

## 答案全解精析

### Unit 1 Past and present

#### Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. underground 2. speed 3. coach  
4. crowded 5. convenient 6. Transport  
7. connect; present

- 二、1. did 2. be 3. has eaten  
4. comfortable; travelling  
5. have; finished 6. writing  
7. crowded 8. rode

三、1. B

2. A 提示:used to do sth 曾经做某事;be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事。句意:他曾经和他的家人住在一起,但现在他习惯自己住。
3. D 提示:It is/will be+时间+for sb to do sth 是固定句型;there 是副词,前面不加介词。
4. B 提示:根据后文“*It takes less time and energy.*”可知,此处表示“方便的”。
5. A 提示:few 几乎没有,后接可数名词;a few 一些,后接可数名词;little 几乎没有,后接不可数名词;a little 一些,后接不可数名词。句意:欧洲没有几座城市能与巴黎的文化丰富度相媲美。巴黎非常值得一游。

- 四、1. is used to living; is not as shy as she used to be  
2. Have; eaten/had; have; eaten/had  
3. high-speed trains are comfortable and convenient  
4. the key to success  
5. only a few; were usually slow and crowded

五、【语篇导读】莉莉在父亲的鼓励下坚持不懈地学习骑自行车,尽管途中经历了跌倒和受伤,但她最终学会了骑车,并明白

了“坚持总有回报”的道理。

1. C 提示:excite 使兴奋;surprise 使惊讶;worry 使担心;interest 使感兴趣。句意:然而,有一件事让莉莉很担心——她还没有学会骑自行车。
2. D 提示:have 有;agree 同意;manage 设法做成;offer 主动提出。句意:莉莉的父亲主动提出要教她,但这并不像他们想象的那么容易。
3. B 提示:advise 建议;encourage 鼓励;ask 询问;praise 表扬。句意:她的父亲还是鼓励她继续努力,并承诺她会取得进步。
4. C 提示:willing 愿意的;afraid 害怕的;ready 准备好的;close 接近的。句意:她的父亲总是在她身边,抓住自行车的后座,准备在她摔倒时接住她。
5. A 提示:path 小路;road 马路;way 方法;route 路线。句意:戴上头盔,她跳上索尼,兴奋地探索公园的小径。
6. A 提示:hit a rock 表示“撞到石头”。句意:但突然,莉莉撞到了一块隐藏在小路上的石头,失去了控制。
7. C 提示:come 来;fall 跌倒;happen 发生;hurt 受伤。句意:意外(总是)会发生的,亲爱的。
8. D 提示:in time 及时;on time 准时;at times 有时;in no time 马上,很快。句意:我们会治好你的膝盖,让你很快重新骑上自行车。
9. D 提示:polite 有礼貌的;patient 耐心的;brave 勇敢的;confident 自信的。句意:每次尝试后,莉莉都变得更加自信、平衡力更好,直到有一天,她在没有任何帮助的情况下独自骑行。
10. B 提示:skill 技能;lesson 经验,教训;secret 秘密;importance 重要性。句意:现在,每当莉莉骑着索尼时,她都会想起她得到的经验——坚持不懈总是有回报的。

#### Reading( I )

- 一、1. high-tech 2. lead 3. pioneers

4. wealth 5. technologies  
6. innovation 7. greenways  
8. industry 9. move 10. very

- 二、1. has attracted 2. Has; risen  
3. chances 4. to become; cultural  
5. encouraging; to study 6. success  
7. made; farming 8. have found  
9. has won 10. well

三、1. B 提示:第一空用形容词 key,意为“关键的”;第二空表示“……的关键”,用 the key to...。

2. A 提示:at the heart of 意为“在……的核心”。  
3. D 提示:句意:当心!你的粗心将会导致任务失败。  
4. B 提示:第一句是现在完成时的反意疑问句,前肯后否,因此第一空填 hasn't;结合后文“*There is a new high-speed railway station and Hohai University now.*”可知,金坛变化很大。此处作肯定回答,因此是 Yes, it has。  
5. D 提示:句意:——你觉得最热门的人工智能模型深度求索怎么样?——太神奇了!这是我使用过的最先进的人工智能系统。

- 四、1. is to develop this city into a top high-tech city  
2. has risen to become an important centre for education and research; home to many top universities and laboratories  
3. leading the move; high-quality products  
4. with a wealth of cultural facilities and/as well as many excellent cultural activities  
5. lies at the heart of  
6. makes a living by; world-famous city

五、【语篇导读】迈克为完成历史课关于交通的课题,就桑德森女士年轻时和现在的出行方式进行了采访。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“*As part of my history project on transport*”可知,迈

克采访桑德森女士是为了完成他的历史课题。

2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据 Question 3 下“*The trip took much longer than it would take by car today*”和 Question 4 下“*It is fast.*”可知,桑德森女士认为现在去某些地方比以前更快。  
3. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,迈克的历史课题主要是关于交通方式的变化。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要探讨了生活中的变化有哪些、为什么应对变化很困难以及这些变化是否对我们有好处。

1. F 2. G 3. E 4. B 5. D

### Reading( II )

- 一、1. awards 2. key 3. world-famous  
4. citizens 5. creativity 6. industry  
7. lead 8. public 9. electric  
10. excellent

- 二、1. educational 2. planner; plan  
3. have taken 4. creativity 5. led  
6. pioneering; pioneers 7. living  
8. certain; certainly  
9. has developed; development  
10. north/northern; southern

三、1. A 提示:since 表示“自……以来”,常与完成时态连用。句意:——惠山泥人闻名多久了?——400年前就闻名了。

2. B 提示:how soon 多久以后;how long 多久;how often 多久一次;how far 多远。句意:——王先生,您在杭州住了多久了?——自从我在浙江理工大学学习以来。

3. B 提示:development 发展;innovation 创新;reform 改革;wealth 财富。句意:如果我们想要有竞争力,就需要鼓励工业创新。

4. D 提示:the lack of 后需加名词。句意:编辑们拒绝接受他的文章,因为他的想法缺少创意。

5. B 提示:句意:——你介意给我展示如何回

到上一页吗?——当然不。只需点击页面底部的“返回”键即可。

- 四、1. leads/led our team to success/victory  
2. active in its drive to become the cultural centre  
3. won an award from; for being a role model in encouraging  
4. produce less air pollution and make little noise  
5. the late 1980s; has developed at an amazing speed  
6. pioneering spirit and creativity; the key to the factory's success

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了钟楼守护者彭德尔姆和他的学徒奥利弗利用钟楼的特性帮助人们找到希望和方向的故事。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“The clock tower was known for its perfect timekeeping”可知,钟楼以精准的计时闻名。
2. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“Mr Pendulum and Oliver let her see a piece of her past, where she had faced challenges but had also experienced moments of joy and growth. They then showed her a possible future, where she could achieve her dreams and find happiness.”可知,彭德尔姆先生和奥利弗让她看到了自己的一段过去,那时她面临过挑战,但也经历过快乐和成长的时刻。然后,他们向她展示了一个可能的未来,在那里她可以实现自己的梦想,找到幸福。结合选项可知,彭德尔姆和奥利弗通过给她展示生活的瞬间帮助她。
3. A 提示:推理判断题。根据第二段中“Oliver was excited but also nervous, knowing that keeping time was a responsibility of great importance.”和最后一段中“Years later, Oliver became a smart timekeeper”再结合选项可推断,奥利弗有责任心且明智。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了一家科技公司在

原有机器人的基础上改进设计,推出了G1仿生机器人。它通过高科技工具和内置AI解决了人形机器人在崎岖路面上难以行走的问题。

1. improved 2. past 3. move 4. fall  
5. However 6. manage 7. Additionally  
8. types 9. same 10. speed

### Grammar

- 一、1. recently 2. already 3. yet  
4. reporters' 5. transport 6. line

二、1. They haven't read the book yet.  
Have they read the book yet?  
Yes, they have./No, they haven't.

