力于研读中国古籍和佛书，创作出脍炙人口的《庄子说》《老子说》《列子说》等经典漫画。

1. D 数字计算题。根据第二段 "He goes to bed at 5 p.m. and wakes at 1 a.m. He then works till around 2 p.m." 可知，蔡志忠每天下午 5 点睡觉，凌晨 1 点起床。因此可算出他的睡眠时间为 8 小时。故选 D。
2. A 推理判断题。根据第三段 "When you are truly focused, everything is silent, as if you are the only thing in existence in the world. Time seems to slow down." 可知，蔡志忠喜欢半夜起床的原因是半夜周围环境寂静，一切好像慢下来了，更有利于他的创作。故选 A。
3. B 词义猜测题。根据划线短语前一句 "We cartoo-nists don't work like novelists who have to write one word after another." 可知，漫画家不像作家，必须一个接着一个字去写。也就是说，漫画家可以在很短时间内在头脑里面创作出完整的图画来。因此可以推测出划线短语表示 "一眨眼；很短时间"。故选 B。
4. C 细节理解题。根据第六段中蔡志忠所说的话 "and I plan to start a new series about Eastern wisdom" 可知，蔡志忠计划开始创作一个新的关于东方智慧的系列漫画。选项 C "蔡志忠很快会创作出一个新的关于东方智慧的系列漫画。" 符合文意。故选 C。
5. C 推理判断题。根据第一段 "may already be 73 this year, but he has no plans to slow down or live a more "normal" "life"、第四段 "I can create a book in no more than five days"、第五段 "Despite his age, Tsai claims that he still works for hours, and all that sitting hardly gets to him. In fact, his goal now is to complete 500 new books in five years!" 和第六段 "I just completed a new series on Buddhism and made two animation films, and I plan to start a new series about Eastern wisdom" 都可以看出蔡志忠虽然年迈，但仍孜孜不倦地创作漫画。故选 C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要介绍拉尔森保护拯救蓝鸟所付出的坚持不懈的行动，也表明如果一个人用心去做一件事，他会获得很大的成就。

1. F 根据下文 "Then he started to fix up little boxes that could serve as homes for bluebirds（然后他开始整理一些小盒子，作为蓝鸟的家。）." 可知，此处应为 "他看见一只蓝鸟在他房子周围的一棵死树上进进出出。" 所以才修

理小盒子，为蓝鸟做家。故选 F。

2. D 根据上文“At first, he started the work as a hobby to spend time in his retirement（一开始，他把这项工作作为一种业余爱好，在退休后消磨时间）.”及下文“After almost forty years of experience, he has recorded over 30,000 bluebirds（他经过近四十年的经验，他已经记录了超过30000只蓝鸟）”可知，他从事这一工作从开始作为消遣，到现在应该是他的全职工作。此处应为“然而，他后来把它变成了全职工作”。故选 D。

3. E 根据下文“Their population began to drop after the invention of the electric chainsaw in the 1920s（在20世纪20年代电锯发明后，蓝色知更鸟的数量开始下降）.”可推测出上句应是说蓝色知更鸟的居住环境。此处应为“蓝鸟通常居住在枯萎的或接近枯萎的树中”。故选 E。

4. B 根据下文“It has shown us that if we take a moment to understand the needs of a kind of animal, we'll find a way to deal with the problem(它告诉我们，如果我们花一点时间了解一种动物的需要，我们就会找到解决问题的方法).”可知，此处应为“拉尔森所做的一切对救助蓝色知更鸟是成功有效的”。故选 B。

5. A 根据上文“Larson is a living example of how much one person can achieve when he sets his mind on a task(拉尔森是一个活生生的例子，说明当一个人下定多大的决心完成一项任务时，他能取得多大的成就)……”可知，此处应为“蓝鸟赋予了拉尔森生命的意义”。故选 A。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】他在写作和翻译方面很有天赋并且甚至写过几本书，尽管没有一本书受欢迎。

【活学模仿】She showed a gift for language learning.

2.【理解翻译】他被迫用假名写文章。

【活学模仿】I would be forced to wait until the doctor was ready to perform surgery—about another two hours.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了他们在途中遇到了要被送去殉葬的王妃，这时 Fogg 觉得自己还有时间，于是决定救这个王妃，然后他的仆人伪装成了那个去世的王子在葬礼上救了王妃。

1. They met that when a prince died, his wife must die too, so they could go to heaven together.

2. He disguised himself as the prince and when the priests lit the fire, he grasped her and then strode off into the jungle.

Topic 6 Health & Diet

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了英国的政府在调查后指出，全球每年都有三成的食物被浪费的现象。

1. B 考查动词。句意：英国每年浪费七百万吨食物。waste 意为“浪费”，故选 B。

2. C 考查动词。句意：世界上三分之一的食物被丢掉或浪费。lost 意为“丢失”，故选 C。

3. B 考查介词。句意：政府讨论了食物浪费的解决方案。the solutions to 意为“……的解决方案”。故选 B。

4. A 考查名词。句意：首先学校应当从小就增强孩子们杜绝食物浪费的意识。children 意为“孩子们”，故选 A。

5. C 考查动词。句意：其次，超市可以卖因为外表不“对”而被扔掉的菜。throw away 意为“扔掉”，故选 C。

6. B 考查动词。根据下句“Good food is thrown away because of these labels.”可知，因为这些标签，一些好的食物被扔掉，所以需要更换标签。change 意为“改变”，故选 B。

7. D 考查形容词。句意：扔掉太多的食物是社会和环境不能接受的。too much 意为“太多”，故选 D。

8. A 考查形容词。句意：浪费食物人们会挨饿。go hungry 意为“挨饿”。故选 A。

9. A 考查名词。句意：就环境而言，这是一场灾难，因为能源和资源都被浪费了。disaster 意为“灾难”，故选 A。

10. C 考查名词。根据最后一句“... because they're in a funny shape.”可知，此处为“超市卖有滑稽形状的蔬菜”。shape 意为“形状”。故选 C。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍减肥的几个建议。

1. B 细节理解题。根据短文中建议（2）可知，饭前喝点汤可以减少主食的摄入，达到减肥的目的。故选 B。

2. A 细节理解题。根据建议（3）可知，苹果中含有大量的纤维和水，多吃苹果可以减肥。故选 A。

3. C 推理判断题。根据短文内容可知，作者并不主张去健身房。故选 C。

4. A 主旨大意题。根据短文内容可知这篇文章的目的是建议你如何减肥，故选 A。

5. D 推理判断题。这篇文章重点是就如何减肥提供的建议。故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍一位癌症医生为了让人们降低患癌的可能性而提出的一些健康忠告。

1. D 推理判断题。根据第一段的首句“Many cancer patients of mine”可以确定作者是医生。故选 D。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据文中第六点可知，红肉虽然含有高量的胆固醇，但是也有大量的蛋白质，是人体必不可少的物质，故选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。根据作者第二点建议可知，农副产品相对而言比较卫生，受污染的程度不高，故选 B。

4. B 细节理解题。根据作者第四点建议可知，不要过于肥胖，特别是腰部，故选 B。

5. D 细节判断题。根据短文内容，可以确定每天对盐的摄

人量不要高于5克，故选D。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述近来一个研究表明，无论多与少，只要喝酒就一定会对大脑造成损害。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段末句“The more people drank, the less the volume of their gray matter”可知，喝酒会影响大脑灰质，人们喝的酒越多，大脑灰质就越少。故选D。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段首句“Brain volume reduces with age and more seriously with dementia.”可知，脑容量会随着年龄增长而下降，痴呆症患者会下降得更厉害。故选D。
3. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段末句可知，高血压、肥胖症、酗酒这些症状都会让人们的健康处于高风险状态。而“doing brain scans”（做脑部检查）并不属于此范畴内。故选A。
4. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段“They found that there was no'safe' level of drinking...affected the harm done to the brain.”可知，“安全”饮酒量是不存在的，喝多少都有害，不喝才安全。没有证据证明酒的类型对大脑受损程度有不同的影响。故选B。
5. B 文章出处题。通读全文可知，本文是关于牛津大学研究人员的研究报告，因此，很有可能被科学杂志收录刊载。故选B。

D

【文章大意】本文介绍了我们今天吃的大多数美味的水果是经过长时间的培育出来的，看起来或尝起来都不像它们的野生的祖先了。具体介绍了西红柿、桃子和西瓜的历史。

1. A 细节理解题。根据首段可知，美味的水果是经过长时间的培育出来的。这引出下文介绍了西红柿、桃子以及西瓜的历史。因此，作者写第一段的目的是引出话题。故选A。
2. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段中“the British and Americans continue to avoid them...”可知，英国人和美国人认为西红柿有毒。所以，poisonous意为“有毒的”，故选B。
3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中“Surprisingly they have the same outer skin as fossils... in China at least 7000 years ago.”可知，郑和可能吃过桃子。故选C。
4. A 篇章结构题。第一段是总写，介绍了一些美味的水果是经过长时间的培育出来的，第二段介绍了西红柿的历史，第三段介绍了桃子的历史，第四段介绍了西瓜的历史。故本文结构图是A。故选A。
5. D 最佳标题题。本文介绍了我们今天吃的大多数美味的水果是经过长时间的培育出来的，看起来或尝起来都不像它们的祖先了。由此可知，本文最佳标题是《从野生植物到令人愉悦的水果》。故选D。

E

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，文章讲述了我们会觉得飞机上的食物不好吃的原因。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据第一段的最后两句“But it is common that they feel bad about food taste. Do you agree?”可知答案。故选B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据文中第二段第一句“To solve this problem, airlines try hard to improve their food.”可知答案。故选C。
3. B 细节理解题。根据文中第三段第三句“As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure reduces one third of the sensibility of our taste buds.”可知答案。故选B。
4. D 细节理解题。根据文中最后一段最后一句“Because they can't deal with the special environment successfully, such as the change in air pressure, making food taste good is still hard for them.”可知答案。故选D。
5. A 标题归纳题。通读本文可知主要讲述的是飞机上食物的味道，故选A。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述人每天需要不同种类的蔬菜和水果，里面的维生素、矿物质和蛋白质可以让我们保持健康，这些蔬菜和水果很容易在超市买到，但更推荐我们自己种植来食用并说明其原因。

1. A 根据下文“It's easy to buy our food from the local supermarket, so why do we go to the trouble of growing our own? Here are several good reasons...（在超市很容易就可以买到我们所需的食物，那为何我们还需要那么麻烦地去亲自种植呢？这里是一些原因……）”，可知此处应为“最好的情况是，你可以自行种植自己所需并说明其食物”。故选A。
2. D 根据下文“You can pick and eat it at once. When you have tried it, you will agree that vegetables and fruit that are eaten straight from the garden taste better than anything you can buy in a supermarket.（你可以在采摘后马上使用它们。当你尝试过这样做以后，你就会赞成直接在花园采摘的蔬果比你在超市买的要好吃得多）”，可知，此处应为“你自己种的蔬果总是新鲜的”。故选D。
3. C 根据上文“You may want to cut down on your 'food miles'—the distance that a product has travelled before it reaches your kitchen. Many food packages are flown halfway across the earth（你可能会想去切断你的“食物里程”，即食物到达你的厨房前所历经的运输旅途。很多食品集装箱都飞越了半个地球）.”可知此处应为“那对你或对行星都不好”。故选C。
4. F 根据上文“Homegrown food is likely to be healthier. Food producers often use fertilizers and pesticides which can end up in your food. If you grow your own, things are different（自家种植的蔬果可能更健康。食品生产者经常会使用化肥以及农药，这些物质都会残留在你的食物中。如果你自行种植，情况就不同了）.”可知，此处应是“你能控制什

么进到你吃的食物里”。故选 F。

5. **E** 根据下文“And you can grow your own even if you only have a small backyard or a balcony.（即使你只有一个小花园或者阳台，你也可自行种植你的蔬果）.”可知，此处应是“如果你有一个大花园，自己种植就很容易了”。故选 E。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】这是一个简单的减肥方式。
【活学模仿】It was unnecessary for her to lose weight.
2. 【理解翻译】使用这些技巧，你就会减轻体重。
【活学模仿】You will have a big weight loss if you exercise everyday.
3. 【理解翻译】这让我想到一个问题：几世纪以来，我们的生活方式发生了怎样巨大的变化，以及我们如何远离癌症。
【活学模仿】The teachers ask us to keep away from the junk food.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了他们终于到了加尔各答，但是因为 Passepartout 之前在寺庙和别人打架，他们被抓起来了并且面临着一个星期的监禁，Fogg 付了两千英镑解决了这件事，然后顺利赶上了去往香港的船只，同行的还有他们救下的王妃，没能成功抓捕他们的警探也跟着前往香港。

1. 当他们到达加尔各答时，Fogg 和 Passepartout 被警察抓住并被带到法庭。
2. Aouda 也跟着一起去了，她想在香港找到她的表亲。

Topic 7 School & Education

完形填空

【文章大意】文章主要介绍党和政府为助凉山彝族自治州脱贫而大力发展当地教育事业的情况。

1. **B** 考查名词。句意：四川政府投入将近两亿元人民币建造新学校、聘请更多老师和给学校饭堂购置营养品。根据句意可知此处表示“建造新学校”。故选 B。
2. **D** 考查名词。此处是对学生情况的介绍：三分之一的学生都来自极度贫困家庭。表示“家庭”应用名词“family”。故选 D。
3. **C** 考查情态动词。文章正在介绍凉山彝族自治州教育脱贫的相关情况，根据文意及常识可知，此处应当表示“学生不需要交学杂费”。故选 C。
4. **D** 考查名词。根据文意可知此处表示“有些学生是单亲家庭”，“单亲”即只靠父母其中之一。故选 D。
5. **D** 考查形容词。句意：只靠学校去引导他们毕业后步入正轨是困难的。表示“困难的”要用形容词 difficult。故选 D。
6. **A** 考查动词短语。set up 成立；take up 占据；make up 组成；look up 查询。此处表示“沈校长和他的员工成立了一个咨询办公室”，选项 A 符合文意。故选 A。
7. **C** 考查动词。write 写；listen 听；offer 提供；follow 跟随。根据文意可知此处表示“日常为他们提供就业建议”，选项 C 符合文意。故选 C。
8. **D** 考查动词。表示“说（某种语言）”要用动词 speak。故选 D。
9. **B** 考查名词。句意：甚至是幼儿园，每个班都要有一名汉族老师和一名彝族老师。根据常识可知，此处只有选项 A 和 B 有可能成为答案；但幼儿园的班级里面不可能只有两名学生，可排除 A。故选 B。
10. **A** 考查名词。test 测试；exam 测验；question 问题；problem 难题。句意：中国传媒大学在 2019 年 11 月给凉山的一年级学生做了一个测试。结合文意可知选项 A 符合语境。故选 A。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】文章主要讲述上海援青赵老师怀着热忱来到青藏高原，把音乐知识带来的快乐分享给当地学生并获得学生高度评价的事情。

1. **D** 细节理解题。根据第一段的内容可知，其中提及了表演的时长“the 90-minute performance”、表演的内容“the students danced, played the piano and traditional musical instruments, and sang in both Mandarin and Tibetan”以及表演者来自何处“16 teenagers from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau”，只有“少年的感受”没有提及。故选 D。
2. **C** 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“Many audience members praised the performance”可知，很多观众都对这个表演赞不绝口，换句话说，也就是相当满意。故选 C。
3. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“Mr. Zhao planted the seed of music in our hearts...who played the piano and sang at the concert.”可知，“把音乐的种子植入到我们的心中”是学生 Tenzin Kunsang 对赵老师的确切评价。C 项符合描述，故选 C。
4. **B** 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“it was a great opportunity to show the students that music can lead them from their remote mountain homes to a wider world”及最后一段中的“I hope that music can continue to broaden their minds and shape their characters”和“When they meet with failure in the future, music will offer them comfort”可知，音乐在学生的成长中会起到非常大的正面作用。B 项符合描述，故选 B。
5. **A** 最佳标题题。本文主要讲述上海援青赵老师到青藏高原为当地的学生教授音乐知识的支教活动。A 项的标题最能概括此举，故选 A。

B

【文章大意】这篇短文主要介绍了日本的学生努力学习，但是来自父母的巨大压力让他们并不十分愉快。虽然父母担心孩子，但是他们并没有给孩子在学习上帮助，同时严格的校

规给孩子的感情也带来伤害。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Japanese students work very hard but many are unhappy, because they feel heavy pressures from their parents.”可知，日本学生感到来自于父母的巨大压力。故选 B。
2. B 词义猜测题。根据第一段第四句“These students feel sad, and they don't want to go to school anymore.”可知，“dropouts”一词，指的是“不想上学的学生”。故选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Many Japanese schools usually have rules about everything, from the students' hair to their clothes and the things in their schoolbags.”可知，日本的校规从学生的头发到衣服甚至学习用品都有规定。故选 C。
4. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“Almost 40% of the students... even for their parents.”可知，展示爱并关怀他人是亟待教给学生的事。故选 A。
5. D 主旨大意题。由全文看来，每一段都脱离不了“学生所受到的压力”这个中心，所以“日本学生的压力”是最适合的标题。故选 D。