2. How long have  
3. Dad has just come home from work.  
4. We have lived in Yangzhou since 10 years ago.  
5. didn't use to/used not to  
6. has worked to improve; for 20 years  
7. Where have you never visited?  
8. have taken place

三、1. B 提示:根据问句中“I can't see it anywhere.”可知,问话人强调put对现在所产生的影响,故问句中put用现在完成时。答话人用put表示之前做过的动作,故答句中put用一般过去时。

2. B 提示:根据语境可知,“已经花光钱”对现在造成的影响是“无法打车”,这里强调过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响,用现在完成时。

3. C 提示:句意:——他上学很少迟到,不是吗?——是的,他是个很努力的学生。反意疑问句遵循“前肯后否,前否后肯”的原则,且其回答和问句中句子的时态一致。

4. C 提示:根据句首的时间状语“Over the past three years”可知,空格处应用现在完成时。

5. B

四、1. turned part of the town centre into a new park

2. thanks to excellent public transport
3. did you fall in love with
4. have worked; recently
5. has already read; twice
6. has repaired over ten bicycles since

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国 30 年间的变化。

1. came 2. surprised 3. were
4. didn't have 5. pollution 6. However
7. have improved 8. a 9. longest
10. has become

六、【语篇导读】一位来自越南的大学生在 中国云南学习期间,通过观察和学习中国的茶文化,发现了中越茶文化的差异。她认为品茶就像品味生活,既有苦涩又有甘甜。

1. She is a student from Vietnam.
2. Because of her strong interest in Chinese history and culture.
3. For more than 3,000 years.
4. In nice tea shops.
5. She hopes her life is like tea, after the bitter comes the sweet.

### Integration

- 一、1. stepped 2. wider 3. recent  
4. Villagers 5. row 6. guest 7. theme  
8. opinions 9. common  
10. Tourism; hopeful

- 二、1. has got 2. have grown  
3. hope; hopeful 4. tourism  
5. creativity 6. forgotten 7. recently  
8. broken 9. to make

- 三、1. B 提示:in one's opinion 表示“依某人的观点”。  
2. D 提示:until 直到;if 如果;before 在……之前;since 自从。句意:自从春节联欢晚会将

无锡的美丽展示给全世界后,无锡一直很受 欢迎。

3. A 提示:used to do sth 曾经做某事;be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事。句意:过去,人们常常认为 AI 只存在于科幻电影中。但是现在,我们已经习惯在很多方面使用它,比如回答问题和制作图片。  
4. A 提示:根据“In the past ten years”可知空处应用现在完成时。  
5. A 提示:句意:——艾米,感谢你倾听我的问题并给我建议。——不客气。这就是朋友的作用。

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国自改革开放以来发生了很大变化。

1. Thanks to 2. used to 3. taken place
4. electric 5. step by step 6. Since
7. as well as 8. leading

五、1. step onto the wide and clean roads of your hometown; feel proud  
2. Thanks to the government's support; have improved a lot in recent years  
3. are better than before; feel hopeful about the future  
4. staying at the guest house; enjoying the peace and quiet

5. have made people's lives much easier
6. Moreover; it's very common
7. bring knowledge and skills to help
8. In the past; rows of old houses

六、【语篇导读】本文阐述了成长型思维和固定型思维的区别,鼓励人们培养成长型思维。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Does life sometimes seem...?”和“How many times do you find yourself saying...?”可知,文章通过提问的方式引入话题。  
2. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“They

aren't worried by not getting things right the first time and are happy to keep trying till they do.”可知,成长型思维的特点是持续尝试直至成功。结合四个选项可知,戴维比赛失败后仍保持自信且不断尝试,符合成长型思维的特点。

3. D 提示:推理判断题。所给句子提到了成长型思维和固定型思维,这两种思维分别出现在第四段和第五段。故这句话适合放在第五段结尾,即④处。
4. A 提示:主旨大意题。全文通过“yet”和两种思维方式的对比,呼吁读者培养成长型思维。因此本文的中心思想是倡导积极的思维方式。

七、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,探讨了人们为何会遗忘以及遗忘的好处。

1. facts
2. part
3. reasons
4. similar
5. fail
6. unimportant
7. trouble/problem(s)/difficulties/difficulty
8. hidden
9. As time goes by, we may forget lots of things, but forgetting makes it possible for us to learn new things.

八、【语篇导读】作者曾经认为自己非常了解父亲,但与父母同住一段时间后发现父亲还有很多自己不知道的技能。

1. Useful skills like how to drive a car and simple car care.
2. Because her husband and the internet could help with household problems and she no longer needed her father's help so much.
3. The writer may ask, “Dad, what other skills did you learn in your youth that I don't know about?”, because she realized she didn't know everything

about her father. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

### My changes

In the past, I often spent a lot of time playing computer games. I didn't like reading at all. I didn't know what kind of books to read, either.

But now I have changed a lot. I love travelling. I have been to many places of interest, such as Hong Kong Disneyland and Sydney Opera House. I also like reading. I think reading is an important part of my life. So I spend more than seven hours a week reading different types of books. I am interested in history books, but I like novels best.

I hope more and more students love travelling and reading. Travelling can help us understand the world and enjoy the beauty of nature. And reading can not only make us get knowledge but also open up a new world to us. Good books are good friends.

### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文通过刹车的例子告诉我们生活中那些看似阻碍我们的力量其实在帮助我们更快地前进。

1. D 提示:improve 提高;keep 保持;change 改变;stop 停止。句意:一位学生站起来回答:“老师,是为了让汽车停下。”
2. C 提示:time 时间;direction 方向;speed 速度;condition 情况。句意:另一位学生说:“是为了减慢汽车的速度。”
3. B 提示:all 所有;none 没有一个;some 一些;both 两者都。句意:然而,没有一个答案和老师的一样。
4. D 提示:slow 慢;fast 快;slower 更慢;faster

更快。句意:但是在我看来,汽车里的刹车让我们能更快地开车。

5. A 提示:because 因为;until 直到;if 如果;when 当……时。句意:听到这番话,全班都沉默了,因为没人想到这个答案。
6. C 提示:begin 开始;decide 决定;seem 似乎;pick 挑选。句意:与此同时,生活中也存在许多类似的“刹车”,这些“刹车”似乎在阻止我们。
7. A 提示:advice 建议;present 礼物;habit 习惯;discussion 讨论。句意:他们的问题或建议可能被视为阻碍我们前进的“刹车”。
8. B 提示:句意:有时候,我们必须停下来,这样我们才能做得更好。have to 意为“不得不”。
9. C 提示:from 从;with 有;without 没有;on 在……之上。句意:没有这些“刹车”,我们可能会迷失方向或陷入危险。
10. B 提示:not... but... 意为“不是……而是……”。句意:所以我们需要明白,生活中的“刹车”不是在拖我们后腿,而是让我们比以前更快地前进。

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了在了一项美国的调查中,有大约 600 位青少年对未来的学校生活进行了想象,其中包括交通方式、教学方式和学习方式。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“The rest believe they will use jet packs and hover boards as everyday transport.”可知,其余的青少年认为喷气背包和悬浮滑板将成为日常交通工具。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“most believe there will still be schools to go to, but that technology will play a more and more important role in learning”可知,大多数青少年认为未来学校仍会存在,但科技将在学习中扮演越来越重要的角色。
3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“37 percent imagine them to be robots”及第五段中

“More than half believe hover boarding will be popular”可知,作者通过使用调查数据和具体例子来支持青少年对未来学校的设想。

4. A 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了美国青少年对未来学校的设想。

三、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了近年来中国的快速发展令澳大利亚留学生莉莉感到惊叹,她计划毕业后在中国工作。

1. eastern 2. since 3. Great changes  
4. continue 5. trade

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了海门近年来发生的巨大变化,包括生活条件、交通、环境和居民素质。

1. have taken 2. live 3. southern  
4. on 5. themselves 6. dropped  
7. factories 8. carelessly 9. to help  
10. more meaningful

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了在泰国南部的一个小渔村,班宜足球俱乐部的一些男孩是如何从村里走向全国,并且使球队成为全国最好的青少年足球队之一的。

1. In the middle of the sea.  
2. Seven. /Seven times.  
3. In 1986.  
4. Old fishing boats and pieces of wood.  
5. By studying hard and receiving training.  
(言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

### My change in learning English

Two years ago, English was my nightmare. I dared not answer questions because I was afraid of mistakes.

Everything changed when my teacher said, “Mistakes are steps to success.” Since then, I have listened to English songs while jogging and read two graded readers

every month. I also set up a “Friday-English-only” lunch with my deskmate. After one semester, my score rose from 65 to 88.

The experience tells me that courage plus daily practice can turn the hardest subject into the easiest. I will keep going and welcome bigger challenges.

## Unit 2 Amazing China

### Welcome to the unit

一、1. Watercolour 2. prefer 3. scare  
4. ride 5. attractions 6. penguin

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了不同人喜欢不同的旅游景点。

1. According to 2. attractions 3. rides  
4. prefer 5. scaring 6. relax

三、1. C 提示: go to 去, 表示习惯性动作; have been in 在某地待了多久; have gone to 去了某地, 还没回来; have been to 去了某地, 已经回来。答句句意: 她去深圳参加了会议了, 一周后会回来。

2. C 提示: look at 看; look for 寻找; look like 看起来像; look up 抬头看; 查阅。句意: 月光下平静的湖面看起来像一个漂亮的镜子。

3. C 4. A

四、1. look very beautiful  
2. According to the local guide  
3. looks like a watercolour painting  
4. prefer taking photos

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了如今在中国, 越来越多的人选择带宠物旅行, 相关服务随之出现。尽管宠物旅游仍处于起步阶段且面临挑战, 但前景可期。

1. B 提示: place 地方; buddy 伙伴; guide 向导; tool 工具。句意: 但现在, 很多人正选择新的旅行伙伴——他们的宠物。

2. C 提示: more 更多的; other 其他的; such 这样的; another 另一个。句意: 曾庆斌就是这样一个人。

3. A 提示: freely 自由地; carefully 仔细地; slowly 缓慢地; excitedly 兴奋地。句意: “我一直梦想着让它们在辽阔的草原上自由奔跑。”曾说。

4. C 提示: cheap 便宜的; boring 无聊的; popular 流行的; lonely 孤独的。句意: 随着宠物旅行在中国越来越流行, 相关服务也应运而生。

5. D 提示: change 改变; show 展示; lead 带领; include 包含。句意: 每次旅行通常包含 2 至 5 名特殊向导, 为多达 30 位宠物主人及其狗狗提供服务。

6. C 提示: time 时间; price 价格; safety 安全; temperature 温度。句意: “安全是最重要的, 所有向导都接受过培训, 能应对山区的各种危险情况。”张说。

7. D 提示: sell 售卖; follow 跟随; find 找到; provide 提供。句意: 旅行前, 张的团队会让宠物主人填写一份关于狗狗的表格, 以提供更好的服务。

8. B 提示: coach 长途汽车; flight 航班; train 火车; ship 轮船。句意: 6 月 14 日, 中国首班允许人们携带宠物的出境包机搭载 60 名游客和 18 只宠物狗前往泰国后, 降落在上海浦东国际机场。

9. A 提示: face 面临; accept 接受; search 寻找; finish 完成。句意: “尽管宠物旅游仍处于起步阶段, 面临诸多挑战, 但它正成为旅游业中极具潜力的一部分。”专家表示。

10. B 提示: fewer 更少的; more 更多的; closer 更近的; harder 更难的。句意: 曾期待未来能有更多适合他的狗狗的旅行选择。

### Reading ( I )

一、1. explore 2. best-protected  
3. must-see 4. universities 5. rich

6. historic 7. body 8. abroad

二、1. Learning 2. choice 3. attractions

4. culture 5. longest 6. central

7. known 8. finest

三、1. A 提示:country 为可数名词,且 European 以辅音音素开头,因此第一空用 a;形容词最高级前需加 the,因此第二空用 the。

2. C 提示:have gone to 去了某地,未返回;have been to 去过某地,已返回;have been in 在某地待了多久;join in 参加。句意:——你哥哥在哪里?这周的篮球训练我都没见到他。——他已经在北京的机器人营地待了两天了,要到周日才回来。

3. B 提示:victory 胜利;choice 选择;achievement 成就;product 产品。句意:这是你(们)的选择——你(们)可以去上海,也可以留在这里。

4. A 提示:admire 钦佩;encourage 鼓励;surprise 使惊讶;influence 影响。句意:许多像钱学森、孙家栋这样的中国航天科学家非常伟大,我十分钦佩他们。

5. A 提示:句意:——你介意我邀请一些其他朋友来参加我们五一节的野餐吗?——根本不介意。我迫不及待想见到他们。

四、1. rests in the heart of the forest

2. rich in history and culture

3. the fantastic mountain view

4. used to be the seat of power

5. a must-see

6. has been well known for

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了亲子互动场所“顶级探索空间(TDS)”,包括其可供家长和孩子参与的活动、需遵守的规则、开放时间 & 票价等信息。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“exploring the secrets of space”可知,游客可以探索太空的秘密。

2. B 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“One ticket covers one adult and one child. Please buy one more ticket for another adult or

child.”可知,一张票适用于一个大人和一个小孩。如果还有一个大人或小孩同行,需要另外买一张票。由此推断,和父母一起去 TDS 需要买两张票。

3. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“All these activities need close parent-child cooperation. It is what we value most.”可知,TDS 最重视亲子合作。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了“野外觅食”这一活动,并就这一活动给出了相关建议。

1. B 2. F 3. E 4. C 5. D

## Reading( II )

一、1. Exploring 2. central 3. lovers

4. admire 5. soldiers 6. choice

7. birthplace 8. bank

二、1. on the bank of 2. used to be

3. millions of 4. make your way to

5. has been known for

6. home and abroad 7. the perfect choice

8. with a history of 9. are proud of

三、1. D

2. C 提示:went to 去了,一般过去时;have gone to 已去某地,未归来;have been in 已在某地待了一段时间;have been to 去过某地,已返回。句意:——克拉克先生在那儿吗?我需要和他谈谈。——抱歉,他已经去上海出差三天了。

3. C 提示:be used to do sth 被用来做某事;used to do sth 曾经做某事;be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事。句意:——吴先生,你怎么去上班呢?——嗯,我过去开车去上班,但现在我习惯步行去上班了。

4. D 提示:句意:谢莉今天将是我们的向导,因为她是唯一一个之前去过澳大利亚的人。

5. B

四、1. is one of the ancient capitals of China, with a history of over three thousand years

2. has been a popular tourist attraction
3. make our way to the best-preserved
4. the subject for many painters and photographers
5. Taking a boat trip; a real treat for travellers

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了数字技术在农村的发展及应用情况。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“... AI machines help local farmers know when and how to fertilize and kill pests. In this way, they make farmers work more easily with less time and energy.”可知,人工智能机器让农民知道什么时候以及如何施肥和除虫,减少了农民务农所需的时间和精力。
2. A 提示:篇章结构题。文章第一段总述了数字技术对农村发展帮助颇多;第二、三、四段分别介绍了数字技术在务农、电子商务和旅游方面的作用。
3. A 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了数字技术使农民们过上了更轻松、更幸福的生活,因此A项“更好的乡村生活”最适合作本文的标题。

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了四个实用的网站。

1. choice 2. find 3. what 4. help
5. languages 6. hear 7. tell
8. around 9. called 10. watching

### Grammar

- 一、1. mix 2. until 3. married
4. artworks 5. business 6. messages
7. anywhere 8. experiences
- 二、1. have; been 2. have gone to
3. have gone to 4. has been in
5. have been in
- 三、1. since 2. since 3. for 4. for
5. since