C

【文章大意】本文讲述了作者因在校园中受到肤色的歧视而饱受无形压力，一度产生了厌学情绪。作者尝试过求助家人，但都无果。最后在校园的辅导员处得到了开解，终于解开了自己的心结。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“I didn't know what to think because of all the pressure, like from school, from my parents, and the pressure from myself.”可知，作者的压力来源主要有学校、父母以及自身一共三处。故选 C。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第五、六句“They are always telling me how important school is, which I know already, but I don' t need to hear it all the time. It makes me mad.”可知，父母不断重复学习的重要性，这让作者很气愤（mad）。故选 C。
3. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二、三段的描述可知，Mrs. A 就是上文提及的那位辅导员。故选 B。
4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段的描述可知，作者在经过辅导员的开解之后，无论是学习成绩还是自尊心都得到了提升。故选 D。
5. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段倒数第二句“The relations with my teachers are better...”可知，作者与其老师的关系在辅导员开解后变好了。从而推断，作者之前与老师相处得并不理想。故选 A。

D

【文章大意】本文主要介绍西班牙巴塞罗那机动车道上的学生骑行队，来自不同学校的学生会在每个周五一起组成自行车车队，并一起骑车上学。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“Last September, a group of five children began biking to school with their parents on Fridays.”可知，一组五人的学生团队在最近的九月份开始，每个周五都会与他们的父母一起骑车上学。故选 D。
2. A 词义猜测题。根据所猜短语后文“... so everyone knows where to join.”可知，骑车线路应该是“提前”告知所有人，因此大家都知道能在哪里加入。故选 A。
3. D 推理判断题。根据第三段“... the bicibús feels like a party.”可知，该骑车上学活动让人感觉是一个派对。因此该活动的气氛应该是轻松愉快的。故选 D。
4. C 推理判断题。根据第三段“With music playing and bike bells ringing...”可知，该活动进行时会有音乐伴随。故选 C。
5. D 文章标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述一群来自西班牙的学生会在每周五一起约定骑车上学的活动。故选 D。

E

【文章大意】文章主要讲述英国在疫情隔离期间，为了缓解设备短缺的状况，在社交媒体上指导并建议学生使用游戏机作为网课的登录设备来使用。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Schools have been advising parents and students on how to use games consoles to log into online classes...”可知，学校提倡家长与学生使用游戏机来登录网课。故选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句中的信息“Woodgate Primary in Birmingham said last week families could collect keyboards from the school...”可知，上周伍德盖特小学为其学生的家庭提供了一些键盘。故选 D。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“He also said this was an 'innovative' solution, but every child still needed access to a dedicated laptop or tablet.”可知，在使用游戏机作为登录设备的同时，仍然需要使用一部专用的笔记本电脑或者平板电脑配合使用来上网课。故选 C。
4. A 词义猜测题。根据划线词“sluggish”后的“and it is now trying to make up for lost time”可知，政府现在才开始尝试去为过去所耽误的时间来进行弥补。由此不难推测，“sluggish”一词在此描述政府的反应“迟缓”。故选 A。
5. B 主旨大意题。文章主要讲述英国部分学校在疫情隔离期间，为了缓解设备短缺的状况，建议学生使用游戏机作为网课的登录设备来使用的事情。选项 B 符合描述，故选 B。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了关于网上教育 MOOCs 的讨论：它不限时间及地点，十分方便，却减少了老师和学生之间的交流，有优势也有弊端。

1. B 根据上文“Thousands of people can take a MOOC at the same time. You can be anywhere in the world to take it.（成千上万的人可以同时参加 MOOC 课程。你可以在世界上任何地方学习它。）”可知，结合选项，此处应说你所需要的

只是一台电脑和互联网。故选 B。

2. F 根据上文“MOOCs are always used in subjects like computer science and engineering. (MOOCs 一直被用于计算机科学和工程等学科)”。可知说的是应用的领域，结合选项，此处应说“MOOCs 可以用于艺术和哲学等学科吗？”故选 F。

3. A 根据下文“He says,'When students take some lessons, they needn't be present to hear and get them.' He says more and more students in MOOCs can mean less communication between them and the teachers.（他说，“当学生们上了一些课，他们就不需要在场聆听并学到知识。”他说，越来越多的学生在 MOOCs 中意味着他们和老师之间的交流就会减少。）”可知，说的是 MOOCs 的好处和坏处。结合选项，此处应说“他认为，MOOCs 既有优势也有劣势”。故选 A。

4. D 根据下文“She says online education has more weaknesses for her subjects.（她说在线教育对她的学生来说有更多的坏处）”。可知说的是一个人的观点，结合选项，此处应说“Lisa Jadwin 在纽约的一所大学教文学和写作”。故选 D。

5. E 根据上文“She says, "What's lost in online education is face-to-face communication. But the teaching of literature needs that.（她说：“在线教育中失去的是面对面的交流。但是文学的教学需要这个）”。可知，结合选项，此处应说“她说，一些学生可以从谈话和讨论小组中学习到很好的知识”。故选 E。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】 没有家庭的正确指导，只靠学校去引导他们毕业后步入正轨是困难的。

【活学模仿】Students need teachers' guidance to keep themselves on the right direction.

2.【理解翻译】 从上海被派往久治县支教的赵老师说，这是一个很好的机会，可以让学生们看到音乐可以把他们从遥远的山乡带到更广阔的世界。

【活学模仿】It is a great opportunity to learn English from the teacher.

3.【理解翻译】 现在许多儿童心理学家认为这些规则过于严格，对学生的感情有害。

【活学模仿】Ben got up too late to catch the school bus today.

精读原版

【文章大意】 本段讲述了 Fogg 先生到达香港后发生的事情，虽然晚到了一天但是由于去往日本的船也延期了，所以还算是幸运。但是那个警探想要在香港抓住他也因为文件一直没有寄到而无法动手。仆人被打发去订船票，当他得知船会在当晚启航时，他想回去告诉 Fogg，但是警探把他带到了酒馆并灌醉了他，警探想让 Fogg 错过去往日本的船，滞留在香港，这样他才有机会抓住他。

1. Fix invited him to an inn for drink. Because he didn't want Passepartout back to tell his master the news of the ship.

Topic 8 Sport & Entertainment

完形填空

【文章大意】 本文主要介绍了乒乓球对中美两国关系的影响。

1. C 考查连词。句意：但它在中美关系中占有特殊地位，因为它帮助两国在过去 50 年里和睦相处。“Ping-pong, or table tennis is very popular in China. It might seem like an ordinary game to play with friends or family.”与“it holds a special place in China-US relations”在句意上是转折关系，故选 C。

2. B 考查动词。句意：这被称为“乒乓外交”。call 意为“称呼、称作”，符合句意。故选 B。

3. D 考查动词。句意：当 Judy Hoarfrost 作为 9 人乒乓球队的一员从美国被派到中国时，她只有 15 岁。根据“from the US to China”可知，此处指被派送到中国，故选 D。

4. A 考查形容词。句意：在过去的 20 年里，中美关系一直不友好。根据“But as the team... around China, things started warming up”可知，之前关系不是很友好，之后发生了改变，故选 A。

5. B 考查动词。句意：但随着团队在中国的巡回比赛，情况开始好转。根据“Judy Hoarfrost was just 15 years old when she...from the US to China as part of a nine-member table tennis team.”可知，他们来中国的目的是为了巡回比赛，故选 B。

6. D 考查介词。句意：最难忘的时刻是，周恩来和我握手，看着我的眼睛。根据“shaking hands... me”可知，是跟我握手，shake hands with sb. 表示“和某人握手”，固定短语。故选 D。

7. A 考查名词。句意：两国的运动员都坚信友谊第一，比赛第二的理念。根据“To this day, many of them remain friends”可知，友谊第一，比赛第二，故选 A。

8. C 考查固定搭配。句意：Hoarfrost 认为，我们应该牢记乒乓外交，以了解人文交流对建立人与人之间的纽带的重要性。固定搭配：in order to do sth. 表示“为了做某事”，故选 C。

9. B 考查介词。句意：中美两国于 1979 年全面建立外交关系。固定搭配 between...and... 表示“在……之间”，故选 B。

10. B 考查情态动词。句意：Hoarfrost 表示，中国和美国必须共同努力。根据“We have so much in common and we should improve our relations”可知，她坚定地认为两国必须共同努力，故选 B。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】 本文主要讲述了在中国，随着许多人开始做更多的自然和户外活动，人们也更偏好穿户外服装，因此，冲锋衣获得了诸多运动爱好者的青睐。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“Colors such as green, khaki and gray are preferred as people try to match tone-on-tone clothing.”可知，冲锋衣的常用色调为绿色、卡其色和灰色，故可知，黑色不属于冲锋衣的常用色调。故选A。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“It showed that young people from big cities preferred to join outdoor activities and wear outdoor outfits.”可知，大城市的年轻人更喜欢参加户外活动和穿着户外服装。故选D。
3. A 段落大意题。根据第四段“Besides, more Chinese young people are now following the mountain style for everyday clothing.”及“Our Chinese outdoor clothing brand Toread, Kailas, Camel and so on.”可知，第四段主要讲述了中国的年轻人更喜欢穿运动风格的服装，同时也更喜欢户外的运动品牌。故选A。
4. B 词义猜测题。根据“... greater importance to healthy living...”可推断，此处表达“关注健康生活的重要性”，故可知attach意为“关注，注意”。故选B。
5. B 细节理解题。根据第五段“... shows that people want to get closer to nature and go after a simple, practical and natural lifestyle.”可知，人们对冲锋衣的喜爱是因为人们希望更接近自然，追求简单、实用、自然的生活方式。故选B。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了一位虽然手指残缺，但仍然在棒球赛场上做出了好成绩的女孩。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“For one thing, Zoe is the only girl on her team.”可知，Zoe是她团队中唯一的女孩。故选D。
2. D 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句前文“We never let her difference get in her way at all.”可知，Zoe的父母根本没有让她的差异妨碍她。由此可推测，在这样的环境下，Zoe“适应”了打棒球。“deal with”最符合句意，故选D。
3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中“We just treated her like everyone else. We never let her difference get in her way at all.”可知，Zoe的父母只是像对待其他人一样对待她。他们根本没有让她的差异妨碍她。因此可见，Zoe的父母是非常支持她的。故选D。
4. C 细节理解题。根据末段中“... she achieves her dream of being the first woman to play for the major leagues!”可知，Zoe的梦想是成为第一个为大联盟打球的女性。故选C。
5. A 文章大意题。根据最后一段中“Zoe tells us there's nothing we can't do, even if the equipment we were born with doesn't look exactly like everyone else's.”及全文可知，本文主要通过Zoe的事告诉我们“有志者事竟成”的道理，故选A。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了以世界纪录闻名的迪拜最近建成了一个全球最深的潜水池。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“It has the world's tallest skyscraper, the largest shopping mall and the most luxurious hotel.”可知，该酒店是拥有世界上最高的摩天大楼、最大的购物中心和最豪华的酒店。故选B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“It has an 80-seat restaurant and meeting rooms.”可知，该餐厅有80个座位。故选C。
3. A 细节理解题。根据第四段“He tested the water and did a dive.”可知，他试水并跳水。故选A。
4. D 细节理解题。根据第五段“The pool is equipped with 56 cameras to make sure the safety of the divers.”可知，游泳池配备了56台摄像机以确保潜水员的安全。故选D。
5. B 推理判断题。根据第五段“explore a stunning underwater attraction that looks like an abandoned sunken city”可知，这个潜水池的主题类似于一座废弃的沉没城市。故选B。

D

【文章大意】本文主要讲述2026年世界杯将由加拿大、墨西哥以及美国联合举办的事情。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段第一句可知，加拿大、墨西哥和美国联合申办2026年世界杯。故选C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据上下文可知，文章中一共提到了6个国家，第一段提到了Canada，Mexico和the United States；第三段提到了Morocco；以及最后一段提到了Russia和China。故选D。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段内容可知，摩洛哥在承办能力上与2026联盟差距巨大。故选C。
4. B 细节判断题。根据文章最后一段最后一句可知，中国也许会参加2026年世界杯，但这只是一个推测而非事实，所以B错误。故选B。
5. B 细节理解题。划线部分意思是“通过运动，我们实现了真正的联合”，指的是为了承办世界杯，三个国家联手共同合作。故选B。

E

【文章大意】本文主要讲述在某个拍卖会上，迈克尔乔丹的一双战靴以147.2万美元成交。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句中“... sell between $1 million to 1.5 million before the auction.”可知，“estimate”一词是指拍卖前这双鞋的“估价”。故选B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The shoes were sold to collector Nick Fiorella for $1.47 million.”及第二段中“The auction broke the last record of a pair of Nike Air Jordan 1s selling for $560,000 last year.”可知，Nike Air Ships以147万美元成交，而Nike Air Jordan 1s则以56万美元成交。1.47−0.56=0.91。故选D。
3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中“The ‘Air Jordan’ was born and both Jordan and Nike immediately made a lot of money.”可知，“Air Jordan”这个品牌的诞生让乔丹和耐克都立即赚了很多钱。故选C。
4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Jordan gave the size 13 shoes to the Denver Nuggets ball boy, Tommie Tim

III Lewis, after the game... ever since." 可知，乔丹在一场比赛后，把这双鞋给了一位当时的球童，Tommie Tim III Lewis。故选 D。

5. B 文章标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述乔丹的一双战靴以 147 万美元在一个拍卖会成交。B 项标题符合文意，故选 B。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述电子竞技在世界上很受欢迎也很重要，在未来也会变得和体育竞技一样重要。

1. D 根据上文 "Millions of people in the UK play games for fun（在英国，无数的人玩游戏是为了娱乐）" 及下文 "playing games as their full-time job(将打游戏作为他们的全职工作)" 可知，此处应是 "他们当中的一些人成为了职业选手"。故选 D。

2. F 根据上文 "It's not easy being a professional gamer（成为一名职业选手不容易）" 及下文 "five or six days a week (一周五到六天)" 可知，此处应是 "电子竞技选手也要训练，一天练习十个小时甚至更多"。故选 F。

3. A 根据下文 "You can watch games on video sites and in the UK there's a TV channel showing esports 24 hours a day(你可以在视频网站看游戏，并且在英国，一个电视节目一天 24 小时播放电子竞技)" 可知，此处应是 "和玩游戏一样，人们也喜欢看它们"。故选 A。

4. E 根据下文 "Are players athletes? Some say no. Esports players don't need to run, jump, throw or do big physical actions. At the moment, the UK government classifies esports as different kinds of games, not as sports（玩家是运动员吗？电子竞技玩家不需要跑、跳、扔或者做大的形体运动。目前，英国政府将电子竞技划分为不同种类的比赛，而不是体育项目）" 可知，此处应是 "电子竞技真的是体育吗？"。故选 E。

5. B 根据下文 "In fact, the governments of China and South Korea do classify esports as sports, and they will be an official medal sport in the Asian Games starting from 2022(事实上，中国和韩国政府都将电子竞技列为体育项目，从 2022 年开始，电子竞技将成为亚运会正式的奖牌项目)" 可知，英国政府认为电子竞技不是体育，而中国和韩国政府认为它是体育，此处应是 "但是其他的一些国家说是，他们认为竞技选手也需要一些体育技能"。故选 B。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】游泳池配备了 56 个摄像头，以确保潜水员的安全。

【活学模仿】Each purge gas cylinder system should be equipped with an appropriate regulator and relief device and be equipped with a low-pressure alarm.