四、1. B 提示:句意:——我很久没见到杰克了。据说他去四川省出差了。——是的。而且他在成都已经待了大约一个月了。

2. B 提示:when 用于提问时间点;how long 用于提问时间段。leave 是瞬间动词,不能与时间段连用;be away 是延续性动词短语,可与时间段连用。

3. A 提示:根据“for a while”可知,此处应用现在完成时,且应用延续性动词。

4. D 提示:句意:——那边的女孩是谁呀?她是你姐姐吗?——不是,不可能是她。她去北京参加学校旅行了。

五、1. can't wait to share

2. have gone to; will be back next week

3. has been a member of

4. has had a rich collection of artworks; for art lovers

5. a wonderful mix of

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了马拉松配速员对参赛者的帮助。

1. runners

2. has been 提示:根据“So far”可知应用现在完成时。

3. leads 4. reasons 5. first

6. slower 提示:此处用比较级与后半句的faster呼应。

7. to pick 8. going

9. following 提示:by 是介词,后接动名词。

10. correctly

七、【语篇导读】本文主要讨论了电动滑板车作为新兴交通方式在伦敦等城市的普及、它们引发的安全问题、对交通规则的挑战,以及政府对这些问题的态度和正在进行的法律审查。

1. Seven.

2. Because it's a cheap and easy way of transport.

3. They will fine them up to £ 300 and take

away six points on their driving licence.

4. Safety.
5. It's convenient. / It's interesting. / It's dangerous. (言之有理即可)

### Integration

- 一、1. classical 2. heroes 3. period  
4. struggles 5. twice 6. energy  
7. fantastic

- 二、1. natural 2. has had 3. finishes  
4. attractions 5. unusual 6. choice  
7. business 8. collection 9. has been  
10. married

三、1. B 提示:句意:王老师从上海大学毕业后,就一直在我们学校教英语。

2. B 提示:have been to 曾经去过某地,现已返回;have gone to 已经去了某地,还未返回;have been in 已经在某地待了多久。句意:——你的父亲在哪里?——他去了澳大利亚,在悉尼待了两周了。

3. D 提示:句意:——你表弟是什么时候离开他的家乡的?——他离开将近3年了。leave 离开,短暂性动词,不能和时间段连用;be away 离开,延续性动词短语,可以和时间段连用。

4. D 提示:finish 和 begin 都是短暂性动词,不能和时间段连用,故排除选项 A 和 B;根据 "It's too late... And the result is 1-0. China won!" 可知,比赛已经结束了,因此空处应填 has been over。

四、【语篇导读】本文是杰克和埃米莉有关周末游玩阅江楼的对话。

1. amazing 2. expected
3. in modern times 4. traditional
5. take any photos

五、1. show off the beauty of natural landscapes  
2. No matter how busy he is; is on business  
3. China's high-speed train is famous; both at home and abroad; Moreover; safe

and comfortable

4. has been famous for Chinese gardens since the early eighteenth century
5. He didn't realize his mistakes until I told him (about them) yesterday.

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了海南热带雨林国家公园。

1. A 提示:段落大意题。通读第三段可知,该段主要是对海南长臂猿的介绍。

2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中 "The park is the only home of the world's most endangered primate—the Hainan gibbon." 可知,海南长臂猿是一种只能在海南找到的物种。

3. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第四段中 "But in Hainan, Cycas hainanensis plants over 10 years old blossom and have fruit almost every year, thanks to the warm and wet weather." 可知,海南苏铁在温暖潮湿的环境下生长得更好。

4. C 提示:观点态度题。根据第三段中 "The number of Hainan gibbons has become larger from fewer than 10 in the 1980s to 36 in 2022. This shows China's achievements in environmental protection." 可知,作者认为中国在保护热带雨林方面做得很好。

七、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了体验式旅行的概念及其好处。

1. local 2. understanding 3. knowledge
4. possible 5. friendships
6. share 7. alone

8. Xuanwu Lake(言之有理即可)

9. Take a boat ride on Xuanwu Lake and learn about the history of the lake from a local guide. (言之有理即可)

10. Visit a traditional tea house and participate in a tea ceremony with the locals. (言之有理即可)

八、【语篇导读】本文围绕作者的爱好——旅行展开,阐述了旅行的意义,描述了旅行

过程中的所见所闻所感,最后表明旅行带来的收获。

1. It is like opening a new book.
2. A place with/having mountains and beaches.
3. He/She was/felt excited.
4. Seeing new places.
5. Yes, I do. Because it gives me a new way to learn about the world. (言之有理即可)

#### 九、One possible version:

Travelling ten thousand miles is as good as reading ten thousand books. I love travelling very much.

Last autumn, my family took me to Nanjing, a place full of history. I am interested in old stories, so we visited the Presidential Palace and the Ming Tomb Scenic Area. The guides told us many historical events, and I learned a lot. This tour helped me know more about the history of this ancient city.

I think it's important to go out and experience different cultures. It was truly a wonderful and meaningful journey!

#### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文讲述了一位旅行者遭遇沙尘暴后仅靠手中的一颗梨走出困境的故事。

1. C 提示:badly 糟糕地;quickly 快速地;well 好地;happily 开心地。句意:二十多天过去了,旅程进展顺利。
2. B 提示:always 总是;never 从不;often 经常;almost 几乎。句意:但沙漠对旅行者从不友好。
3. B 提示:begin 开始;stop 停止;happen 发生;

continue 继续。句意:大约十分钟后,沙尘暴停了。

4. C 提示:competition 比赛;community 社区;situation 情况,境地;station 车站。句意:那一刻,他发现自己陷入了绝望的境地。
5. C 提示:as usual 像往常一样;at a time 一次;at least 至少;as well 也。句意:我至少还有一颗梨。
6. B 提示:hopeless 绝望的;endless 无边无际的;colourful 多彩的;beautiful 美丽的。句意:时间很快过去,但沙漠看起来仍然无边无际。
7. D 提示:until 直到;but 但是;and 和;or 否则。句意:旅行者知道他必须保持冷静,否则他会失去最后的希望。
8. A 提示:look at 看;look after 照顾;look for 寻找;look through 浏览。句意:每次他快要失去希望时,他就强迫自己看手中的梨。
9. B 提示:raise 举起;wave 挥舞;pull 拉;shake 摇晃。句意:……他疯狂地向村庄挥舞着手臂。
10. B 提示:hopeful 有希望的;relaxed 放松的;worried 担心的;nervous 紧张的。句意:他感到完全放松了……

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了一些可以度假的英国美丽乡村。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第五段中“This area is really perfect for hiking”可知,戈灵是徒步旅行的理想场所。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第八段中“charming local shops selling things like handmade pottery and homemade candy”可知,波尔佩罗的商店出售手工陶器和自制糖果。
3. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“The village offers visitors a stream with ducks, many charming buildings, two pubs, a tearoom, as well as a 12th-century church.”可知,谢尔村为游客提供了两个酒馆、一个茶馆以及12世纪的教堂。因此喜欢喝茶和拍教堂照片的阿曼达可能选择去谢尔村度过周末。

4. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“The river is peaceful to watch”、第四段中“The village offers visitors a stream with ducks”、第五段中“Goring is located on the River Thames in the southern part of Oxfordshire.”、第七段“Who else loves little seaside villages with little pubs, fishing boats and seagulls floating along the rocky coast?”及第十段中“The beautiful rural landscape is watered by the River Thames”可知,在这些村庄人们都可以看到水。

5. D 提示:推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了几个可以度假的英国美丽乡村,因此我们可以在旅游网站上读到这篇文章。

三、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了水在中国文明中扮演着至关重要的角色。

1. life 2. river 3. began 4. However  
5. important 6. strong 7. changing  
8. example 9. environment 10. As

四、【语篇导读】本文讲述了作者在韦斯特伍德国家公园拍摄到两只小熊嬉戏的经历。

1. for 2. places 3. shiny 4. happily  
5. other's 6. the 7. to catch 8. heard  
9. and 10. me

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了敦煌研究院名誉院长樊锦诗的生平事迹和杰出贡献。

1. It was a poor village and life there was really hard.  
2. By giving people a new way to see the caves without destroying them.  
3. Yes, I know Marie Curie. She is great because she made important discoveries in radioactivity and won two Nobel Prizes for her work. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

I would like to recommend Suzhou, a beautiful city in China.