2. 【理解翻译】而且他们已经准备好欢迎世界来到北美，并为历史上最大规模的国际足联世界杯竭尽所能。

【活学模仿】We are ready to do sports every day. We will do everything we can for our health.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了 Fogg 先生到达香港后还是错过了开往日本的船，不仅如此，他的仆人还失踪了。在这样的情况下他冷静地解决了问题，找到一艘小船前往上海，然后从上海再去到日本。

1. He found a captain of a small boat to send him to Shanghai and then he could catch another boat there to Japan.

2. His butler had vanished before they left Hong Kong.

Topic 9 Travel & Traffic

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了新西兰的交通规则，包括左行规则、让路规则、遇到校车减速慢行规则等。

1. B 考查名词。句意：如果你要去新西兰旅游，了解更多交通知识是有必要的。根据 "Here are some tips to help you drive safely in New Zealand." 以下是一些帮助您在新西兰安全驾驶的提示。可知这里表示了解一些交通规则。故选 B。

2. A 考查形容词。句意：在新西兰，车辆靠左行驶，司机坐在车内的右边。由本段的小标题 "Keep left" 可知，新西兰的车辆靠左行驶。故选 A。

3. D 考查形容词。句意：如果你习惯靠右行驶，你需要时刻小心。"If you are used to driving on the right, you need to be...all the time." 可知，在新西兰是车辆靠左行驶，如果你习惯靠右行驶，要多加小心。故选 D。

4. A 考查固定搭配。句意：一般而言，在新西兰开车没什么压力。根据 "driving in New Zealand is stress-free." 可知，这是一般情况。故选 A。

5. C 考查动词短语。句意：如果有车快撞上你的右侧了，你应该让路。由上文可知，在新西兰驾驶员坐在右边，因此根据 "The only major difference is the 'give way to the right' rule."，如果有车快撞上你的右侧了，你应该让路。故选 C。

6. A 考查名词。句意：不遵守交通规则才会被罚款。根据 "... to give way will result in a $150 fine."，failure to do sth. 意为 "未能做到(应做到的)某事"。故选 A。

7. B 考查形容词。句意：当你经过校车时，你必须减速到 20 公里小时；即使校车在路的另一边。此处是指即使遇到马路另一边行驶的校车也要减速慢行。故选 B。

8. B 考查介词。句意：每个上学日，早上 7 点到 9 点，下午 3 点到 5 点，路上都有很多校车，所以你需要小心。根据 "7 a.m. and 9 a.m, 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on any school day"，此处用 between...and... 表示时间段，意为 "在……和……(两者)之间"。故选 B。

9. A 考查副词。句意：要多注意路上的家畜，尤其是在乡下。根据 "Pay more attention to farm animals on the road, ... in the countryside." 乡下家畜较多，所以这里表示 "尤其在乡下，需要注意家畜"。故选 A。

10. D 考查动词。句意：司机必须系好安全带。“The seat belts must be...by the drivers.”可知，司机要系上安全带。故选 D。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了汕头的五脚砌的发展历程。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“If you visit Shantou Small Park, you will be amazed at the beauty of the blocks there”及“In front of the shop houses there is always a five-foot way”可知，提到这个公园是为了引出“五脚砌”这个话题，故选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“This makes it possible for people to walk around in heavy rains or on hot sunny days without getting wet or sun-burnt”可知，这使得人们可以在大雨或炎热的晴天四处走动而不会被淋湿或晒伤，也就是为了适应当地的气候而建，故选 D。
3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中“The space in front of shop houses was wide... to do business.”可知，因为那里的人流量很大，故选 D。
4. C 词义猜测题。根据第四段中“Although businesses such as storytelling... are conserved.”可知，五脚砌的道路仍然被保留下来，所以划线单词与“To keep in a good state”同义，故选 C。
5. B 篇章结构题。通读全文可知，第一段引出五脚砌的话题，第二段到最后一段介绍了它的发展历程，故选 B。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了纽约的交通情况。

1. B 主旨大意题。从第一段可知这篇文章主要谈论纽约的交通。故选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。第二段最后一句即答案。在纽约，乘地铁是最快的交通方式。故选 A。
3. B 细节理解题。从第四段可直接找到答案。在纽约，乘出租车是最昂贵的交通方式。故选 B。
4. D 细节理解题。最后一段指出“在纽约最好的出行时间是上午 9 点到下午 4 点”，故选 D。
5. B 细节理解题。由第二段第一句“In New York you can travel around the city by subway, bus, taxi and car.”可知文章主要讲述了四种交通方式。故选 B。

C

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了我国近年兴起的“露营热”。

1. C 细节理解题。题干中指的玩笑是第一段中的“half of the friends on WeChat are camping”（微信上有一半的朋友在露营）。联系上下文可知，该笑话的作用就是展示露营在中国非常流行，并为下文做铺垫。故选 C。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Camping lovers say camping is a good way for them to relax after days of work and study.”可知，露营是人们在几天的工作和学习之后放松的好方法。故选 B。
3. C 推理判断题。通读第二段可知，该段所列举的数据均为对“露营在中国变得越来越流行”这个观点的论证。故选 C。
4. D 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句“The year 2020 can be seen as the first year of the camping market”可知，2020 年可以看作是露营市场的元年，换句话说，2020 年就是露营的人数开始“增加”的一年。故选 D。
5. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“I believe more people will join in camping and other outdoor activities in the long run...”可知，梁启东副院长认为，长远来看，会有更多人加入露营和其他户外活动。由此可见，他对未来露营行业是充满希望的。故选 A。

D

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了一家名为 Kidzania 的主题公园，在这里孩子们可以实现自己的未来职业梦想。

1. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段第二句“But at the theme park in Japan...and delivering parcels”和第二段第一句“Kidzania, in a shopping centre in Tokyo, is like a real town where children can act out their dreams of future careers.”可知，在日本东京的购物中心，名为 Kidzania 的主题公园中，孩子们可以在这里实现自己的未来职业梦想。故选 D。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Kidzania, in a shopping centre in Tokyo, is like a real town where children can act out their dreams of future careers.”可知，在日本东京的购物中心的 Kidzania 主题公园中，孩子们可以在这里实现自己的未来职业梦想。故选 C。
3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段的最后一句“But even with tears in their eyes they go on running and fight the fire bravely.”可知，孩子们奔跑着勇敢地扑灭大火。故选 D。
4. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“I'll keep it in the bank,” said nine-year-old Na Morita.”可知，Na Morita 把 Kidzos 留在银行里。故选 A。
5. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段第二句“It arrived in Japan three years ago and there are also theme parks in Chile, Indonesia and Portugal.”可知，日本是第四个修建 Kidzania 的国家。故 C 正确，故选 C。

E

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了一款过往只能从科幻小说中存在的城际飞车，现在完成了在斯洛伐克两个城市之间的试飞。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“For decades, we have watched movies about a future with flying cars.”可知，几十年来，我们一直在看关于飞车未来的电影。故选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段“The car flew between a regional airport and an airport in the capital city Bratislava.”可知，这辆车在一个地区机场和一个首都机场之间飞行。故选 D。
3. A 细节理解题。根据第三段“AirCar is a road-legal car that transforms into an aircraft in less than three minutes.”可知，AirCar 是一种在不到三分钟内可转换成飞行器的合法

道路车辆。故选 A。

4. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“AirCar is a road-legal car....”可知，AirCar是一种合法道路车辆。B项与现实不符，故选 B。

5. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文作者着重以描述事实的角度介绍 AirCar，其中没有表明作者自身对其任何的倾向态度。故选 C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述旅行时游客可以在很多城市找到集贸市场，文章介绍了四个有名的市场的地理位置和买卖的商品。

1. B 根据上文“you can find markets in many cities（你可以在很多城市找到市场）”，可知，此处应为“这里有四个城市介绍给你”。故选 B。

2. A 根据上文“they all sell many kinds of spices（它们卖很多种类的香料）”，可知，空缺处的描述与买香料有关。此处应为“你可以从中国、俄罗斯和土耳其买香料”。故选 A。

3. C 根据上文“many people sell fresh fruit on their boats on the canals（很多人在运河上在他们的船上卖新鲜的水果）”。可知，空缺处的描述与水果有关。此处应为“那里的水果价格很合适”。故选 C。

4. E 根据下文“People from the restaurants buy the fresh fish at that time. If you want to visit it, you can go there after the early morning（从餐馆来的人那个时候买新鲜的鱼，如果你想参观，你可以在凌晨之后去那里）”。可知，空缺处的描述与凌晨和海鲜有关。此处应为“凌晨四点非常忙碌”。故选 E。

5. F 根据上文“There are more than 1000 stalls（有一千多的摊位）”，可知，空缺处应是在讲述这些摊位卖什么东西。此处应为“它们卖很多东西：书、磁盘和动物”。故选 F。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】随着中国人均可支配收入的增加，近年来人们对户外活动的需求也在不断上升。

【活学模仿】It meets his demand for housing.

2.【理解翻译】在大多数地方，儿童被禁止工作。

【活学模仿】It shall be forbidden to advertise cigarettes through broadcast, television, newspapers or periodicals.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了当仆人第二天醒来赶上船的时候发现 Fogg 并不在码头，但是他还是登上了去往日本的船只，到了日本以后仆人看到杂技团的广告，于是决定加入杂技团然后和杂技团一起前往美国，他准备在那里等待自己的主人。另一边费尽了周折，Fogg 才来到横滨，在观看杂技演出的时候发现了仆人，主仆二人得以会合。

1. 大船靠了过来，Fogg，Aouda，Fix 三人终于登上了船。

2. 他正绝望地徘徊着，这时他看到了一张海报。

Topic 10 Culture

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要记叙了作者在耶鲁大学图书馆寻找厕所的一次经历。一开始，作者几乎用了学过有关厕所的所有词汇，但还是没有找到。接着作者找到了一个豪华的休息室。最后才明白，在美国“休息室”是厕所的另一代名词。耶鲁大学寻找厕所经历让作者体验了美国厕所文化。

1. B 考查名词。此句表达的意思为“我尝试寻找一些带 WC、Ladies、Bathroom and Washroom 字眼的标志”，选项 B 符合语境。故选 B。

2. C 考查动词。此句表达的意思为“但我找不到一个”，选项 A 意为“看起来”，选项 B 意为“寻找”，选项 C 意为“找到”，选项 D 意为“查明（真相）”，选项 C 符合语境。故选 C。

3. A 考查形容词。此句意为“我的常识告诉我不可能在图书馆里找不到一个厕所”，选项 A 符合语境。故选 A。

4. D 考查动词。此句意为“我不能再等了，我要上厕所了”，选项 D 符合语境。故选 D。

5. D 考查词组。选项 A 意为“有区别”，选项 B 意为“确认”，选项 C 意为“做鬼脸”，选项 D 意为“出错”，根据语境，此句表达“随着我打开门，我很肯定我出错了”的意思。故选 D。

6. A 考查形容词。根据后文可知这个房间里面有各式各样的家具：落地灯、圆桌、地毯、沙发、镜子、衣架、绿植，可知这个房子是很大的。故选 A。

7. C 考查名词。根据前半句“In one corner was a clothes hanger”（在一个角落有一个衣架）可知，此处表达“在另一个角落”的意思，选项 C 符合语境。故选 C。

8. B 考查动词词组。选项 A 意为“看着”，选项 B 意为“看起来像”，选项 C 意为“寻找”。选项 D 意为“往外看；小心”，此处表达“它看起来像一家酒店的客厅”，选项 B 符合语境。故选 B。

9. A 考查副词。根据句意，此处表达“厕所只有外面房间的一半那么大”，选项 A 符合语境。故选 A。

10. C 考查名词。根据句意，后文表达“既然图书馆不可能只有一个厕所，那我必须要问一下其他人关于其它厕所的事”，能与“问”搭配的只有选项 C。故选 C。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了我国的一个少数民族摩梭族的独特风俗——走婚。

1. D 词义猜测题。根据所猜单词后文“... not found anywhere else in the world.”可知，这种风俗在世界任何一处都找不到。因此这种风俗应该是“独特的”。故选 D。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段“...Mosuo females can choose their lovers, having as many or few as they wish in their whole life.”可知，摩梭族的女性可以自由选择她们的爱人，而且她们可以在一生中拥有合自己所愿，或多或少的爱人。故

选 D。

3. **B** 推理判断题。根据第三段“Couples do not live together.”可知，摩梭族的夫妻并不会居住在一起。故选 B。

4. **C** 推理判断题。通读最后一段可知，全段主要围绕摩梭族的男性虽然不需养育小孩，但在其社会中，需要担任各种不同的角色。C 项符合该段描述且可其统领全段的作用，故选 C。

5. **C** 文章出处题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍摩梭族的一个独特风俗——走婚。该内容属于文化范畴，故选 C。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了谷雨这个节气。在谷雨时，雨水开始频繁，促进农作物的生长。北方的人们在谷雨期间吃香椿，南方的人喝茶。在北方渔村，人们会庆祝谷雨节。

1. **A** 细节理解题。根据表格中的第一段“Grain Rain falls between the end of spring and the beginning of summer...”可知，谷雨到来的时候是在春天的结尾、夏天的开始，所以谷雨结束的时候，夏季开始。故选 A。

2. **D** 词义猜测题。根据“crops”前面的一句话“Rain brings up the growth of hundreds of grains”可知，crops 就是指的这句话中的“grains”，我们知道“grains”（谷物）都是种在田地里面的植物，即庄稼。故选 D。

3. **C** 细节理解题。根据表格第二段中的“There is an old custom in southern China that people drink tea on the day of Grain Rain.”可知，谷雨的时候，南方的人们有喝茶的习俗。故选 C。

4. **B** 推理判断题。根据表格第三段中的第二、三句“An old Chinese saying goes ‘toona sinensis before the rain is as tender as silk.’ The vegetable is good for the stomach and skin.”可知，香椿这种蔬菜在谷雨时节很嫩，有健胃和润肤之功效，所以“toona sinesis”这种蔬菜很好吃，是健康食品。故选 B。

5. **D** 细节理解题。根据表格第一段最后一句“With dry soil and heavy winds, sandstorms may happen more often.”可知，第一个的标题是发生沙尘暴；根据表格第二段第一句“There is an old custom in southern China that people drink tea on the day of Grain Rain.”可知，第二个的标题是喝茶；根据第三段第一句“People in northern China have the tradition to eat the vegetable toona sinesis during Grain Rain.”可知，吃香椿是第三个标题；根据表格第四段第一句“The Grain Rain Festival is celebrated by fishing villages in northern China.”可知，谷雨的时候要庆祝，这是一个节日，所以第四个标题是谷雨节。结合给出的选择项，所以这四个标题的顺序是 b-d-a-c，故选 D。

C

【文章大意】文章讲述一名叫 Ghaffar 的英国人因为一次偶然机会对京剧产生了浓厚的兴趣，他专门来到中国学习京剧，当他学有所成后他还在别的国家教授京剧。

1. **A** 细节理解题。由第二段最后一句“So after one year, he arrived in China alone and became a student of Beijing Opera at a Beijing school.”可知在 1994 年 Ghaffar 已经来到中国并开始学习京剧。故选 A。

2. **D** 细节理解题。由第四段最后一句“He said he arrived at the workroom an hour earlier than other performers and also bought books and CDs to better understand the character.”可知他买书和唱片是为了更好地理解角色。故选 D。

3. **A** 推理判断题。由第五段可知现在 Ghaffar 不但擅长说北京方言，还在京剧界享负盛名。他还拿到很多国际奖项。因此可推测出他是成功的。故选 A。

4. **D** 细节理解题。由第三段第一句“At the age of 32, he had to learn with teenage students every day, starting from the most basic training of the legs and waist.”可知答案。故选 D。

5. **C** 文章出处题。文章讲述英国人 Ghaffar 通过努力成功学习京剧的故事，属于文化范畴。故选 C。

D

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了越南的传统艺术——水上木偶。

1. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段中“If you are ever in Vietnam, don’t miss Water Puppetry.”及“It is a traditional Vietnamese art form enjoyed by people of all ages.”可知，水上木偶源于越南。故选 A。

2. **D** 细节理解题。根据第二段“During the harvest, farmers came together for singing and dancing with puppets in the rice fields filled with water.”可知，最早是出现在充满水的稻田里。故选 D。

3. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段“When performing Water Puppetry, puppeteers stand in the water behind a bamboo screen throughout the show”表演水上木偶戏时，木偶演员在整个表演过程中都站在竹幕后面的水中。可知与 C 选项图片相符，故选 C。

4. **B** 词义猜测题。根据第四段“The musicians may shout to warn a puppet in danger or to encourage a puppet in need. And the puppet makes movements accordingly.”可知，音乐家们可能会大口喊大叫，警告处于危险中的木偶，或者鼓励处于需要中的木偶。木偶也会做出相应的动作。因此，音乐家们和木偶们在表演的时候要交流，故可推测 collaborate 是“交流”的意思。故选 B。

5. **A** 推理判断题。根据第二段中“Today Water Puppetry becomes a symbol of Vietnamese culture.”可知，如今，水上木偶已成为越南文化的象征。因此，我们可以从水上木偶表演中学习越南的文化。故选 A。

E

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了汉字的发展历史。

1. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The Chinese language differs from Western languages in that, instead of an alphabet, it uses characters which stand for ideas, objects or deeds.”可知，中文使用代表思想、物体或行为的字符，而西方语言使用字母表。故选 B。

2. **A** 细节理解题。根据文章最上方的文字以及第三段中“For example, ‘rest’ was made up of the characters for a man and a tree. The character ‘prisoner’ was formed with a ‘man’ inside a square.”可知，作者通过举例来介绍汉字。故选 A。

3. C　推理判断题。根据第二段可知，第二段讲述了汉字是从物体的图画发展来的，第三段介绍了汉字已经从图画发展到标准形式。所以“Not all characters were developed from drawings of objects.”适合放在第三段，承接第二段，故选 C。

4. D　推理判断题。根据第四段中“Therefore, a method was developed to have one part of a character represent the meaning and the other suggest the pronunciation.”结合选项可知 D 选项的偏旁是“木”，表示桐树是树木；右侧的同代表“桐”的发音，故选 D。

5. B　细节理解题。通读末段可知，我们今天使用的汉字已经被很多人所接受。故选 B。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了中国书法特别漂亮，写中国书法需要很多耐心和练习，并详细介绍了毛笔的制作。

1. C　根据下文“During the lessons, they learn how to hold a brush（在书法课程中，他们学习如何拿毛笔）”，可知此处表示大家“上课学书法”。故选 C。

2. D　根据下文“But there is one kind of calligraphy brush that is extra special（但有一种类型的毛笔是非常特别的）”，可知此处表示“毛笔可由不同材料制成”，故选 D。

3. E　根据上文“It is a tradition（是一个传统）”提及这是传统，可知此处表示“不知道传统来源于哪里”，故选 E。

4. F　根据下文“To make a brush, a family will cut off a baby's hair when he or she is about one month old. Then they will take some of the baby's hair to a shop to be made into a brush.（要做一个刷子，一个家庭在他或她大约一个月大的时候就会剪掉婴儿的头发。然后，他们会把婴儿的一些头发带到商店里，做成刷子）”，结合选项，可知，此处应说“今天亚洲的人们仍然用婴儿的头发做画笔”。故选 F。

5. B　根据下文“It takes more than 80 steps to make one brush. That's why these brushes are such a treasure.（做一次画笔需要 80 多个步骤，这就是为什么这些画笔是如此珍贵的原因）”。结合选项，可知，此处应说“做一把画笔并不容易”。故选 B。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】格法，生于伊朗，说从小时候开始他就是李小龙的疯狂粉丝并对中国充满兴趣。

【活学模仿】David was full of interest about history of Egypt.