Located in Jiangsu Province, the eastern

part of China, Suzhou is well-known for its silk and classical gardens, which are the perfect combination of traditional Chinese architecture and natural beauty. Other attractions like Tiger Hill are also worth visiting. As for food, Suzhou's local dishes, like Squirrel-Shaped Mandarin Fish, are very delicious.

I once went to Suzhou during the National Day holiday. I visited the beautiful gardens and walked along the paths. The scenery was so amazing that I felt like I was in a fairy-tale world. And I also tried some delicious local food.

If you plan to visit Suzhou, here are some tips. You'd better visit the gardens in the early morning or late afternoon when there are fewer tourists. Also, be sure to take a boat ride. Suzhou is really a city full of charm and worth a visit.

### Unit 3 The world at one click

#### Welcome to the unit

一、1. attractions 2. convenient  
3. information 4. visiting 5. Pyramids

二、1. attractive 2. most popular 3. guides  
4. convenience 5. introduction  
6. interesting

三、1. B 提示:句意:——你能帮我解这道数学题吗?它似乎有点棘手。——当然!我刚才在课堂上学习了如何解决它。

2. B 3. B

4. A 提示:convenient 方便的,便捷的;difficult 困难的;expensive 昂贵的;heavy 沉重的。句意:在网上买票非常方便。你只需要点击几次,然后付钱。

5. A 提示: no way 不可能吧; no problem 没问题; no idea 不知道; no worry 别担心。句意: ——我们的老师刚刚宣布整个假期都没有作业! ——什么? 不可能吧! 这是我这一整周听到的最好的消息!

- 四、1. free online tour; explore its collections online  
2. Online tour guides; explore  
3. one click away  
4. have a try

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了互联网改变了人们的旅行规划方式。

1. A 提示: online 在网上; abroad 在国外; offline 线下; shopping 购物。句意: 如今,大多数通过上网来开始(制定)他们的旅行计划。
2. B 提示: game 游戏; information 信息; friend 朋友; food 食物。句意: ……他们使用互联网来查找信息并比较选项。
3. B 提示: one click away 表示“一键之隔”。
4. A 提示: easily 容易地; quickly 快速地; slowly 缓慢地; hardly 几乎不。句意: ……旅行者无论身在何处都能轻易地上网。
5. A 提示: review 评论; movie 电影; number 数字; sign 标志。句意: 这些工具帮助他们探索新地方, 阅读其他游客的评论……
6. A 提示: website 网站; park 公园; store 商店; school 学校。句意: 你几乎可以在网上任何地方找到旅游信息——社交媒体网站、搜索引擎、旅行博客和其他网站都提供有用的提示和建议。
7. A 提示: because 因为; but 但是; so 所以; although 尽管。句意: 这些在线工具非常有用, 因为它们让游客轻松分享经历和了解新地方。
8. A 提示: change 改变; problem 问题; holiday 假期; mistake 错误。句意: 由于这些技术上的变革, 人们现在可以……
9. A 提示: booking 预订; meal 餐食; call 通话;

mistake 错误。句意: ……最终完成他们的预订——全部在网上。

10. A 提示: hotel 酒店; factory 工厂; school 学校; farm 农场。句意: 互联网不仅使旅行更加方便, 还帮助全球旅游业和酒店业迅速发展。

### Reading( I )

- 一、1. live 2. bridge 3. coast 4. doubt  
5. culture 6. midnight

- 二、1. slices 2. truly 3. tourists  
4. amazing 5. websites 6. bridges  
7. count 8. bands

三、1. A 提示: second to none 表示“无人能及”。句意: 利物浦的音乐场景无人能及, 每晚都有现场演出。

2. B 提示: have been to 表示“曾经去过某地, 现已返回”。根据“twice”可知应用 has been to。

3. A 提示: take in 在此处意为“体验, 感受”。问句句意: 体验当地文化的最好方式是什么?

4. C 提示: 由“since 1907”可知, 动作从过去持续到现在, 应用现在完成时。

5. D 提示: since 表示“自从”, 引导时间状语从句时, 从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时, 主句中的谓语动词用现在完成时。

6. C 提示: whether... or not 意为“是否”, 是固定句型, 引导让步状语从句。

- 四、1. second to none  
2. Visiting this museum is a must  
3. As for the number of parks in our city  
4. a bit of everything  
5. get together to count down  
6. There is no doubt

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了世界上最冷的四个国家。

1. B 提示: 推理判断题。根据第二段中“During the summer, there can be as much as 22 hours of sunlight and during the winter, as

little as 3 hours.”可知,在夏季,格陵兰岛的日照时间可达22小时,所以白天的时间很长。

2. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“... but the moist air is the advantage for the growth of plants.”可知,在冰岛,潮湿的空气有利于植物生长。
3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Russian winters have saved the country from being invaded many times by stopping enemy armies who looked down upon the coldness of Russia.”可知,俄罗斯的冬天曾多次阻止敌军入侵,即寒冷的天气曾经保护过俄罗斯。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了人工智能(AI)给我们的生活带来的便利。

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. F

## Reading( II )

一、1. Guard 2. nightlife 3. excitement

4. doubt 5. count 6. must

二、1. a must 2. full of excitement

3. the home of 4. waiting for

5. a bit of everything 6. count down

7. nightlife 8. pop band

9. without doubt 10. is close to

三、1. B 提示:根据“outside Buckingham Palace”和“wear red uniforms”可知,这里指的是卫兵。

2. B 提示:by the time 引导的时间状语从句用一般过去时。

3. C 提示:a must 意为“必须做的事”。

4. A 提示:根据下文“I came back yesterday.”可知,“我”昨天回来了,因此空处用一般过去时。

5. B 提示:write down 写下;count down 倒计时;warm up 热身;heat up 加热。句意:——沙拉,从五倒数到一,我就躲起来。——好的。我们开始吧! 五、四、三、二、一……准备好了没,我来了!

四、1. are planning a trip

2. experience local culture; a good choice

3. the beauty of my hometown park is second to none

4. Walk through this old street; get a real taste of the local food

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文,介绍了英国城市利物浦。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Liverpool is a vibrant port city in northwest England, sitting on the banks of the River Mersey.”可知答案。

2. C 提示:语意推断题。通读第二段可知,该段介绍了足球在利物浦极其重要的地位。由此推断,the heart of football 意为“足球的核心”,与选项C意思相近。

3. C 提示:推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了利物浦的足球、音乐、历史、建筑、文化以及娱乐。由此推断,游客可以在利物浦体验其足球及音乐文化,探索其历史、建筑及购物。

4. D 提示:细节理解题。根据The World Capital of Pop Music 下“You can visit the Albert Dock area, explore ‘The Beatles Story’ museum, or take a ride on the famous Magical Mystery Tour bus.”可知,在阿尔伯特码头可以探索披头士故事展览馆。

5. B 提示:主旨大意题。全文从多个角度介绍了利物浦的旅游资源与魅力,旨在吸引和鼓励人们到利物浦旅游。

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了豆包如何通过互动活动使英语学习过程更加轻松有趣,并建议我们结合真实场景使用语言以获得最佳学习效果。

1. patient/positive 2. Recently 3. chat

4. provide 5. creativity 6. excitement

7. However 8. possible 9. click

10. trip

## Grammar

一、1. digital 2. teenager 3. sign

4. training 5. list 6. book

二、【语篇导读】文中米莉和西蒙谈论了自己已经参加及即将参加的志愿者活动。

1. Have; taken 2. organized  
3. have just finished 4. have done  
5. called 6. asked  
7. have already signed  
8. haven't worked