2.【理解翻译】格法现在不仅擅长说北京方言，而且在京剧界享负盛名。

【活学模仿】Miss Li not only understands Japanese but also knows the culture of Japan.

3.【理解翻译】中文与西方语言的不同之处在于，它不使用字母表，而是使用代表思想、物体或行为的字符。

【活学模仿】Your needs can differ from day to day.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了 Fogg 主仆二人重逢以后又急急忙忙赶往美国，他们要在那里搭乘返回英国的船，但是路上又遇到了意外，他们的火车惊险地通过一劫。

1. T　根据原文第一段可知 Aouda 也跟随他们前往美国旧金山，因为她没有其它地方可以去，而且在每天的相处中她也慢慢地对 Fogg 产生了好感。

2. T　根据原文第五段和第七段可知警探决定等他们回到英国再实施抓捕，并且他还加入了他们接下来的旅程。

Topic 11　Environment

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述亨利、彼得和其他村民住在一个小山村。有一年干旱，一个游客告诉他们山上有一个泉，然后亨利和彼得用不同的方法解决干旱的问题。

1. B　考查名词。根据句意：他们都很努力，跟其他村民快乐地生活在一起。此处是后文“Three days had passed, many villagers didn't see Peter in the __5__.”中名词“villagers”的复现。故选 B。

2. A　考查形容词。前文提到“But that year, a serious drought happened in their village.”（但那一年，一场严重的旱灾席卷村庄。），由此可知旱灾导致田地“干涸”。故选 A。

3. C　考查连词。句意：他们无法给农作物灌溉充足的水，直到附近村庄的一个游客来了。根据句意可知此处表示“直到”，用连词“until”。故选 C。

4. D　考查形容词。句意：他从早到晚都在挑水，但还是不够浇灌他的田地，“enough water”表示“充足的水”。故选 D。

5. D　考查名词。根据前文“He also left the village in the early morning and then came back at night.”（他也在一大早就离开村庄，然后到了晚上才回来。）可知，彼得在白天不见人。A. 早上；B. 下午；C. 晚上；D. 白天。故选 D。

6. C　考查动词短语。句意：彼得笑了，叫他们等他的好消息。A. 看；B. 听；C. 等待；D. 依赖。此处表示“等待”。故选 C。

7. C　考查名词。此处是后文“When he joined the last piece of bamboo from the __8__ with another one's end,”中名词“bamboo”的复现，表示“彼得和一排竹子出现在他的田地前”。故选 C。

8. A　考查名词。前文“The visitor told them that there was a spring on the mountain near their village”提到，“山上”有一个泉，所以此处应当表示“当他把山上的那一头跟另一头接起来后，水就流到他的田地里了”。故选 A。

9. C　考查名词。根据后文“by joining pieces of bamboo with his”可知，所有村民通过连接竹管到彼得的竹管上面获得了“水”。故选 C。

10. C　考查形容词。此处用“hard work with good ideas”跟前文的“hard-working”作比较，前文说到“being hard-working is a good quality”（努力是一个好品质），所以此处应当使用“good”的比较级“better”表示有好主意的努力“更好”。故选 C。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要讲述我们应当如何通过身边小事来实现对环境负责，即对环境负责的具体做法有哪些。

1. **B** 细节理解题。由“Use It Up”小标题下的最后一句“Don't throw away any bits of the biscuit at the bottom of the box.”可知作者是不赞成把盒子底部的饼干扔掉。故选 B。
2. **A** 细节理解题。由“Use It Up”小标题下的第三句“Use the last little piece of soap.”可知答案。故选 A。
3. **C** 细节理解题。由“Wear It Out”小标题下的第四句“You don't have to have the latest iPhone until the old one doesn't work any more.”可知答案。故选 C。
4. **D** 细节理解题。由第四段第一句“When something you want is not on hand, look for something else that you already have to take its place.”可知寻找替代品。故选 D。
5. **D** 主旨大意题。作者在第一段就开门见山说明要对环境负责，下面每一个小标题都是在说如何才能对环境负责，也就是对环境负责的具体做法有哪些。因此可知选项 A、B、C 提到的内容都应包含在内。故选 D。

B

【文章大意】文章主要讲述德国研究者发现有机肉类与常规肉类都会带来等量的温室效应影响，即有机肉实际并不完全是环保的。

1. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段可知，德国研究者发现有机肉类与常规肉类都会带来等量的温室效应影响。B 项符合描述，故选 B。
2. **D** 词义猜测题。划线短语“the planet”字面意思为“那个星球”，根据上下文可猜测此处指代的正是不断遭受着温室效应影响而持续变暖的“地球”。故选 D。
3. **A** 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“In looking at food production, the researchers placed food products into three main types: traditional meat production, organic meat production and plant-based food production.”可知，在研究食物产物的调查中，研究者将其分为传统肉类产物、有机肉类产物及植物性食品产物，其中并不含“animal-related production”这个分类。故选 A。
4. **C** 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“They also found that organically grown chickens produced a little more emissions than those grown traditionally...”可知，研究还发现，运用有机法生长的鸡比用传统法成长的产生更多的温室气体排放量。即传统法成长的鸡所排放的温室气体量更少。故选 C。
5. **D** 数字计算题。根据最后一段第二句“They calculated such a tax for traditional beef would raise its price by nearly 40%...”可知，传统牛肉在增加肉类增值税之后，其价格会比原来增加 40%。原价 $12 的传统牛肉加价 40%，即 $16.8。故选 D。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述北极发现微塑料，不仅破坏了生态系统，还会影响到人类的健康。

1. **C** 词义猜测题。根据第二段“German scientists have recently found microplastics in Arctic snow. Microplastics are pieces of plastic smaller than 5 millimeters.”可知，“microplastics”是小于 5 毫米的塑料片。故选 C。
2. **A** 细节理解题。根据第三段“... most of the micro-plastics in the snow come from the air. They fall off plastic objects and are moved by the wind.”可知，大多数微塑料都来自空气，从塑料物体上掉下来，被风吹走。故选 A。
3. **A** 顺序排列题。根据最后一段第三至六句“When we wash clothes with plastic fiber... The wastewater then flows into rivers and out to sea. They are eaten by sea animals there. If people then eat these animals, it means that we're eating the plastic as well.”可知，先是人们用塑料纤维洗涤衣服；再是废水流入河流，并出海；然后被那里的海洋动物吃掉；最后是人们再吃这些吃了塑料的动物。故选 A。
4. **C** 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“Microplastics have also been found in rivers and oceans around the world... damaging ecosystems along the way.”可知，海洋的微塑料破坏了生态系统。根据倒数第二段最后一句“... which can be bad for our health.”可知，微塑料还对健康有害。因此呼吁我们少用塑料物品。故选 C。
5. **C** 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Microplastics have also been found in rivers and oceans around the world... damaging ecosystems along the way.”可知，微塑料破坏了生态系统。因此内容是关于环境污染、呼吁人们保护环境。最有可能出现在关于环境的报纸上。故选 C。

D

【文章大意】文章主要讲述英国一条河污染严重，每次暴雨过后就会出现浑浊和发臭的现象，对附近居民和河里生物的生长影响很大，改善河道环境迫在眉睫。

1. **C** 细节理解题。从第三段“The sewage treatment works pours...chemistry of the river is damaged as well.”可知，附近的污水处理厂把未经处理的污水直接排放到河道里，使得河道变色和发臭，河水里的化学物质也是有害的。从而推测出这条河被严重污染了。故选 C。
2. **A** 代词指代题。代词的出现一般是指代前文已提及的内容，所以答案要从前文寻找。分析前句“The sewage treatment works pours untreated sewage directly into the river”可知，污水处理厂把未经处理的污水直接排放到河道里，这是导致河道变色和发臭的原因，所以划线代词“that”正是指代“污水处理厂把未经处理的污水直接排放到河道里”这一原因，选项 A（未经处理的污水排放）符合描述。故选 A。
3. **B** 细节理解题。从第六段第一句“The sewage discharge is one key reason the River Chess failed chemical pollution tests...”可知，污水排放是这条河未能通过化学污染检测的其中一个重要原因，说明原因不止一个，选项 B 中“the only reason”（唯一的原因）表述错误。故选 B。
4. **B** 情感态度题。从最后一段“Whatever the solutions... with unknown long-term results.”可知，无论解决方案是什么，

它们都可能需要时间来实施，而且结果需要真正的改进才能显现出来。在此之前，污染继续涌入河道，长期后果不得而知。可以看出作者对政府的解决方案是存在担忧的。故选 B。

5. D 文章出处题。文章讲述英国一条河污染严重，每次暴雨过后就会出现浑浊和发臭的现象，对附近居民和河里生物的生长影响很大，改善河道环境迫在眉睫。此类文章最有可能出现在报纸的“环境”栏目。故选 D。

E

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了在美国佛罗里达州，由于当地的异常低温天气，导致本该于树上生活的鬣蜥掉下到地上。

1. D 细节理解题。根据首段第二句“In South Florida, temperatures dropped so low that iguanas began falling out of trees.”可知，在南佛罗里达州，温度下降得如此之低，以至于鬣蜥开始从树上掉下来。故选 D。

2. B 代词指代题。根据第二段“... the US National Weather Service began warning that iguanas might soon be falling from trees.”可知，美国国家气象局开始警告，鬣蜥可能很快就会从树上掉下来。而后文的“the prediction”正是指这件事。故选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“They became uncon-scious because of the terrible cold.”及“For iguanas in trees, that means they can lose their hold and fall to the ground.”可知，严重的低温会导致鬣蜥失去意识，从而在树上失去平衡，最后掉下来。故选 D。

4. D 推理判断题。根据第四段“They are originally from warmer places in Central and South America.”可知，鬣蜥的原产地是中美洲和南美洲较温暖的地方。故选 D。

5. C 文章标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述佛罗里达州的寒冷天气使原本栖息在树上的鬣蜥进入了冬眠状态从而失去知觉从树上掉了下来。故选 C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了在美国太多的人使用瓶装水，导致装水的塑料瓶被大量使用，带来了很大的环境污染。而直接饮用从水龙头里出来的水就没有这样的问题，建议人们多使用自来水。

1. C 根据上文“It takes 17 million barrels of crude oil to make these bottles.（制造这些瓶子需要 1700 万桶原油）”，可知，此处应是“这足够维持一百万辆汽车 12 个月的运转”。故选 C。

2. A 根据上文“So why don't more people drink water from the tap in the kitchen(那么为什么更多的人不喝厨房水龙头里的水呢)?”可知，此处应是“有些人喝瓶装水是因为他们认为瓶装水比自来水好”。故选 A。

3. F 根据下文“But maybe if they understand the problems it makes, they will try drinking from a glass at home or carrying water in a reusable bottle instead of a plastic one(但是，如果他们了解它所造成的问题，他们可能会尝试在家里用玻璃杯喝水，或者用可重复使用的瓶子而不是塑料瓶来装水)”，可知，此处应是“人们喜欢瓶装水，因为它便于携带。”故选 F。

4. E 根据上文“Although plastic water bottles can be turned into some other useful things, only a small number of them are reused.(虽然塑料水瓶可以变成一些其他有用的东西，但只有一小部分可以重复使用。)”可知，此处应是“其余的被垃圾车带走，甚至更糟。”故选 E。

5. B 根据上文“Water is good for you, so keep drinking it.（水对你有好处，所以要坚持喝。）”和下文“If you take one to school, don't throw it away-bring it home and put tap water in it for the next day.(如果你带一个去学校，不要扔掉它——带回家，第二天在里面装上自来水。)”可知，此处应是“但想想你多久用一次塑料水瓶，看看你能不能改变一下。”故选 B。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】当提及北极，你可能会想象到一个遍布冰块与白雪的地方。而某些人可能会将其想象为地球上最后仅存最干净的地方。

【活学模仿】Actually, you are recovering and what you imagine as your worry is slowing down the treatment.

2. 【理解翻译】调查发现，它们随海水从远处漂浮而来，并漂进我们的海洋当中，沿途一直破坏我们的生态环境。

【活学模仿】Research has found that even if you give up smoking, the damage it has done to your body will stay there for a much longer time.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了 Fogg 是怎么让火车脱离土著的控制拯救了大家，但是不幸的是他被抓走了，这时 Fogg 召集了军队去解救他的仆人，但是也因此错过了火车，不过没有关系，这时候 Fix 出来想办法帮忙了。

1. A group of Sioux warriors took over driving the train.

Topic 12 Society

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述两小孩在参观上海玻璃博物馆的时候，在游玩中把世界著名玻璃雕塑大师米格尔·阿里巴斯为该博物馆创馆五周年而制作的名作——“梦幻城堡”给损坏了。

1. B 考查形容词。根据第二段中的信息“about 30, 000 parts and weighed over 60kg”以及“using 500, 000 glass loops”可知，该玻璃雕塑在体型上相当庞大。largest 意为“最大的”，符合句意，故选 B。

2. A 考查名词。根据句意，两小孩在参观博物馆时，把玻璃雕塑给打碎了。根据常识，玻璃打碎后会变成碎片(pieces)，故选 A。

3. C 考查名词。根据句子后半部分“to celebrate its fifth anniversary”可知，该玻璃雕塑是作为一份礼物(gift)送给博物馆以庆祝其开馆五周年纪念的。故选 C。

4. D 考查动词词组。根据句意，玻璃雕塑由三万块零件构

成。“be made up of”意为“由……组成”，符合句意，故选 D。

5. C 考查动词。根据句意，完成这个玻璃雕塑，花费了艺术家 500 个小时。It takes (sb.) +time + to do sth. 表示“做某事花了某人多少时间”。故选 C。

6. A 考查动词。根据句意，这次的意外，发生在 5 月 30 日。“happened”意为“发生”，符合句意，故选 A。

7. D 考查动词。根据常识，小孩在跨过安全带护栏后碰到了玻璃雕塑，令其倒下了 (fall)。故选 D。

8. B 考查动词。根据句意，意外发生后，博物馆方马上联系玻璃雕塑的作者试图进行修复。“contact”意为“联系”，符合句意，故选 B。

9. C 考查形容词。根据句意，由于疫情关系，身处国外的玻璃雕塑作者不能 (unable) 来中国。故选 C。

10. B 考查名词。根据句意，在意外发生后，两小孩的父母做出道歉并承诺承担起修复的责任。“take responsibility”意为“承担责任”，符合句意，故选 B。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要讲述 2022 年英国新生儿命名的排行。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Last year, the biggest changes can be seen in the top names for girls.”可知，2022 年最大的变化可以在女孩的名字中看到。故选 D。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中“... Sophia becomes the number one... with Olivia dropping down to third place and being overtaken by Lily.”可知，2022 年女孩名字排名按顺序为：Sophia, Lily 及 Olivia。故选 A。

3. B 段落大意题。通读第三段可知，本段主要讲述新生儿的父母是受到哪些影响而替他们命名的。也就是说，此段讲述的是“父母在选择名字时的灵感来源。”故选 B。

4. B 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句后文的“Even Elizabeth, which rose up the charts for the half-year data, didn't see much of an improvement in the full-year results, following the death of Her Majesty the Queen in September.”可知，即使是在半年数据中排名靠前的伊丽莎白，在女王陛下于 9 月去世后，在全年的结果中也没有看到太大的改善。由此可反推，“surge”在此处与“increase”(增长，增加) 相近。故选 B。

5. C 文章出处题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述 2022 年英国最受欢迎的新生儿名字排行明细，属于生活类的内容范畴。故选 C。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了女性参与社会的问题。随着社会的发展，越来越多的女性加入到了工作的行列，想要在社会中扮演重要的角色。

1. A 细节理解题。由第二段“But some women want more for themselves. They want to be as successful as men.”可知，一些女人认为自己同男人一样重要。故选 A。

2. B 细节理解题。由第三段第一、二句“Today, the best jobs are still given to men. Even when women do the same work, they are often paid less than men.”可知，由于旧的思维方式有问题，女性得到的报酬仍然低于男性。故选 B。

3. A 推理判断题。由第四段第三句“In general, working women have more education than those who stay at home.”可推断，受过教育的女性更容易得到工作。故选 A。

4. B 推理判断题。由第四段第六句“Women's work has made several changes in women's lives, and men's lives, too.”及上下文描述可推断，工作给了女性在社会中扮演重要角色的机会。故选 B。

5. C 细节理解题。由最后一段最后一句“Many women want to play an active role in the society.”可知，许多女性想在社会中扮演重要的角色。故选 C。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了低头一代对手机比对别的事情感兴趣，但是这一代人也要对未来充满希望。

1. D 推理判断题。根据文章第一句“If you were born in the 2000s, you are called the oh-ohs.”可以推断出一个出生在 2004 年的男孩是一个 oh-oh。故选 D。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“They think of you as the 'face-down generation' because you use your phone so much.”可知因为他们经常用手机，所以他们被看作是“低头一代”，故选 A。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“They were always there to guide and help their children with a busy program filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports.”可知直升机式的父母指导并为孩子计划好了一切，故选 C。

4. D 词义猜测题。根据划线词所在句子“There are also brave young people such as Malala Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.”(还有一些勇敢的年轻人，比如马拉拉·优萨福扎伊，她因推动女孩上学权利而获得 2014 年诺贝尔和平奖。) 可知 right 是“权利”的意思，即“人们被允许做的事情”，A. 领导一个社区的人；B. 照顾青少年的人；C. 人们自愿去做的事情；D. 人们被允许做的事情。故选 D。

5. D 标题归纳题。本文主要讲述了低头一代对手机比对别的事情更感兴趣，但是这一代人也要对未来充满希望。因此标题归纳为“低头一代”最为贴切。故选 D。

D

【文章大意】本文主要讲述科学家发现人能通过名字猜测出那个人的长相，并做研究调查名字和外貌的关联性，以及对名字的刻板印象会影响一个人对他人外貌的看法。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“...humans perhaps are able to connect people's names with their appearance, and can even guess someone's name based on how they look”可以根据外貌猜测出一个人的名字。故选 B。

2. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“Researchers”可知在做研究。根据第三段“It seems that...”，第四段“...the volunteers were not as good at...”以及“This shows that...”可知这两

段在讲述调查研究的结果。故选 A。

3. **D** 细节理解题。根据第六段第三句“men named Bob should have rounder faces because the word itself looks round.”可知人们认为叫做鲍勃的人应该是有圆脸。故选 D。

4. **C** 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一、二句“...gender and race stereotypes can influence a person's appearance. The researchers believe there are also similar stereotypes about names.”对于名字的刻板印象会影响人们对那个人的外貌的看法。故选 C。

5. **C** 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“...humans perhaps are able to connect people's names with their appearance, and can even guess someone's name based on how they look.”文章的关键词是“name”和“look/appearance”，文章主要围绕这两个词展开，后面几段讲述科学家的研究调查人的名字是否和外貌有关联。故选 C。

E

【文章大意】本文介绍了股票市场的知识。

1. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段最后几句“Then stocks will go down, ...the stock may still go down.”可知，作为投资者有时赚钱有时赔钱，故选 C。

2. **B** 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“...but some-times even if a factory or company does a good job, the stock may still go down.”可知，有时即使工厂和公司业绩好，股票也可能仍然下跌，并不总是和业绩一样。故选 B。

3. **A** 细节理解题。根据最后一段第三句“Factories and companies that need money are pleased that so many people willing to 'gamble'.”可知，工厂和公司需要很多愿意“赌博”的人来给他们投资，故选 A。

4. **D** 词义猜测题。根据上文介绍股票的涨跌是吸引人和变化莫测的，可推测“complex”意为“复杂的，难以控制的”，故选 D。

5. **C** 主旨大意题。分析短文内容可知，本文主要介绍了关于股票交易的知识，故选 C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述中国很多孩子自己不会做决定，但是美国的孩子大多数都是自己做选择的现象。

1. **C** 根据上文“Kids in America would be very surprised to hear how much Chinese children depend on adults（假如美国的小孩听到中国小孩有多么的依赖成人，他们会非常惊讶）.”可知，中国孩子依靠成年人。此处应是“因此他们不会自己做选择”，故选 C。

2. **F** 根据下文“By twelve they know what classes to take for middle school（到十二岁的时候，他们会知道中学所要参加的课程）.”可知，此处介绍“美国孩子在不同年龄自己做不同的决定”。故选 F。

3. **D** 根据上文“Why should kids be independent（为什么小孩应该要独立）?”可知，此处介绍孩子们应该独立的原因，应为“孩子中学毕业后，上大学将会靠自己”。故选 D。

4. **E** 根据下文“But we can start with making small choices, and then slowly make bigger and more important choices（但我们可以由做一些小的选择开始，然后慢慢地做出更大且更重要的选择）.”可知，此处应是“做出自己的选择是相当困难和可怕的”。故选 E。

5. **B** 根据上文“Before we know it we will become independent, confident and able to make our own decisions（在我们知道这个道理之前，我们将会变得独立、自信、能够自己做决定）!”可知，此处应是“我们将会有更多的乐趣”。故选 B。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】她们希望变得跟男性一样成功。
【活学模仿】After a few years, the boy became as tall as his father.

2. 【理解翻译】很多女性希望在社会上担任一个积极的角色。
【活学模仿】Body language plays an important role in communication.

3. 【理解翻译】据《读者文摘》报道，人们似乎能够确切知道脸的某些特征，这些特征能够给予关于他们姓名的一些有用的信息。
【活学模仿】It seems that you are letting things get you down.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了用尽各种办法紧赶慢赶，等 Fogg 一行赶到哈德逊河边的时候，船已经在 45 分钟之前离开了，此时 Fogg 还是没有放弃，他拜访了码头的每一位船长，最后找到一艘小船送他们去往利物浦。

1. **T** 根据原文第二段最后两句可知当他们到达哈德逊河的时候，他们错过了回英国的船。

2. **F** 根据原文第三段可知当男管家正在责怪自己的时候，Fogg 正在积极地拜访码头的船主们，最后为他们找到一条船送他们回英国。

Topic 13 Nature & Geography

完形填空

【文章大意】本文通过蚯蚓和龙虾等动物的迁徙说明动物迁徙的原因。

1. **A** 考查名词。后文提到了动物产生迁徙行为有两个原因：方便觅食和避免拥挤。故选 A。

2. **C** 考查形容词。由第三段可知引起动物迁徙的第二个原因是原地点太过拥挤。故选 C。

3. **D** 考查动词词组。此题可用排除法。take a trip 意为“去旅游”，have a picnic 意为“去野餐”，take a shower 意为“洗澡”，give birth 意为“生孩子”。只有选项 D 符合语境，表达“有些鱼在暖水区域产卵而去冷水区域喂养”的意思。故选 D。

4. **A** 考查动词。此处句意为“它会在那里度过它的一生”，spend 含“度过”的意思，符合语境。故选 A。

5. **B** 考查动词。由后文“They move down to the low land.”（它们走到低地去）可知此处要表达“离开”的意思，故选 B。

6. D 考查动词。由后文“when they fall into the sea”（当它们掉进海里）可知它们当中有些会因为掉进海里而死掉。故选 D。

7. C 考查名词。根据句意“每年，当坏天气的季节来临时”可知此处应选择表示“天气”的名词。故选 C。

8. C 考查疑问代词。根据句意“没有人知道为什么它们会这样做”可知此处应选择表示“为什么”的疑问代词。故选 C。

9. A 考查频率副词。根据后文“but at other times we don't”（但有些时候我们不知道）可以推断前文表达的是“我们有时候会知道”的意思。故选 A。

10. D 考查动词。本文通过鲑鱼和龙虾等动物的迁徙说明动物迁徙的原因，所以最后出现的总结句应当表达“可能生物仅仅是喜欢去旅游而已”的意思。故选 D。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了世界上几个著名的国家公园，其中详细地介绍了美国大峡谷国家公园和坦桑尼亚国家公园。

1. C 细节理解题。由第一段最后一句的“Forbes has listed 12 of the most beautiful ones in the world”可知，《福布斯》列出的是世界上最美丽的 12 个国家公园。故选 C。

2. A 词义猜测题。联系前一句“It is 446 kilometers long, up to 29 kilometers wide, and 1.6 kilometers deep.”可知，此处指的是这个巨大的峡谷让人们认为它很大。故选 A。

3. C 细节理解题。由最后一段可知，本文共提到了七种动物，有 lion、African elephant、African leopard、black rhinocero、African buffalo、wildebeest 和 zebra。故选 C。

4. D 主旨大意题。阅读短文可知，本文主要介绍了世界上几个著名的国家公园，以及公园里面的野生动物。故选 D。

5. B 推理判断题。本文开头介绍了世界上最美丽的国家公园有 12 个，短文最后一段介绍了坦桑尼亚国家公园，因此接下来可能要继续介绍其它的公园。故选 B。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了植物也有自己的语言，它们之间不但相互交流，而且还相互照应。

1. A 细节理解题。由第二段最后两句“But as is often the case, plants talk to each other all the time. And the language is a chemical.”可知植物间是通过释放化学物质来“沟通”的。故选 A。

2. B 词义猜测题。联系上文可知，他们发现了一种化学信号，再结合“all the way from beginning to end”可推测，是从头到尾全程跟踪，因此 traced 是“跟踪”的意思。故选 B。

3. C 细节理解题。由第五段内容的先后顺序可知，正确的顺序是①②③。故选 C。

4. D 推理判断题。由第六段第一句“They found one chemical appeared more often in the exposed plants.”可知，科学家们在接触了害虫的植株上发现了一种化学物质，故在此之前应是科学家把接触了害虫的植株和没接触害虫的植株进行比较，才会发现它们之间的差别。因此这句话应出现在第六段。故选 D。

5. B 主旨大意题。由第一段“A new study finds that plants communicate with one another to warn of danger.”可知，本文围绕“植物之间互相交流来提醒同伴有危险”展开叙述。因此，B 项最适合做本文标题。故选 B。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了一个新的北极气候系统正在出现，调查者发现了海冰范围，空气温度和降水格局等方面的变化。

1. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容可知，海冰范围会下降而不是上升，A 选项错误；根据文章最后一段第二句可知。B 选项正确；根据文章第四段和最后一段第一句“A new Arctic will be warmer, rainier and less frozen.”可知，气温会变高而不是低，C 选项错误；根据文章最后一段倒数第二句“Opportunities for hunting and fishing by sea ice could decrease.”可知，D 选项错误；故选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段第二句“The researchers examined changes in Arctic sea ice extent, air temperatures and precipitation patterns.”可知，D 选项正确，故选 D。

3. C 词义猜测题。根据划线下文提示“namely, a transition from snow to rain”可知，是指由雪转变成雨，结合选项应选 C. 降水量。故选 C。

4. D 细节题解题。选项 A 不是指对气温的影响；根据文章第五段最后两句可知答案为 D。

5. A 标题归纳题。本文主要讲述了一个新的北极气候系统正在出现，调查者发现了海冰范围，空气温度和降水格局等方面的变化。故选 A。

D

【文章大意】文章讲述我国一支科研团队近日发布研究成果，认为除气候原因外，树木间的竞争和互利也导致了喜马拉雅山中段树线爬升速率的变化。

1. A 细节理解题。由第二段第一句“The tree-line is the high side of the living environment at which trees can grow.”可知“树线”是指树木能够生长的最高点。故选 A。

2. D 细节理解题。由第四段“the research team found that the speed of tree-line climbing is not only connected with rainfalls and the population's competition with other species, but also affected by the interaction, including competition and cooperation, in tree populations”可知，影响树线爬升速率的因素有三方面：1. 气候变化；2. 与其他物种之间的竞争；3. 同一物种之间的相互影响。选项 D 没有提及。故选 D。

3. B 细节理解题。由第三段“In recent years, the tree-line in the Himalayas, which is an important mark that makes people know the influence of climate change on alpine ecosystems, has moved to a higher place.”可知，近年来喜马拉雅山的树线有偏移到更高处的迹象。故选 B。

4. A 细节理解题。由第五段第二句“The more trees grow in

groups, the slower the tree-line climbs, according to the study." 可知答案。故选 A。

5. **B** 文章出处题。文章讲述我国一支科研团队近日发布研究成果，认为除气候原因外，树木间的竞争和互利也导致了喜马拉雅山中段树线爬升速率的变化。此文属于自然范畴。故选 B。

E

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了位于印度南部的海滨小镇马哈巴利普拉姆一块叫“克里希纳的黄油球”的岩石。它在山上呈 45 度角。看起来它随时都可能滑倒，但它已经这样保持了好几个世纪了。

1. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段 “The rock is popularly known as "Krishna's Butter Ball" which means a favorite food, butter, fallen from the sky. The rock is 20 feet high and five meters in diameter, and weighs over 250 tons.” 可知，克里希纳的黄油球是山上一块 250 吨重的石头。故选 C。
2. **A** 推理判断题。根据最后两段 “The strongest of his men could not move it at all. More recently...He used seven elephants to do the task, but much to his surprise, it did not budge...Visitors make their own attempt to move the rock—they fail, of course...” 可知，有很多人想移动这块石头，但都失败了。由此可知，选项 A “虽然岩石看起来很容易滑倒，但很难移动” 正确。故选 A。
3. **B** 词义猜测题。根据上文 “but much to his surprise” 可知，用七头大象移动这块石头，它一动不动。由此可知，budge 是 “轻微移动” 的意思。故选 B。
4. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三段 “The strongest of his men could not move it at all. More recently...He used seven elephants to do the task, but much to his surprise, it did not budge.” 可知，人们和七头大象试着移动这块石头。故选 D。
5. **C** 细节理解题。根据第四段 “Visitors make their own attempt to move the rock—they fail, of course, but always come away with amazing photos!” 可知，游客通常给岩石拍照。故选 C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述一年的第三个季节的英语单词是 fall 还是 autumn 取决于人在什么地方和问的是什么人。

1. **B** 根据上文 “It depends on where in the world you are and whom you ask(取决于你在世界的什么地方和你问谁)”；及下文 “But in the US(但在美国)”，可知句子讲述在英国对这个季节是什么称呼。此处应为 “在英国，通常只有一个名字：秋天” 符合”。故选 B。
2. **F** 根据上文 “you'll find that people usually use both fall and autumn interchangeably when referring to this time of year(你会发现人们通常交替使用 fall 和 autumn 这两个单词)”，可知，这里应该讲述为什么会有两个单词来称呼这个季节。此处应为 “因此是什么使这个季节在英语里有两个名字”。故选 F。
3. **D** 根据下文 “It means picking or reaping, preferring to gathering and preserving crops before winter (它的意思是 “采摘” 或 “收割”，更倾向于指冬天之前的收集和保存)” 可知，句子讲述单词。此处应为 “很久以前在夏天和冬天之间的季节以丰收而闻名 “。故选 D。
4. **A** 根据上文 “English speakers began referring to the third season with the falling of the leaves (讲英语的人开始把第三个季节和树叶的掉落 falling 联系上)”；及下文 “At the same time, the word is simple and evocative (同时，这个单词简单而形象)” 可知，句子讲述 fall 与 falling 的关系。此处应为 “单词 fall 是 falling 的缩写”。故选 A。
5. **C** 根据 “the first British pioneers went to North America (第一批英国先驱去了北美)” 及 “Although the word fall fell out of fashion overseas, it was still used as the local language before the US won its independence (尽管 fall 这个单词在海外已经过时，在美国独立之前它仍然被当作当地的语言使用)”。可知，句子讲述英国先驱与单词 fall 的关系。此处应为 “和他们一起带来了 fall 和 autumn 两个单词”。故选 C。

读写积累

1. 【理解翻译】结局表明，之前在一些生病了的邻居旁生长的植物，他们善于更好地保护自己免受害虫侵袭。
   【活学模仿】Confidence makes people perform better.
2. 【理解翻译】由于雨林变得越来越少，年幼的树很可能成群地生长。根据研究指出，越多的树成群地生长，其树线就爬升得越慢。
   【活学模仿】As long as we keep studying, we will get more knowledge. And, the harder we study, the more we discover our ignorance.