三、1. D 提示:根据“since”可知,句子时态应用现在完成时,且要用延续性动词。

2. D 提示:根据“over the years”可知,句子时态应用现在完成时,且要用延续性动词。

3. D 提示:根据“it's too late”可知,比赛已经结束;根据“for half an hour”可知,句子要用延续性动词,be over是延续性动词短语。

4. C 提示:so far意为“迄今为止”,是现在完成时的标志词。

5. C 提示:句意:玛丽今晚不会见到她的父母,因为他们已经动身去北京了。

- 四、1. in person instead of sending it online  
2. are interested in; be sure to sign up  
3. prefer to; instead of booking expensive international flights  
4. plans to take some training courses; computer skills  
5. managed to fit; into the trip  
6. prefers to take his wallet; in cash

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了中国三个线上博物馆平台作为文化窗口的重要作用。

1. opened 2. has collected 3. appeared  
4. have enjoyed 5. has never travelled  
6. has already explored 7. developed  
8. have grown 9. has visited  
10. has just completed

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文,介绍了实地旅行与线上旅行两种探索世界的方式。

1. It means visiting places in person.  
2. They can use apps or websites to take virtual tours.  
3. Because she can visit museums after finishing homework and learn about the world when she is busy.  
4. To open their eyes and enjoy the journey of discovery.  
5. In-person travel requires visiting places in person, while online travel uses the internet.

### Integration

- 一、1. ongoing 2. article 3. closely  
4. communication 5. underwater  
6. proof 7. temples 8. introduction  
9. complete

- 二、1. French 2. treasures  
3. communication 4. articles  
5. completely 6. closely  
7. introductions 8. changes

三、1. B 提示:根据答句中“Have you started to miss her?”可知,母亲目前不在家。have gone to表示“已去某地(未归)”,符合语境。

2. B 提示:interview 采访;introduction 介绍;conversation 对话;conclusion 结论。答句句意:抱歉,我只知道一点。你可以阅读网站上的介绍。

3. A

4. D 提示:conclusion 结论;competition 竞争;condition 条件;communication 交流。句意:为了建立牢固的友谊,我们需要信任、诚实和交流。

5. C 提示:otherwise 否则;however 然而;moreover 此外;instead 相反。句意:气候变化是(产生)这种毒素的一个重要原因,此外,一些科学家认为洛杉矶的野火可能也起到了作用。

四、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了作者在贵州

进行的关于当地文化的研究及其在贵州的所见所闻。

1. ongoing
2. a window into
3. proof
4. a group of
5. to complete
6. ancient sites

五、1. trying local food can open a window into a new culture

2. not only art treasures from ancient China but also an important proof of the communication between different cultures
3. Thanks to the internet; can have a fantastic travel experience without leaving home
4. will tour a small island; lies in the middle of West Lake
5. You can fly from here to Canada in just a few clicks.

六、【语篇导读】本文阐述了海洋热浪给珊瑚带来的严重危害,介绍了珊瑚面对海洋热浪时的多种适应机制,并介绍了科学家为助力珊瑚应对海洋热浪所展开的一系列研究。

1. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“Corals usually provide nitrogen for algae, and in return they get carbon, which gives them energy.”可知,珊瑚为海藻提供氮,作为回报,海藻给珊瑚提供给予它们能量的碳,这表明珊瑚和海藻相互依靠。
2. A 提示:语意推断题。文章第二段第一句“In the early 1980s, a huge heat wave turned more than 90 percent of these corals a pale, lifeless white.”讲到了20世纪80年代初的热浪对珊瑚影响非常大,结合第二段倒数第二句“Heat waves warmed up the same Pacific waters in the late 1990s and again in 2015 - 2016, but scientists noticed that these heat waves didn't influence the reefs as badly as the first.”可知,20世纪90年代末和2015 - 2016

年的热浪对珊瑚的影响没有第一次大。由此推知,画线词 the first 指代的是“20世纪80年代初的热浪”。

3. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“But all these adaptations can protect themselves only to some degree.”可知,珊瑚所作出的这些适应都只能在一定程度上保护自己,意即它们不能完全适应热浪。
4. C 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“It will be really sad to see it dead. But that does drive you to want to use your skills and your love to help fight.”可知,看到珊瑚死亡让人很难过,但这的确会驱使人们用技能和热爱去帮助它们对抗热浪,由此推知我们应该尽最大努力拯救珊瑚。
5. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了热浪对珊瑚的影响、珊瑚对热浪的适应方式以及科学家为助力珊瑚应对热浪所展开的一系列研究。归纳可知,文章围绕珊瑚对抗热浪展开,因此“珊瑚反击”最适合作为文章的标题。

七、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了2025年的三大旅游趋势。

1. Reasons
2. hot
3. night
4. experience
5. Receive
6. fun
7. show
8. Going morning jogging in a scenic area./Enjoying the fresh air by the beach. (言之有理即可)
9. Yes, I think detour travel is a good way to travel. Because the less-famous places are not so crowded and we can have a more peaceful and unique travel experience. (言之有理即可)

八、【语篇导读】本文讨论了过度使用网络带来的“脑腐”现象,呼吁人们走出虚拟世界,体验真实生活中的自然之美。

1. Five and a half hours.
2. It refers to the negative effect of watching

too many low-value videos and memes that make thinking difficult.

3. Because just like eating your favourite snack, once you start, it's hard to stop.
4. People will have less real-life joy and miss the beauty and happiness of the real world.
5. Go out to breathe in fresh air, relax in the sunlight, enjoy nature, and listen to birdsong instead of staring at screens.

## 九、One possible version:

### My online tour of the British Museum

I learnt about the British Museum in my history lesson. I became very interested in ancient civilizations, so I decided to explore it online through its official website.

Located in London, it's famous for its collection of historical artifacts. Through the virtual tour, I saw amazing exhibits like the Rosetta Stone and Egyptian Mummies. I could zoom in to see details clearly and read interesting descriptions.

The experience was both educational and amazing. It felt almost like being there in person, and best of all, it was convenient!

### Assessment and Further study

#### 一、【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了留学生鲍里斯通过视频博客分享中国文化的故事。

1. C 提示: in fact 事实上; of course 当然; for example 例如; so far 迄今为止。句意: 例如, 在一个视频中, 鲍里斯分享了他是如何学习中文短语“东西”的。
2. D 提示: turn 转变; enter 进入; return 返回; translate 翻译。句意: 他把每个部分分开翻译

成“东西”。

3. A 提示: reason 原因; way 方式; subject 科目; suggestion 建议。句意: 并且他阐述了一个“东西”一词如何演变成“事物”之意的原因。
4. B 提示: modern 现代的; old 古老的; well-known 著名的; developed 发达的。句意: 他告诉人们, 中国古代城市的所有市场都是沿着一条从东到西的道路建立的。
5. A 提示: road 道路; building 建筑; bridge 桥梁; block 街区。句意见上题。
6. A 提示: video 视频; book 书籍; interview 采访; picture 图片。句意: 其他一些视频展示他朗读中文诗歌和表演功夫……
7. B 提示: sister 姐妹; follower 粉丝; classmate 同学; friend 朋友。句意: ……在他 40 000 名粉丝中很受欢迎。
8. C 提示: notice 注意; wonder 想知道; believe 相信; hope 希望。句意: 像许多外国人一样, 鲍里斯曾经相信所有中国人都会功夫……
9. D 提示: fail 失败; continue 继续; fall 落下; change 改变。句意: 但 2019 年来中国学习后, 他的观点改变了。
10. A 提示: 句意: ……但许多人对中国的印象仍停留在 20 世纪 70 年代。
11. B 提示: enjoy 享受; share 分享; forget 忘记; renew 更新。句意: 这就是我在 2019 年开始拍摄视频博客来分享中国文化的原因。
12. D 提示: interesting 有趣的; difficult 困难的; expensive 昂贵的; easy 容易的。句意: 但制作这些视频博客并不容易。
13. C 提示: novel 小说; story 故事; word 单词, 字; joke 笑话。句意: 我能理解并读出诗中的每个字。
14. B 提示: know 知道; touch 触动; understand 理解; tell 告诉。句意: 但在朗读时, 我需要用恰当的情感来触动读者。
15. A 提示: bridge 架起桥梁; 弥合; gather 聚集; repair 修理; pick 挑选。句意: 鲍里斯说