精读原版

【文章大意】本文讲述他们历经波折回到英国后，在利物浦一下船，Fogg 就被警探逮捕了，等警探发现自己搞错了以后，Fogg 已经在监狱里浪费了 3 个小时，尽管他已经高价支付了特快专列，但是他还是比约定的时间完了十分钟。

1. He has wasted three hours in the prison.
2. Fogg had lost his bet by just ten minutes.

Topic 14 Science & Technology

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了娜塔莉开发了一款 app，让像她这样害羞的人在 app 上可以发出一起吃午饭的邀请，其他人可以选择是否接受邀请。

1. **C** 考查名词。句意：娜塔莉解决这个问题的方法是创建一个应用程序。根据 “solving the problem was to create an app” 可知，是解决问题的方法。故选 C。
2. **A** 考查动词短语。句意：她发现很难结交新朋友，每天午饭时都要找一张新桌子。根据 “a new table at lunch every day.” 可知，是每天要寻找一张新桌子吃午饭。故选 A。
3. **C** 考查形容词。句意：如果她一个人坐着，她会感到孤独。根据 “If she sat by herself, she felt” 可知，一个人

坐着会感到孤独。故选 C。

4. **B** 考查动词。句意：但如果她要求加入某个人，但被拒绝了，她会感到尴尬。called 打电话；refused 拒绝；discussed 讨论；believed 相信。根据 'she felt embarrassed' 可知被别人拒绝会感到尴尬。故选 B。

5. **B** 考查形容词。句意：名为 Sit with Us 的应用程序很简单。根据 "If a student is having lunch, he or she can create an invitation." 以及上下文的语境可知，这款 app 很简单。故选 B。

6. **D** 考查动词。句意：其他学生可以打开应用程序并接受邀请。根据 "he or she can create an invitation. Other students can open the app and... that invitation" 可知，有人创建邀请，其他学生可以接受邀请。故选 D。

7. **B** 考查动词。句意：这就是它如此有效的原因：避免了被拒绝的风险，以及随之而来的尴尬。根据 "the risk of being refused" 可知，是避免被拒绝的风险。故选 B。

8. **C** 考查副词。句意：娜塔莉很高兴看到人们积极回复她的应用程序，尤其是那些遭受欺凌的人。根据 "those who suffer from bullying" 可知，这个 app 对于那些遭受欺凌的人尤其有用。故选 C。

9. **B** 考查名词。句意：在她的演讲中，娜塔莉想让人们知道，你不必做什么大事来改变生活。根据 "Natalie was even asked to speak at a university" 可知，是在她的演讲中。故选 B。

10. **A** 考查形容词。句意：在她的演讲中，娜塔莉想让人们知道，你不必做什么大事来改变生活。根据 "Sometimes, a small thing like having a friend to enjoy lunch with can make all the difference." 可知，是不需要什么大事来改变生活，一件小事有时也可以改变生活。故选 A。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要讲述人工智能制作的照片以及如何辨别照片是否为人工智能制作的方法。

1. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段 "AI painter Midjourney created a picture of a Chinese girl reading a newspaper. Can you recognize AI-made pictures?" 可知这一幅中国女孩读报的照片是人工智能制作的。故选 B。

2. **B** 细节理解题。根据第三段 "AI tools like Midjourney and DALL-E can create such pictures." 可知，Midjourney 是一种能生成图片的 AI 工具。故选 B。

3. **C** 细节理解题。根据第五段 "One way is to look at hands. AI often draws human hands incorrectly. Sometimes the number of fingers is wrong, and sometimes the shape looks strange." 可知第一种方法是看手；根据第六段 "We can also pay attention to the details." 可知，我们也可以关注细节；根据第七段 "AI is also terrible at dealing with the background." 可知，也可以查看背景方面。故选 C。

4. **A** 推理判断题。根据末段可知，我们应该在传播信息之前要三思。故选 A。

5. **D** 最佳标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述人工智能制作的照片以及如何辨别照片是否为人工智能制作的方法。结合选项，只要 D 项 "发现人工智能的错误" 符合文章主题，故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文主要讲述一位来自普渡大学的教授研发出了一种声称为 "世界最白的" 油漆，其降温功能比家用的空调机还要突出。

1. **D** 细节理解题。根据第一段 "A Purdue University professor of mechanical engineering and his students have created the whitest paint on record." 可知，普渡大学机械工程教授和他的学生研发出了有记录以来最白的油漆。文章全文均围绕关键词 "油漆" 展开。故选 D。

2. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段 "When we started this project about seven years ago, we had saving energy and fighting climate change in mind" 可知，当研究人员开始这个项目时，他们考虑到了节约能源和应对气候变化，也就是说这两个方面是项目研究之目的。故选 B。

3. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知，这款新油漆能反射掉 98.1% 的太阳辐射，因此它吸收的热量少于太阳释放的热量，由此达到降温的效果。故选 C。

4. **A** 推理判断题。根据第二段 "The paint reflects 98.1% of solar radiation" 以及第三段内容可知，这种新款白油漆目前具有最好的降温效果。其他三项在文中都没有体现。故选 A。

5. **D** 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知，该公司已经提交了专利申请，研究人员也已经正在与一家公司合作，扩大该涂料的生产规模，并将其投放市场。故选 D。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述无人驾驶汽车虽然有很多优点，但无法完全确保道路行驶安全。

1. **B** 数字计算题。根据第二段可知，无人驾驶汽车只能阻止人为因素造成的三分之一的事故。故选 B。

2. **C** 代词指代题。根据第三段可知，无人驾驶汽车不会分散注意力也不会醉驾。故选 C。

3. **A** 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 "More crashes would be stopped if the robocars obey all traffic laws including speed limits." 可知，如果自动驾驶汽车遵守包括限速在内的所有的交通法规，将会减少更多车祸的发生。故选 A。

4. **B** 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 "Several companies had promised to do it during the past two years, but those plans were delayed after an Uber automated test vehicle hit and killed a walker in March 2018 in Tempe, Arizona." 可知，一些公司推迟测试自动驾驶汽车，是因为在一次测试中一位行人被撞死。故选 B。

5. **B** 推理判断题。根据第一段可知，无人驾驶汽车可以识别危险，反应比人快，推断出它们能很快应对危险。故选 B。

D

【文章大意】本文主要讲了香蕉可能消失的原因。

1. **D** 代词指代题。根据文中 "However, British scientists say that the fruit may disappear by 2050." 可知此处介绍了香蕉

可能消失的原因。所以，第二段中第一句话中的“this”指代的就是香蕉的消失。故选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据文中的句子“If temperatures get too high, they will stop growing.”可知，句中的“they”指的就是香蕉。如果温度过高，香蕉就会停止生长。故选 C。

3. C 主旨大意题。本段主要讲述了疾病如何很容易杀死香蕉。故选 C。

4. D 词义猜测题。根据句子“it will take 30 years until it is able to grow bananas again.”（再次种植香蕉需要 30 年的时间。）可知，句中第二个“it”指的就是前面的“plantation”，可推测是在种植园里进行种植，所以“plantation”的中文意思是“种植园”。故选 D。

5. B 主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，英国科学家称香蕉这种水果可能在 2050 年消失。原因之一是气候的变化，疾病是香蕉面临的另一个危险。一个严重的疾病叫做巴拿马。科学家尚未找到治疗这种疾病的方法。这篇文章主要讲了香蕉消失的原因，故选 B。

E

【文章大意】文章主要讲述 Facebook 开发了第一个多语言机器翻译模型，无需使用英语作为中介即可翻译多达 100 种语言。根据 Facebook 研究助理 Angela Fan 的说法，这是朝着理解不同任务中所有语言的通用模型迈出的重要一步。该公司尚未发布有关何时实施该模型的信息。到目前为止，该技术只是一个研究项目。

1. D 代词指代题。代词指代的内容一般出现在前文。此处表示“公司希望未来能把它加入到不同的产品中”，因此“it”是指“翻译系统”。故选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。从第一段“Facebook has developed the first machine learning model that can translate between any two of 100 languages without going into English first.”可知，在这个新的模型开发出来之前，往常的语言翻译都要依靠英语作为中介。故选 C。

3. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“The new system marks an important step for Facebook, especially for the times we live in.”可知，这个新系统标志着 Facebook 迈出了重要的一步。D 选项符合描述。故选 D。

4. D 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句子“She said its development was a ‘milestone’ in progress after years of ‘basic work in machine translation’.”可知，经过多年的“机器翻译基础工作”，该软件的开发应该是一个“里程碑”。故选 D。

5. B 主旨大意题。文章主要讲述 Facebook 开发了第一个多语言机器翻译模型，无需使用英语作为中介即可翻译多达 100 种语言。这种文章属于科技范畴。故选 B。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文讲述科学家发现人们能够根据脸部颜色的变化来判断他人的情感。

1. D 根据下文“people are able to tell other people's emotions according to changes in the color of their faces（人们能通过脸上的颜色来辨别他人的情感）.”可知，第一段应该引出下文的脸上的颜色和情感的关系。D 选项意为“那不总是简单的，因为脸上的颜色会说出真相”，it 指代第一句话“在对话中隐藏情感”。故选 D。

2. C 根据上句“Scientists studied pictures of people's facial expressions（科学家研究了一些人们面部表情的照片）.”和下面的举例可知，此句应该介绍了研究的发现，C 选项意为“他们发现每个表情都与某一种颜色有关”。故选 C。

3. A 根据下文“Does the color alone or also facial expressions help people tell others' emotions（单凭颜色或面部表情是否可以帮助人们辨别他人的情感）?”可知，此处应该是引出问句，A 选项意为“但是这就提出了一个问题”。故选 A。

4. E 根据下文“They were able to tell the emotions 75 percent of the time without any difficulty（他们能在 75% 的时间中毫无难度地辨别出那些表情）.”可知此句介绍研究的内容，“they”指代此空中的实验者。E 选项意为“然后志愿者被问到展示的面部表情是什么”。故选 E。

5. F 根据下文“when two people are heatedly arguing over something, we say they are red in the face（当两个人在激烈地争论某事的时候，我们会说他们“脸红耳赤”）.”可知，此段表达的是谚语与面部颜色的关系。F 选项意为“这就是为什么中国有很多将面部颜色和情感联系到一起的谚语”。故选 F。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】一项新的研究表明，尽管自动驾驶汽车技术能够减少碰撞，但它可能无法预防所有由人为错误造成的事故。

【活学模仿】Although the house is small, it is very warm.

2.【理解翻译】该组织表示，尽管自动驾驶汽车将识别危险，并比人类反应更快，但阻止其他碰撞将更加困难。

【活学模仿】Though we are poor, we are still happy.

精读原版

【文章大意】本段讲述了 Fogg 终于回到了英国但是他比约定的时间晚到了十分钟，他以为自己输掉了赌约灰心地回到家里。回家以后他向带回来的王妃真情表白，并在知道了王妃的心意之后让自己的仆人去教堂督他预定举行婚礼，也正是因为这样他知道自己其实提前一天回到了英国，他还没有输掉赌约，就在当天的 8：44 分他准时出现在了俱乐部赢得了赌约，并且还在之后和王妃举行了婚礼。

1. 这是 Fogg 生平第一次感到这么高兴。

2. 另一方面，他确实在旅途中找到了妻子和幸福。

Topic 15 Astronomy

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要解释了宇航员需穿宇航服的原因，介绍了宇航服的作用。

1. A 考查动词。句意：没有这些特殊的宇航服，宇航员就不能离开他们的宇宙飞船。根据下文“That is to say,

they wouldn't be able to walk on the... or work outside the International Space Station." 可知，没有宇航服宇航员就不能离开宇宙飞船到外面去，故选 A。

2. C 考查名词。句意：也就是说，他们不能在月球上行走，也不能在国际空间站之外工作。根据科学常识，现阶段宇航员的太空行走仅限于在月球上，故选 C。

3. D 考查连词。句意：为什么宇航员需要穿宇航服？根据下文对太空环境的描述，结合 "So astronauts could die in just a few seconds if they stepped outside their spacecraft without their suits." 可知，本段解释宇航员要穿宇航服的原因，故选 D。

4. D 考查形容词。句意：太空对人类来说是一个危险的地方。根据下文 "Firstly, there is no air to breathe. Secondly, space also has high levels of radiation" 可知，太空是危险的地方，故选 D。

5. B 考查介词。句意：其次，太空也有高水平的辐射，可以通过我们的身体，使我们生病。由下文"our bodies"可知，是辐射通过身体让人生病；pass through 通过，故选 B。

6. A 考查形容词。句意：第三，太空的一些地方很冷，而另一些地方很热。根据下文 "while other parts are very hot" 可知，设空处和 hot 词义相反，故选 A。

7. C 考查名词。句意：有了宇航服，宇航员可以在太空中活动几个小时。根据题干 "With a space suit, astronauts can move around in... for several hours." 可知，是穿着宇航服在太空活动，故选 C。

8. B 考查副词。句意：一个背包将氧气输送进来，让宇航员正常呼吸。根据上文 "A backpack sends O_2 in" ，可知氧气的作用就是让人正常呼吸，故选 B。

9. D 考查动词。句意：宇航服还能保护他们免受有害辐射和快速移动的太空尘埃的伤害。根据下文 "from harmful radiation and fast-moving space dust" 可知，宇航服对宇航员有保护作用；protect from 保护……免受，故选 D。

10. B 考查动词短语。句意：水通过这些管道给宇航员降温，因为穿宇航服会让宇航员很热。根据 "because wearing a space suit can make astronauts very hot!" 可知，让宇航员降温，故选 B。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍 1969 年 7 月，两名美国宇航员登上了月球。并讲述登陆月球需要穿戴的装备，以及月球上的一些小洞被称作环形山，还科普了月球为什么会发光等信息。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段 "If you visit the Moon today, you will still be able to see their footprints! Besides, they also left the American flag on the Moon." 可知，如果你今天去月球，你仍然可以看到他们的脚印！此外，他们还在月球上留下了美国国旗。故选 D。

2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段 "When astronauts go to the Moon, they need to wear spacesuits and helmets, because sometimes the Moon is very cold and at other times it is very hot and the spacesuits can protect them." 可知，当宇航员去月球时，他们需要穿宇航服、戴头盔，因为有时月球上时冷时热，宇航服可以保护他们。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段 "Do you know that if you weigh 70 pounds on the Earth, you will weigh only 11.5 pounds on the Moon?" 可知，如果你在地球上重 70 磅，你在月球上就只有 11.5 磅重。故选 C。

4. A 细节理解题。根据第四段 "Some people say the Moon is made out of Swiss cheese because there are many holes, called craters, on the Moon." 可知，有些人说月球是用瑞士奶酪做的，因为月球上有很多洞，被称为环形山。故选 A。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第四段 "Do you know that the Moon is like a mirror? It reflects the light of the Sun and sends it to the Earth. In this way, the Moon looks bright and beautiful!" 可知，月亮发光的原因是因为它反射太阳的光。故选 D。

B

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了人类探测太空时可能存在的危险因素。辐射、太空垃圾等对于在太空中工作的宇航员来说都是十分危险的。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第四段 "About 30% of these are man-made satellites, 10% are spaceships, and the rest are space junk." 可知，其中大约 30% 是人造卫星，10% 是宇宙飞船，剩下的是太空垃圾。所以太空垃圾占 60%，故选 C。

2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段 "Scientists have found out that radiation is the greatest danger to spacemen in space." 可知，科学家们已经发现，在太空中辐射对宇航员的危害最大。故选 A。

3. D 词义猜测题。根据第四段 "An explosion in 1996 made a cloud of 30000 fragments, each at least 4mm in size" 可知，1996 年的一次爆炸形成了由 3 万块碎片组成的云团，每个碎片的大小至少为 4 毫米，此处 fragments 的意思是 "碎片" ，故选 D。

4. A 推理判断题。根据第二段 "When spacemen are working in space, they are in danger of radiation from the sun and other stars, which is bad for their health." 可知，当宇航员在太空工作时，他们面临来自太阳和其他恒星辐射的危险，故选 A。

5. B 最佳标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍人类探测太空时可能存在的危险因素，故选 B。

C

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了现在利用气象卫星进行天气预报的方法，以及利用气象卫星进行天气预报的意义及应用前景。

1. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段 "They send these pictures to the weather stations. So meteorologists can see the weather of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather will change so that it can work better for people." 可知，卫星的作用是拍摄气象图片供气象学家分析，从而 "预报" 天气。故选 B。

2. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段“They are in space, and they can reach any part of the world”可知，卫星在太空中，故选B。

3. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三段“When they receive the new pictures, the meteorologists compare them with the earlier ones.”可知，当他们收到新的图片时，气象学家会将它们与之前的图片进行比较。故选D。

4. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三段“Soon they may be able to forecast the weather for more than two weeks or more ahead.”可知，很快他们就可以预测未来两周或更长时间的天气了。故选D。

5. **C** 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了现在利用气象卫星进行天气预报的方法，以及利用气象卫星进行天气预报的意义及应用前景。选项C“卫星被用来预报天气”符合主题，故选C。

D

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了俄罗斯计划在外太空建造一家豪华酒店的原因以及酒店的相关情况。

1. **C** 判断推理题。根据第一段“Russia is looking to build a luxury hotel in outer space. There you will wake up to a breathtaking blue planet—the Earth!”可知，俄罗斯想在外太空建造一家豪华酒店，在那里，醒来，会看到一颗令人惊叹的蓝色星球——地球，可推测酒店可以让我们看到令人惊叹的景色。故选C。

2. **D** 判断推理题。根据第二段“... the hotel will include a luxury orbital suite with big windows... and yes, WiFi. Because if you can't share your experience on social media, did it really even happen?”可知，酒店里配备WiFi，可以让客人在社交媒体上分享这次体验，可推测游客倾向于在网上分享旅行体验。故选D。

3. **B** 词句猜测题。根据第三段“Russian space contractor RKK Energia... to conduct tests.”可知，俄罗斯太空承包商RKK Energia目前正在建造第一个这样的舱，将给科学家一个实验室和进行测试的供电站，conduct“实施”与carry out表示“实施”意思相同。故选B。

4. **B** 判断推理题。根据第三段“Apparently, space tourism might be... and power supply station from which to conduct tests.”可知，太空旅游会帮助俄罗斯人支付另一个添加到国际空间站的舱的费用，这个舱将为科学家们服务，可推测酒店为俄罗斯科学家提供财政支持。故选B。

5. **D** 判断推理题。根据第三段中“Apparently, space tourism might be able to help the Russians pay for another module to add to the international Space Station.”及第四段中“With the ISS expected to be out of use in 2028, there's little time to build the hotel and find wealthy tourists to actually buy a trip into outer space.”可知，该酒店预计将被安置到国际空间站上，而国际空间站预计将于2028年停用。故选D。

E

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了北斗卫星导航系统。

1. **D** 词义猜测题。根据第一段中“It is all thanks to the satellites in space that help our phones calculate our position. Depending on where you are around the world, your phone may be receiving data from different systems”可知，根据你在世界各地的位置，你的手机可能正在接收来自不同系统的数据，卫星根据这些数据计算出位置，故此处划线部分意为“根据数据或线索得出结果”。故选D。

2. **D** 推理判断题。根据第二段中“The BDS in operation today is more advanced than the first version of the system, which was sent into space in 2000”可知，第二段通过目前运行的版本和第一版本的对比展示北斗卫星导航系统的变化。故选D。

3. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段中“Developers predict that the system will not only grow in popularity within China, but overseas as well”可知，开发人员预测，该系统不仅会在中国国内越来越受欢迎，还会在海外越来越受欢迎，即几年后，全世界都将利用北斗卫星导航系统。故选C。

4. **C** 文章出处题。本文主要介绍了北斗卫星导航系统，故文章可能出现在一本科学书上。故选C。

5. **A** 最佳标题题。本文主要介绍了北斗卫星导航系统，以选项A“接下来，北斗卫星导航系统”为标题最合适。故选A。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了宇航员在太空里的生活及工作情况。

1. **E** 根据该空前后“When you drop something, it doesn't fall to the floor... This means that astronauts can't just put down a tool. They need to tie it down.”可知，这里讲述的是在太空中，没有重力，当你掉东西的时候，它不会掉到地上，会在空中飞。选项E“它在空中慢慢地飘走了”符合语境，故选E。

2. **A** 根据“Well, astronauts eat and drink differently in space. Special bags are used for drinks so that the drink stays inside.”可知，这里讲述的是宇航员吃东西的事，选项A“他们有特殊的盘子，这样他们的食物就不会飘走”符合语境，故选A。

3. **D** 根据“Astronauts tie themselves to the wall so that they don't float around when they are sleeping.”可知，宇航员把自己绑在墙上，这样他们睡觉的时候就不会飘起来。这样做是为了宇航员能好好休息，选项D“因为他们必须努力工作，他们需要得到足够的休息”，符合语境，故选D。

4. **C** 根据“Because it helps to protect them from becoming ill.”可知，是在锻炼保护他们不生病，选项C“他们每天必须在特殊的器械上锻炼”，符合语境，故选C。

5. **B** 根据“If they are not doing science experiments, writing reports or exercising, they will watch movies, read the news and call family members and friends.”可知，这里应该是一个表转折的句子，表示太空工作也不全是艰辛的。选项B“然而，在太空中并不都是艰苦的工作”，符合语境，故选B。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】有些人说月球是由瑞士奶酪制成的，因为月球上有许多洞，被称为陨石坑。
【活学模仿】Tables and chairs can be made out of wood.

2.【理解翻译】当宇航员在太空工作时，他们处于太阳和其他恒星辐射的危险中，这对他们的健康有害。
【活学模仿】As is known to all, the panda is in danger of becoming extinct.

3.【理解翻译】当气象学家收到新照片时，他们会将其与之前的照片进行比较。
【活学模仿】He compared his camera with mine.

Topic 16 Fact Check

完形填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了冰雹和青蛙从天而降的奇怪现象，并解释了出现这种现象的原因。

1. A 考查连词。根据 That means 可知，后面是宾语从句，观察选项可知，只有 that 能引导宾语从句，故答案为 A。
2. D 考查形容词。由语境可知：雨下得很大，而不是天空中下“真的猫和狗”。故选 D。
3. C 考查名词。雨当然是从“天上”落下来的了。故选 C。
4. B 考查名词。由下文 The frogs 可知 B 项与之呼应，故选 B。
5. C 考查动词。根据选项可知，只有 C 项符合语意。这里表示“青蛙随着冰雹开始掉落下来”。故选 C。
6. B 考查形容词。根据下文内容可知，风暴很大，很可怕。B 项符合句意，故选 B。
7. D 考查动词。根据常识可知，由“当雨滴被大风聚集并被带入高空中时，冰雹就形成了”，所以 catch 形象的描述了这一过程。故选 D。
8. A 考查副词。前一句提到“There the raindrops become frozen.”可知，这里也表示雨滴聚集在一起。A 项 together 意为“一起”，符合语意。故选 A。
9. D 考查动词。根据上文可知，这里表示冰雹的形成，所以，最后冰雹“落”到地面。
10. B 考查介词。由文中“the air along with raindrops”可知，青蛙被大风卷进冰雹里。B 项 into 意为“进入”，符合语意。故选 B。

阅读理解

A

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了一个 Facebook 帖子宣称在美国水域发现了一种具有类似人类手和身体的鱼类。然而，图片中显示的鱼类并不是真实存在的，这是一个虚假的声称。文章还提到，事实核查人员使用反向图像搜索发现这张图片最早是在 2018 年发布在网上的。

1. A 细节理解题。根据首段可知，Facebook 帖子宣称在美国水域发现了一种具有类似人类手和身体的鱼类，标志着海洋研究领域的突破。故选 A。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第六段中“Using a reverse image search...”可知，作者使用反向图像搜索，发现这张图片是来自泰国的一件艺术品。故选 B。
3. A 推理判断题。根据第六段中“... we found that the photo first appeared online five years ago.”可知，这张类似鱼类生物的照片首次于 5 年前出现在网上。2023-5=2018。故选 A。
4. C 细节理解题。根据第八段中“the fish-like creature was... from silicon, resin, and artificial fur.”可知，Parada Pattarakunpreeda 使用硅胶、树脂和人造毛皮制作了这个类似鱼类的艺术品。故选 C。
5. A 推理判断题。根据末段可知，Parada Pattarakunpreeda 的艺术品旨在展示人类社会利用动物为其利益而不考虑它们“感受”的不同方式。也就是说，表达其对动物的同情之心。故选 A。

B

【文章大意】本文讲述了一个在 Facebook 上流传的警告，声称在吃芒果后立即喝冷饮或软饮料可能会致命。文章驳斥了这一说法，并指出没有实质性证据支持它。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Avoid drinking cold or soft drinks after eating mangoes.”可知，这个警告是说“吃完芒果后避免立即喝冷饮或软饮料”。故选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Recently some tourists while traveling in Chandigarh fell sick and fainted after eating mangoes and drinking cold drinks and were later dead in the hospital!”可知，帖子中提到的个案是，一些游客在昌迪加尔旅游时，在吃了芒果和喝了冷饮后生病晕倒了，后来在医院里死亡了。故选 A。
3. C 词义猜测题。根据划线单词下文“There is no reason to...”可推断，“baseless”意为“毫无根据的”。故选 C。
4. C 细节理解题。根据第七段中“I think some people are sharing this information on purpose to mislead people”可知，Shaheen 教授认为有些人是故意分享这些信息来误导人们。故选 C。
5. D 文章大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要引用各方专家的意见，论证芒果和冷饮料可能致命的说法是错误的。故选 D。

C

【文章大意】本文主要围绕一个关于“麦当劳里的健身单车”的视频的真实性进行考究。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“... was often met with comments laughing at the idea of an exercise bike in a McDonald's...”可知，网络上人们常常嘲笑麦当劳的这款健身单车，可见人们认为其是个笑话。故选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“... as the primary purpose is to generate electricity to power mobile devices.”可知，麦当劳设计这种健身单车的主要作用是产生用来供给移动设备的电力。故选 D。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“McDonald's said these

bikes had been set at two locations in China." 可知，麦当劳说在中国有两个地方安装了这种健身单车。故选 B。

4. **B** 推理判断题。根据第三段中 "... that is designed to inspire more green behaviors as customers enjoy their McDonald's favorites." 可知，麦当劳的健身单车是设计来激励更多绿色环保的行为，而非更改其商标的颜色。故选 B。

5. **A** 推理判断题。根据最后一段 "The Jieyang Wanda Restaurant in Guangdong Province was the first restaurant with the bike, followed by the New Hualian Restaurant location in Shanghai, as seen in the video." 可知，首家有这种健身单车的麦当劳在广东揭阳，紧随着第二家在上海。故选 A。

D

【文章大意】本文主要通过美国一例猪心往人体内移植成功的手术，证明该说法可行。

1. **D** 细节理解题。根据第二段 "Doctors in the USA have transplanted a pig's heart into a man." 可知，该移植手术在美国进行。故选 D。

2. **C** 数字计算题。根据第三段 "They say David Bennett, 57, is doing well after his operation." 可知，David Bennett 是 57 岁，2022-57=1965。故选 C。

3. **B** 词义猜测题。根据第四段 David Bennett 的话 "It was either die or do this transplant. I want to live. I know it's a shot in the dark, but it's my last choice." 可知，这个手术对于他来说是 "二选一" ——要不死亡要不尝试。根据语境并对比其他选项，B 项更符合。故选 B。

4. **D** 细节理解题。根据第五段 "Doctors received special permission from U.S. government for the experimental surgery." 可知，该手术进行前需要得到来自美国政府的特别允许方可进行。故选 D。

5. **B** 推理判断题。通读全文并细读 Bennett 先生的话语可知，他是个求生欲极强且对生命有着积极态度的人。故选 B。

E

【文章大意】本文主要针对网上流传 "在美国遇上紧急情况又无法说话，拨打 999 热线后按 55" 这个做法是否正确进行考究阐述。

1. **C** 词义猜测题。根据划线单词所在句可知，一张在社交媒体上分享的图片告知人们在拨打 999 紧急热线时假如不便说话，可以 "按" 电话上的数字键 5 两次。故选 C。

2. **D** 细节理解题。根据第四段 "If you live in the U.S., the number to call if you have an emergency is always 911." 可知，在美国，紧急热线永远都是 911。故选 D。

3. **C** 细节理解题。根据第五段 "If you can't speak because doing so would put you or others in further danger, you have the option to dial 55 in the U.K." 可知，在英国，假如在拨打紧急热线时因说话会导致你陷入更大的危险当中，你可以选择在电话上按 55（即连按数字键 5 两次）。故选 C。

4. **B** 推理判断题。根据第六段可知，美国一些应急反应机构已经将短信应急求救纳入可选择使用的选项当中，假如该服务可用，其作用与拨打应急热线是一样的。故选 B。

5. **C** 推理判断题。根据最后一段 "However, when you call, try to provide location information if possible." 可知，只要你拨打了紧急热线，请尽可能提供你的位置信息给接线员。故选 C。

阅读填空

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了迷路可以增强旅游的体验感。

1. **more** 句意：但是，我旅行得越多，我就越意识到，有时候，迷路是可以接受的。根据 "the more I've traveled" 可知，此处是 the 比较级，the 比较级结构，旅行得越多，我就越意识到，因此此处 more 符合句意，故填 more。

2. **lost** 句意：我在这里告诉你，迷路可以增强你的旅行体验。根据 "Most people don't like to be lost." 可知，此处讲述迷路对于旅行的好处，lost 符合句意，故填 lost。

3. **being** 句意：但你不应该害怕，你应该冷静下来，拿出一张地图，学习如何阅读它。instead of doing"代替做某事"，being scared "害怕" 符合句意，故填 being。

4. **how** 句意：但你不应该害怕，你应该冷静下来，拿出一张地图，学习如何阅读它。根据 "to read it" 可知，学习如何阅读它，how 符合句意，故填 how。

5. **but** 句意：你不仅会学会如何回到正确的道路上，还会觉得自己在做一件大事。"not only... but also "不到……而且……" 固定搭配，故填 but。

6. **an** 句意：迷路并不意味着事情就一定要结束。come to an end "结束"，an 符合句意，故填 an。

7. **yourself** 句意：如果你步行，发现自己迷路了，四处走走，看看你能找到什么。根据 "If you're on foot" 可知，发现自己迷路了，yourself "自己" 符合句意，故填 yourself。

8. **where** 句意：如果你在车里迷路了，也许就沿着路走，看看它会把你带到哪里。根据 "it takes you" 可知，带你去哪里，where 符合句意，故填 where。

9. **to** 句意：只要你没有严格的时间表，迷路往往会让你发现美妙的地方或事物。lead to" 导致"，故填 to。

10. **return** 句意：当我旅行回来时，我经常讲迷路的故事。根据 "It's the stories of getting lost that I often tell" 可知，旅行回来时讲故事，从句时态势一般现在时，主语是 I，return 符合句意，故填 return。

读写积累

1.【理解翻译】它说，Pattarakunpreeda 的艺术旨在展示人类社会为其利益而利用动物的不同方式，而不考虑其 "感受"。

【活学模仿】Mary didn't intend to be a teacher. She just drifted into it.

2.【理解翻译】他说："要么死亡，要么进行移植。我想活下去。我知道这是瞎猜，但这是我最后的选择。"

【活学模仿】When the girl is happy, she either sings or dances.

3.【理解翻译】也就是说，999 是在英国的紧急情况下使用的号码，而不是在美国。

【活学模仿】In other words, none of us can go to the movie.

长难句解析

Topic 1 Current News

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】Browne said confusion between the two designs was unlikely because the two companies "operate in different markets, serve different customers, and offer their products at different prices".

【抓主干】Browne (主语) + said (谓语) + confusion (宾语从句中的主语) + was (宾语从句中的谓语) + unlikely (宾语从句中的表语)

【解析】注意本句的复合句：1. "confusion between the two designs was unlikely" 为宾语从句；2. "because... at different prices" 为原因状语从句，表述前一句从句的原因。

【译文】Browne 说，两种设计之间的混淆不太可能，因为这两家公司 "在不同的市场上经营，为不同的客户提供服务，并以不同的价格提供产品"。

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】When recycled, clear PET Sprite bottles can be remade into bottles, helping drive a circular economy for plastic...

【抓主干】clear PET Sprite bottles (主语) + can be remade into (谓语) + bottles (宾语)

【解析】注意本句的两个状语：1. "When recycled" 为时间状语，其中过去分词表被动意义，意为 "When the bottles were recycled"；2. "helping drive a circular economy for plastic" 为伴随状语，表示与主句谓语动作同时发生的状态。

【译文】当被回收时，透明的 PET 雪碧瓶可以被重新制作成瓶子，帮助推动塑料的循环经济……

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】It suggests the chatbot will be the equivalent of having "a benevolent mentor-servant with access to nearly all the world's medical knowledge" that you can use anytime, anywhere.

【抓主干】It (主语) + suggests (谓语) + the chatbot (宾语)

【解析】本句的主语补语为 the equivalent of having "a benevolent mentor-servant with access to nearly all the world's medical knowledge" that you can use anytime, anywhere. 较长，理解时需注意。

【译文】它表明聊天机器人将相当于拥有 "一个仁慈的导师仆人，而他可以获得几乎所有的世界医学知识"，你可以随时随地使用。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】Local horticulturists have made detailed plans to help the tree, which prefers a cool climate, to get over the challenges posed by Shanghai's upcoming high temperatures and humidity.

【抓主干】Local horticulturists (主语) + have made (谓语) + detailed plans (宾语)

【解析】to help the tree 为宾语补语，其后 "which prefers a cool climate, to get over the challenges posed by Shanghai's upcoming high temperatures and humidity." 为定语从句，修饰先行词 "the tree"。

【译文】当地园艺专家已经制定了详细计划，帮助这棵喜欢凉爽气候的树克服上海即将到来的高温高湿带来的挑战。

Topic 2 Spotlight on China

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】As the food sold there is mostly fast food, no one knows for sure if the food is safe.

【抓主干】no one (主语) + knows (谓语)

【解析】"As the food sold there is mostly fast food" 为原因状语，"if the food is safe" 为宾语从句。

【译文】由于那里出售的食品大多是快餐，没有人确切地知道食品是否安全。

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】According to a recent report from Chinese online shopping platform Alibaba, the sales of vegetable seeds in the first quarter, from January to March, on Tmall doubled compared with the same period last year.

【抓主干】the sales of vegetable seeds (主语) + doubled (谓语)

【解析】"According to...Alibaba" 为状语，"in the first quarter, from January to March, on Tmall" 修饰主语，"compared with the same period last year." 其意为 "the sales of vegetable seeds was compared with the same period last year"。

【译文】根据中国在线购物平台阿里巴巴的最新报告，在天猫上 1 月至 3 月的第一季度蔬菜种子的销售额翻了一倍，相比去年同期。

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】Citizen scientists in 11 countries used a litter-logging app called Litterati to quantify the increase they have seen in discarded personal protective equipment (PPE) since early 2020. (Para.3)

【抓主干】scientists (主语) +used (谓语) +a (litter-logging) app to quantify the increase

【解析】called 过去分词作定语，修饰 app；定语从句 they have seen in discarded personal protective equipment 修饰先行词 increase，省略引导词 that 或 which。

【译文】11 个国家的公民科学家使用一款名为 Litterati 的垃圾记录应用程序来量化自 2020 年初以来被丢弃的个人防护装备 (PPE) 的增长。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】Adults with health problems who have small children have been living with fear for almost two years. (Para.3)

【抓主干】Adults (主语) +have been living (谓语) +with fear

【解析】with health problems 作定语修饰 adults，who 引导的定语从句也是修饰先行词 adults。have been + doing 为现在完成进行时。

【译文】有小孩且有健康问题的成年人已经在恐惧中生活了

近两年。

Topic 3 Amazing Story

完形填空

【原文】The green "man" on the traffic light walks and the dog crosses, carefully watching for traffic. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】The "man" (主语) +walks (谓语) + and +the dog (主语) + crosses (谓语)

【解析】on the traffic light 为介词短语修饰前面的主语 "man"，and 连接两个并列句，carefully watching for traffic 是伴随状语，表示该动作伴随着谓语 crosses 的动作发生。

【译文】红绿灯上的绿色"人"走着，狗边过马路边小心地看着交通。

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】But since spirits and humans weren't supposed to marry, a monk named Fa Hai tried to kill Bai. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】a monk (主语) + tried (谓语) + to kill Bai

【解析】since 在这里引导原因状语从句，意为"因为；由于"；be supposed to do sth. 则为"应该做某事"的意思。

【译文】但由于妖精与人类是不应该结婚的，一名叫法海的和尚试图杀害白素贞。

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】This program not only solves the sales problem but also increases the profit of each sheep by more than 200 *yuan*. (Para. 6)

【抓主干】This program (主语) + solves (谓语) +the problem This program (主语) + increases (谓语) + the profit

【解析】not only... but (also) ... 在句中常用来连接两个对等的成分，also 可以省略，意为"不仅……而且……"；此句中主语为 This program，solves 和 increases 为两个并列的谓语动词；by more than 200 *yuan* 修饰 profit。

【译文】这个项目不仅解决了销售问题，还使每只羊的利润增加了 200 多元。

Topic 4 Relationship

完形填空

【原文】The 40 tables at the bakery are often full at noon with a long line waiting. (Para. 6)

【抓主干】The tables (主语) + are (谓语) +full

【解析】with a long line waiting 在此作定语修饰前面的 40 tables，意为"一条长长的队伍在等候"。

【译文】面包店里的 40 张桌子在中午总是坐满了，且伴随着一条长长的队伍在等候。

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】Depending on what we already believe, we make decisions about where to live, who to marry and even who our friends are going to be. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】we (主语) +make (谓语) + decisions

【解析】该句的三个部分 "where to live" "who to marry" 以及 "who our friends are going to be" 作为 make decisions about 的宾语并列在一起，理解时需要注意。

【译文】我们自己决定住在哪里、与谁结婚甚至谁会成为我们的朋友——这一切，都取决于我们所相信的东西。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】With pets in the room, people also made fewer math mistakes than when doing in front of other companions. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】people (主语) +made (谓语) +fewer math mistakes

【解析】when doing in front of other companions 是一个省略句。完整句式应为 "when they are doing in front of other companions"。

【译文】和在其他伙伴前进行算术计算相比，在有宠物在的房间中，人们会犯更少的错误。

Topic 5 People

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】As the popularity of drinking baijiu, a strong, colorless Chinese liquor, poets during the golden age are known to have mixed this Chinese liquor with the making of their works, further freeing their creative spirit. (Para. 4)

【抓主干】poets (主语) + are known (谓语) + to have mixed this liquor with...