他想要继续弥合两种文化之间的差异。

二、【语篇导读】本文探讨了人工智能生成的文本与人类写的文本的区别,并提醒读者在互联网时代需谨慎辨别信息。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。通读第三段可知,该研究的目的是测试人们能否区分人工智能撰写的传记与人类撰写的传记。
2. C 提示:代词指代题。根据第三段中“ We told the participants that they were using a website where some people wrote their own biographies, and some people used AI to write theirs. Each participant rated 16 texts, half of which were AI-made. They then rated each text on a 5-point scale from ‘definitely AI’ to ‘definitely human’. The participants were largely unable to tell whether they were people-made or AI-made.”可知,they 指代前文提到的传记。
3. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“ When people saw a meaningless or repetitive text, they were more likely to say it came from AI. Truly, an AI text was more likely to have these qualities.”可知,人工智能生成的文本在词汇选择上更重复,D项正确。
4. C 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段可知,作者通过研究结果强调人工智能时代需谨慎辨别网络信息。
5. D 提示:推理判断题。结合研究结论(人们难以分辨人工智能生成的文本)及最后一段可推知,我们对待网络信息需保持谨慎。

三、【语篇导读】本文介绍了数字敦煌让人们足不出户就能欣赏这份千年瑰宝。

1. without 2. used 3. caves
4. artworks 5. guide 6. behind
7. through 8. protection 9. before
10. online

四、【语篇导读】本文讲述了一群中学生去乡村旅行的经历。他们通过帮助村民和参与农活收获了成长与感悟。

1. to see 2. from 3. peaceful
4. divided 5. but 6. carrying
7. his 8. carefully 9. a 10. kindness

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国针对青少年游戏玩家制定的规则及制定这些规则的原因。

1. From 8:00 to 9:00 on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and holiday evenings.
2. Real-name registration and face recognition.
3. Better sleep and improved school work.
4. Some teenagers use their parents' accounts or borrow other adults' IDs or game accounts.
5. Parents can talk with their children about healthy gaming habits and schools can offer fun after-school activities. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

### My online tour experience

Last month, I took a wonderful virtual tour of the Palace Museum in Beijing through its official website. It was my first online tour, and I found it both educational and exciting.

The Palace Museum, also known as the Forbidden City, is located in the centre of Beijing. Through the 360-degree virtual tour, I could explore different halls and courtyards just by clicking on the screen. It was like having a personal guide showing me around this amazing historical site. I was amazed by the magnificent architecture and the beautiful yellow roofs.

Although I couldn't touch the ancient walls, it was still a fantastic experience. The digital tour allowed me to learn about

Chinese history in an interesting way. I think online tours are especially helpful for students who cannot travel to these places in person. I hope to visit more places online and continue exploring the world from my home.

## Unit 4 A good read

### Welcome to the unit

一、1. read 2. novels 3. made-up

4. fiction 5. childhood

二、1. buying 2. writers' 3. flying

4. was translating 5. finishes

6. have read; will take

三、1. D 提示:根据“at the moment”可知,本句应用现在进行时;as well as 连接两个主语时,谓语句词的单复数应与 as well as 前的主语保持一致。

2. C 提示:check out(从图书馆等)借出;check up 检查。当动词短语由“动词+副词”构成,且宾语为代词时,代词需置于动词和副词之间。

3. A

4. B 提示:novels by sb 意为“某人写的小说”。

四、1. check out a novel every week

2. loves science books; a big fan of non-fiction

3. because I am reading a very interesting book at the moment

4. in the second person; explore the beauty of nature

五、【语篇导读】本文改编自《格列佛游记》,讲述了格列佛逃离小人国来到不来夫斯库,在国王的帮助下修好一只船后请辞返乡的故事。

1. C 提示:life 生活;time 时间;money 钱;energy

能量。句意:就连小人国的国王也想少给他一些食物以省钱。

2. C 提示:句意:我要离开,去不来夫斯库,正如我承诺的那样。be off to sp 表示“出发去某地”。

3. A 提示:这里指海在小人国和不来夫斯库之间。两者之间用 between。

4. A 提示:句意:你想待多久就待多久。

5. D 提示:take 带走;fall 掉落;swim 游泳;float 漂浮。句意:它上下颠倒地漂浮在水里。

6. B 提示:根据上文“Take some ships to help you.”和下文“With the ships pulling”可知,格列佛抓着每艘船上的绳索。

7. C 提示:fill 充满;shake 摇晃;push 推;carry 携带。句意:随着船只的拉动和格列佛的推动,船被安全地带到了岸边。

8. D 提示:make 制作;expect 期待;suppose 猜想;believe 相信。句意:但在我的家乡,没有人会相信我的故事。

9. D 提示:require 需要;refuse 拒绝;avoid 避免;allow 允许。根据下文“10 and a sheep.”可知,国王不允许他带人走。

10. D 提示:根据最后一句中“For a few gold coins and a couple of cows”可知,国王给了格列佛几头牛。

11. C 提示:句意:但是我理解你为什么必须走。

12. A 提示:forget 忘记;regret 后悔;force 强迫;obey 遵守。句意:我永远不会忘记你们所有人。

13. B 提示:in danger 处于危险中;in luck 幸运地;in fear 害怕地;in peace 和平地。根据下文“One sailor found him.”可知,他很幸运。

14. A 提示:pick up 捡起;搭载;give up 放弃;set up 建立;dress up 装扮。句意:船驶过来,载上了格列佛。

15. B 提示:award 奖品;present 礼物;victim 受

害者;reward 回报,奖励。根据下文“For a few gold coins and a couple of cows”可知,格列佛向船长展示了国王给他的礼物。

### Reading( I )

一、1. stomachs 2. continued 3. either

4. crashed 5. straight

二、1. happened 2. has fallen 3. to prepare

4. was tying 5. to use 6. saying

三、1. C 提示:fall behind 落后;fall ill 生病;fall over 摔倒;fall off 从……上掉下来。句意:——我听说在上周的马拉松比赛中,一名选手因为大风摔倒了。——是的,但他站了起来,最终完成了比赛。

2. D 提示:across 横穿;above 在……上方;around 在……周围;against 撞击。句意:刚才你听见雨重重地打在窗户上的声音了吗?

3. C 提示:在口语中 Me either 和 Me neither 均可用于否定句;Me too 用于肯定句;also 通常用在实义动词前;as well 一般位于句末。

4. B 提示:reduce 减少;manage 管理;control 控制;influence 影响。句意:我们的班长张华有条理、有思想,能够把时间管理得很好。

5. C 提示:the same... as... 是固定短语,意为“与……一样的……”。the same 后接名词。

四、1. was tired out after managing to save

2. the same size as theirs

3. continued moving across my body

4. lifted; into; how to get away

五、【语篇导读】本文节选自《格列佛游记》,讲述了格列佛的几段经历。

1. C 提示:词义猜测题。set sail 意为“起航”,Bristol 是地点。由此推断,Antelope 是一艘船的名字。

2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“After several years of study, I became a doctor. Not long after that, I asked my sweetheart, Mary, to marry me.”“I enjoyed being a doctor for the first few years.”及第五段中“The captain of a

ship about to sail has offered me a job as the ship's doctor.”可知,正确顺序为②①④③。

3. A 提示:推理判断题。根据倒数第三段“‘I don't like the look of those clouds,’ the captain said. ‘I think a storm is coming.’”及倒数第二段中“Within an hour, a big storm began.”可推断出,船长航海经验丰富。