【解析】前半句为 "as" 引导的原因状语从句，"as" 表示"由于"；"a strong, colorless Chinese liquor" 是名词 "baijiu" 的同位语，起补充说明的作用；后半句 "further freeing their creative spirit" 是现在分词作状语。

【译文】由于这种浓烈、无色的中国白酒广受欢迎，黄金时代的诗人们以一边喝酒一边作诗而闻名，进一步解放了他们的创作精神。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】It was the first Chinese novel published using the everyday language that people spoke, which helped make it a great success. (Para. 4)

【抓主干】the first Chinese novel (主语) + published (谓语)

【解析】此句运用了强调句型：it is/was+ 被强调部分 +that/who+ 其他部分；"using the everyday language" 为现在分词作后置定语，修饰名词 "novel"；一级定语从句 "people spoke" 用于修饰先行词 "language"；二级定语从句 "helped make it a great success" 用于修饰先行词 "novel"，中间用 "which" 作引导词。

【译文】这是第一部用日常语言出版的中国小说，它获得了巨大的成功。

Topic 6 Health & Diet

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】This skill is very important as standing up and walking around will burn 50 or more calories. (Para. 5)

【抓主干】This skill (主语) + is (谓语) very important

【解析】as 在此句中作连词，意为"因为、由于"，引导原因状语从句。

【译文】这个技巧是十分重要的，因为站起来和到处走动会消耗 50 或更多的卡路里。

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】Being too fat adds the risks of developing cancer, even more if you have a lot of fat around your waist. (Para. 5)

【抓主干】Being too fat (主语) + adds (谓语) the risks

【解析】此句是一个省略句，完整应为 "Being too fat adds the risks of developing cancer, (and the risk will be) even more if you have a lot of fat around your waist."

【译文】太胖的话会增加患癌的风险，假如你腰部周围有很

多脂肪的话，风险就会更大。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】... part of the reason why plane food tastes bad is that at high altitude we can not taste things as well as we do on the ground. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】... part of the reason (主语) + is (谓语) that...

【解析】该句句式比较复杂，“part of the reason why plane food tastes bad”是整个句子的主语成分，属于主语从句；而这个句子本身又包含一个修饰先行词“the reason”的定语从句“why plane food tastes bad”；后面是 that 引导的表语从句。

【译文】……关于为何飞机食物味道不好的部分原因，就是处于高海拔的我们不能像在平地一样正常地品尝食物。

Topic 7 School & Education

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】Though most Japanese parents are worried about their children, they do not help them in any way. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】they (主语) + do (谓语) not help them

【解析】though 引导让步状语从句；in any way 指“以任何方式”。

【译文】尽管大部分日本父母都很担心他们的孩子，但**他们并没有以任何方式帮助其孩子们**。

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】They are always telling me how important school is, which I know already, but I don't need to hear it all the time. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】They (主语) + are (谓语) always telling me

【解析】该句包含由 which 引导的定语从句。其中“how important school is”作为先行词，被 which 引导的“I know already”修饰。

【译文】**他们总是告诉我**学校有多重要，而这我早已知道，但是我不需要总是听这些话。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】The bicibús starts off with just a few students and parents, with more and more joining as it travels along. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】The bicibús (主语) + starts (谓语) off

【解析】句中连续出现两个由 with 引导的状语，理解时需要理清它们的先后次序。

【译文】**骑行队**在一些学生和其家长带领下**出发**，随着这个队伍走远，越来越多同行者参与进来。

Topic 8 Sport & Entertainment

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】But the north African nation only got 65 votes, with a score of 2.7 out of 5.0 when checking their ability to host the World Cup while the United 2026 got 4.0 as they have more support from their countries and are better able to cover the cost. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】the north African nation (主语) + got (谓语) 65 votes while the United 2026 (主语) + got (谓语) 4. 0

【解析】这是一个用 while 连接起来的并列句，各分句均有较复杂的句子结构。with 短语是伴随状语，when 引导的是时间状语从句。后一分句 as 意为“因为”，引导的原因状语从句。

【译文】**但这个北非国家只得了 65 票**，在承办能力的评估共 5 分中只得了 2.7 分。**而 2026 联盟得了 4.0 分**，因为他们得到国家更多支持，而且承担成本的能力更强。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】Jordan gave the size 13 shoes to the Denver Nuggets ball boy, Tommie Tim III Lewis, after the game, and they have been kept in “good general condition” —according to Sotheby's—ever since.

【抓主干】Jordan (并列句一的主语) gave (并列句一的谓语) shoes (并列句一的直接宾语) to ball boy (并列句一的间接宾语) + and (并列连词) + they (并列句二的主语) + have been kept (并列句二的谓语)

【解析】“Tommie Tim III Lewis”为插入语，修饰说明前面的“the Denver Nuggets ball boy”的真正身份。

【译文】乔丹在比赛结束后将这双 13 号鞋送给了丹佛掘金队的球童托米·蒂姆三世·刘易斯，根据苏富比拍卖行的说法，这双鞋从那时起就一直保持着“良好的总体状况”。

Topic 9 Travel & Traffic

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】In front of the shop houses there is always a five-foot way, which might be translated into Teochewnese as ngo-kha-gi.

【抓主干】there(主语)+ is (谓语) + a five-foot way (表语)

【解析】“In front of the shop houses”为地点状语，“which might be translated into Teochewnese as ngo-kha-gi.”为定语从句，修饰先行词“a five-foot way”。

【译文】在商店房屋的前面，**总有一条五英尺的路**，可以翻译成潮州话为“五脚砌”。

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】This is because the bus moves in road traffic which is often heavy. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】This (主语) +is (谓语) because...

【解析】这个句子里面包含了原因状语从句和定语从句。原因状语从句由 because 引导。定语从句的先行词是 traffic，用连接词 which 连接。

【译文】**这是因为**公共汽车在那些交通很繁忙的马路上移动。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】Some kids are in tears when they hear the alarm and see the fire breaks out. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】Some kids (主语) + are (谓语) in tears

【解析】be in tears 意为“哭泣、流泪”；when 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】**一些孩子**在听到警钟和看到火警爆发的时候**哭了起来**。

Topic 10 Culture

完形填空

【原文】My common sense told me that it was impossible not to find one in the library, so I kept trying. (Para. 1)

【抓主干】My common sense (主语) + told (谓语) me

【解析】这是一个由 so 连接的并列句，在前一个分句中又

含有一个宾语从句“that it was impossible not to find one in the library”，作 told 的宾语，其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语时后面的不定式“not to find one in the library”。

【译文】**生活常识告诉我**，在这么大的图书馆没有厕所是不可能的，我又继续寻找。

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】They would also have to do the work of house building and fishing, as well as the killing of animals such as chickens and ducks. Most importantly, still today, while men don't need to take care of their own children, it's their duty to make money to raise their sisters' children living in their own families. (Para. 4)

【抓主干】They（主语）+ would have to do（谓语）the work; it's their duty to...

【解析】该句有两个比较重要的语法点：as well as 表示“此外”；while 表示“尽管”。

【译文】**他们也必须参与**建设房屋的活和捕鱼，此外，杀鸡和鸭这些活也是必须干的。更重要的是，时至今天，尽管男人不需要照顾自己的孩子，但是，赚钱养育其家中姐妹的孩子还是**属于他们的责任**。

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】A British man has learned the skills needed to perform Beijing Opera, making the audience enjoy his lively performance of the Monkey King. (Para. 1)

【抓主干】A British man（主语）+ has learned（谓语）the skills

【解析】此句包含定语从句的省略和伴随状语的使用。前半句为定语从句的省略，完整表达为：A British man has learned the skills which are needed to perform Beijing Opera. 后半句用动词现在分词做伴随状语，表示前后两个动作同时发生。

【译文】**一个英国人学习了**京剧的**技艺**，让观众欣赏到他演出美猴王时生动的表演。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】In the 1950s, the Chinese government introduced simplified Chinese characters in the hope to make learning to read and write more understandable to the general population, which would increase literacy across the country.

【抓主干】the Chinese government（主语）+ introduced（谓语）+ simplified Chinese characters（宾语）

【解析】“In the 1950s”为时间状语；“in the hope to make learning to read and write more understandable to the general population, which would increase literacy across the country.”为宾补，其篇幅较长，需仔细理解。

【译文】在 20 世纪 50 年代，**中国政府引入简化汉字**，希望使读写更易于普通人理解，从而提高全国的识字率。

Topic 11 Environment

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】However, if the plastics are small enough, they can find ways into our bodies and stay there for a long time, which can be bad for our health. (Para. 4)

【抓主干】they（主语）+ can find（谓语）ways and stay（谓语）there

【解析】注意此处的定语从句“which can be bad for our health”并不是对具体某个先行词作修饰作用，它真正的作用，是修饰前方的整个句子“they can find ways into our bodies and stay there for a long time”。

【译文】然而，假如这些塑料体积足够小，**它们就能找到**某些进入我们身体的**方式并**在我们体内长时间**停留**，而这一切都会对我们的健康有害。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】Whatever the solutions, they are likely to take time to carry out and for real improvement to show. (Para. 9)

【抓主干】they（主语）+are likely（谓语）to...

【解析】本句是一个 whatever 引导的让步状语从句，并且从句省略了的动词“be”，原文应该是“whatever the solutions is”；be likely to do sth. 表示“可能做某事”。

【译文】无论解决的方法是什么，**他们都可能**需要时间来执行和改善。

Topic 12 Society

完形填空

【原文】Two children visiting the museum with their family crossed the belt barrier while playing and touched the sculpture. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】Two children（主语）+ crossed（谓语）the belt barrier and touched（谓语）the sculpture

【解析】此句中，谓语动词只有“crossed”以及“touched”，且两者为并列关系。其余的“visiting”以及“playing”分别作定语以及介宾，理解时需注意。

【译文】**两个**与其家人一起参观的**小孩**在游玩之际，**跨过了安全带护栏并触碰了玻璃雕塑**。

阅读理解 (C)

【原文】They were always there to guide and help their children with a busy program filled with homework and after school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】They（主语）+were（谓语）always there

【解析】句中“filled with homework and after-school activities”是过去分词作后置定语，用于修饰前面的名词“program”，表示“充满家庭作业和课后活动的项目的”。

【译文】**他们总在**指导和帮助孩子完成一个繁忙的项目，这个项目充满家庭作业和诸如跳舞、画画或体育运动等的课后活动。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】It seems that humans are able to know certain characteristics of faces that can give them useful information about someone's name. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】It（主语）+seems（谓语）that...

【解析】it seems (seemed) +that 从句表示“看起来……”；后半句的 that 引导定语从句。句中的从句糅合在一起，理解时需要注意。

【译文】人们好像能够理解某些面部特征，而这些特征能够给他们一些关于某人名字的有用信息。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】Some are rich, who want to get more money than they already have. Others are not very rich, who buy stocks to try to become rich. Still others buy stocks as part of their plans to save money. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】Some（主语）+ are（谓语）rich; Others（主语）+ are not（谓语）rich; Still others（主语）+ buy（谓语）stocks

【解析】此句中，运用了“some... others... still others”的句型来表示对总体情况的一个大致区分。

【译文】一些是有钱人，他们还想获得比现在拥有的更多。另外一些则是不那么有钱，他们想通过买股票的方式变得富有。还有一些则是把买股票作为他们理财的一部分。

Topic 13 Nature & Geography

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】Forbes has listed 12 of the most beautiful ones in the world that will surprise you with their amazing landscapes, geographic wonders and colorful plants and animals. (Para. 1)

【抓主干】Forbes（主语）+ has listed（谓语）12 of the most beautiful ones

【解析】此句包含一个定语从句。先行词是代词“ones”，这个“ones”代指前文提到的“national parks”，先行词与定语从句之间用连接词“that”连接。

【译文】《福布斯》列出了世界上最美丽的 12 个国家公园，它们会令你惊叹于它们美丽的风景、地理奇观和多彩的动植物。

阅读理解 (D)

【原文】In recent years, the tree-line in the Himalayas, which is an important mark that makes people know the influence of climate change on alpine ecosystems, has moved to a higher place. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】the tree-line（主语）+ has moved（谓语）+ to a higher place

【解析】此句包含两个定语从句。第一个定语从句“is an important mark”与先行词“tree-line”之间由连接词“which”连接；第二个定语从句“makes people know the infl uence of climate change on alpine ecosystems”与先行词“mark”之间由连接词“that”连接。

【译文】近几年来，作为观察气候变化对高寒生态系统影响的敏感指示器的喜马拉雅山上的树线有移动到更高海拔的趋势。

Topic 14 Science & Technology

完形填空

【原文】The common cold is caused by four different types of coronavirus which go around and are largely unable to cause harm. (Para. 3)

【抓主干】The common cold（主语）+ is caused（谓语）by four types of coronavirus

【解析】主句是一个被动语态，which 引导一个定语从句修饰前面的名词“coronavirus”，定语从句是由连接词 and 连接的并列句“go around”and“are largely unable to cause harm”构成。

【译文】普通感冒是由传播的四种不同的冠状病毒引起的，大部分都是无害的。

阅读理解 (E)

【原文】Facebook said the system was better than the English centered systems, a widely used system that uses data to measure the quality of machine translations. (Para. 6)

【抓主干】Facebook（主语）+ said（谓语）+ (that 省略) the system was better than the English centered systems（宾语从句）

【解析】句中包含一个宾语从句和一个定语从句。从句“the system was better than the English centered systems”充当谓语“said”的宾语成分，引导词“that”被省略；定语从句“uses data to measure the quality of machine translations”修饰先行词“system”。

【译文】Facebook 表示，该系统优于以英语为中心的系统，后者是一种广泛使用的系统，它使用数据来衡量机器翻译的质量。

Topic 15 Astronomy

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】When astronauts go to the Moon, they need to wear spacesuits and helmets, because sometimes the Moon is very cold and at other times it is very hot and the spacesuits can protect them. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】they（主语）+ need（谓语）to wear spacesuits and helmets

【解析】When 引导时间状语从句，because 接原因状语从句；sometimes... at other times... 表示“有时……而有时则……”。

【译文】当宇航员去月球时，他们需要穿宇航服和戴头盔，因为有时月球很冷，有时很热，宇航服可以保护他们。

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】When spacemen are working in space, they are in danger of radiation from the sun and other stars, which is bad for their health. (Para. 2)

【抓主干】they（主语）+ are（谓语）in danger of radiation

【解析】When 引导时间状语从句；be in danger of... 表示“处于……的危险之中”；which 引导非限定性定语从句修饰前面整个句子。

【译文】当宇航员在太空工作时，他们面临着来自太阳和其他恒星的辐射的危险，这对他们的健康有害。

Topic 16 Fact Check

阅读理解 (A)

【原文】A fish with human-like hands and body has just been found in American waters, marking a breakthrough in the field of marine research...

【抓主干】A fish with human-like hands and body（主语）+ been found（谓语）

【解析】“marking a breakthrough in the field of marine research...”为伴随状语，表示与谓语同步发生的状态。

【译文】刚刚在美国水域发现了一种具有类似人类的手和身体的鱼，标志着海洋研究领域的一个突破。

阅读理解 (B)

【原文】...there was no substantial evidence that a person will suffer a dangerous reaction（反应）if they mix mangoes and cold drinks....

【抓主干】there（主语）+ was（谓语）+ no substantial evidence（表语）

【解析】“that a person will suffer a dangerous reaction”为定语从句，修饰先行词“evidence”；“if they mix mangoes and cold drinks”则为条件状语从句。

【译文】没有理由因为吃完芒果后喝冷饮而失去生命，除非其中有什么有毒的东西。