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了按图索骥的故事,告诉我们理论与实践结合的重要性。

1. E 2. D 3. F 4. B 5. A

### Reading( II )

一、1. pull 2. stomach 3. tired 4. rope

5. continued 6. huge 7. lifted

8. finger/fingers

二、1. talking 2. tiniest 3. tying 4. fell

5. to do 6. to choose

三、1. B 提示:across 横穿;against 撞;through 通过;over 在……上方。句意:杰瑞是如此的粗心,以至于当他走过去时他的头撞到了门。

2. C 提示:fall asleep 入睡;fall behind 落后;fall over 摔倒;fall out 掉落。句意:地上的雪太多了。如果你骑得太快,你会摔倒的。

3. C

4. B 提示:take away 拿走;run away 逃避;put off 推迟,延后;get off 下车。句意:逃避问题是一场你永远赢不了的比赛。

5. B 提示:名词前有表示“多”的形容词 many 或 much 修饰时,只能用 so;be unable to 是固定短语,意为“不能”,其主语通常是人。

四、1. crashed against the rocks

2. finally managed to break free and call for help

3. lifted her right hand into the air excitedly and shouted

4. was tied to

5. a huge army of; running towards

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了中国古典小说《红楼梦》被改编成了英文歌剧，以及创作者们如何通过融合中西方文化背景，将这部中国古典文学作品介绍给西方观众。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“*But can you imagine the two singing operas in English instead of speaking Chinese?*”可知,作者通过提问激发读者的阅读兴趣,并引出这部英文歌剧。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“*But opera writer David Henry Hwang cut down the number of characters to just seven.*”可知,歌剧的编剧是黄哲伦。
3. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第四段中“*It has hundreds of characters. But opera writer David Henry Hwang cut down the number of characters to just seven.*”可知,《红楼梦》有数百个角色,但黄哲伦在歌剧中把角色减到只有7个。题干中所给句子与《红楼梦》这本书有关,故应放在③处。
4. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了中国古典小说《红楼梦》被改编成了英文歌剧,由此推断,选项B“源自中国小说的英文歌剧”最适合作标题。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了漫画书对培养孩子阅读兴趣的积极影响。

1. read 2. opposite 3. pleasure
4. provide 5. knowledge 6. hard
7. manage 8. primary 9. Picking
10. both

### Grammar

- 一、1. discuss 2. clear 3. reviews
4. rules 5. timetable 6. advises
7. ending
- 二、1. to choose 2. advice 3. to hand
4. travelling 5. useful

6. am going to read

三、1. B 提示:may not 可能不;mustn't 禁止;needn't 不必;shouldn't 不应该。句意:——12岁以下的儿童可以在这个城市骑自行车吗?——不可以。根据法律,他们绝不能这样做。

2. B 提示:may 可能;have to 必须;mustn't 禁止;needn't 不必。句意:——李老师,我不想向丹尼尔道歉。——恐怕你必须这么做。毕竟,你打坏了他的眼镜。

3. C 提示:wouldn't 不会;needn't 不必;mustn't 禁止;couldn't 不能。句意:禁止乘客在高铁上吸烟是一项规定。

4. A 提示:mustn't 禁止;needn't 不必;couldn't 不能;shouldn't 不应该。句意:——我们可以在敦煌博物馆拍照吗?——不,你们禁止拍照。随着时间的推移,它会对艺术品造成很大的伤害。

5. B 提示:第一空表示客观需要,用 have to;第二空是父亲根据天气预报做出的主观判断,用 must。

四、1. advised me; how to shop online safely

2. to hand in your homework; on time

3. give away; how to

4. First of all; have to finish your homework right away

5. when to start our group science project

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了几个深受世界各地年轻人喜爱的卡通英雄形象。

1. of 2. older 3. called 4. humorous

5. seeing 6. has been 7. copies

8. in 9. celebrated 10. to draw

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了与朋友一起阅读的好处。

1. In any quiet place (like the home corner or a park bench).

2. Discussing ideas helps us/me think deeply and find common experiences with our/my friends.

3. People who find it hard to focus.
4. He will become more caring and understand the friends who read together with him more easily.
5. Yes, because it can help me feel calm.  
(言之有理即可)

### Integration

- 一、1. describes 2. island 3. especially  
4. literature 5. sales 6. excuse  
7. Though 8. copies
- 二、1. unwilling 2. difficulties 3. sales  
4. solving 5. agreement 6. to describe
- 三、1. D 提示:at times 有时;at that time 在那个时候;all the time 一直;at a time 一次。句意:不要试图一下子把所有事情都做完,一次做一点。
2. C 提示:have difficulty doing sth 表示“做某事有困难”,第一空用 learning;be worth doing 意为“值得做”,第二空用 taking。
3. B 提示:count 数;describe 描述;raise 举起;protect 保护。句意:——米莉,你能给我们描述一下鹤吗?——好的。它们很高,有长长的腿和长长的脖子。
4. D 提示;if 如果;because 因为;as 因为;当……时;though 尽管。句意:尽管这个句子里没有新单词,但我还是不能理解它。
5. C 提示:句意:——读书是在火车上打发时间的最好方法。——没错。我旅行时都会带一本书。
- 四、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国古典文学名著《西游记》及其主角孙悟空。
1. talk about
  2. has been translated into
  3. the most famous 4. turn into
  5. However
- 五、1. face the results of bad choices  
2. have difficulty (in) opening up  
3. describes a series of adventures

4. Excuse me, must; return these books within a week
5. happens on a faraway island

六、【语篇导读】本文节选自小说《野性的呼唤》,主要讲述了主角巴克的悲惨遭遇。

1. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“Gold-diggers had found gold in northwest Canada, and these men wanted big, strong dogs to work for them in the cold and snow of the north.”可知,淘金者在加拿大西北部发现了黄金,这些人想要又大又强壮的狗在北方寒冷的雪地里为他们工作。由此可推知,这些淘金者想要训练大狗去淘金。
2. C 提示:推理判断题。通读全文可知,巴克曾经幸福自在地生活着,然而,一名园丁却把它卖给了淘金者,从此巴克的命运发生了改变。所以作者提到两次画线句是为了说明巴克没想到自己会处于危险的境地。
3. B 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Buck growled. Gradually it was hard for him to breathe when the rope was pulled hard around his neck. He jumped at the man in anger.”可知,巴克很生气,它会想方设法逃跑。
4. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“Buck had lived in Mr Miller's house for four years since he was born... He was king—king over the whole of Mr Miller's lands.”可知,巴克和米勒一家幸福地生活在一起;根据第三段中“Manuel and Buck left the garden together”可知,曼纽埃勒带巴克出去了;根据第三段中“This man talked to Manuel, and gave him some money. Then he tied a piece of rope around Buck's neck.”可知,曼纽埃勒把巴克卖了,巴克被绳子系着;根据第四段中“When the train arrived, the man threw him into the train...”可知,巴克被扔到了火车上,所以正确顺序为④②③①。

七、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了珍妮特将《50元环游世界》翻译成了英文,并分享了她在翻译过程中的挑战、乐趣以及她

对于学习新语言的建议。

1. travel
2. successfully
3. matches
4. difficulty
5. communication
6. help
7. waiting
8. Watching English movies or TV shows.  
(言之有理即可)
9. The ability to understand the original author's intentions and express them accurately in the target language. (言之有理即可)

八、【语篇导读】本文讲述了波西亚智救为帮助朋友巴萨尼奥向夏洛克借钱的安东尼奥的故事。

1. Love and friendship.
2. Because he spent money without limit.
3. Antonio.
4. By pretending to be a famous lawyer.
5. She was clever/wise. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

### My favourite book: *The Little Prince*

*The Little Prince* was written by a French pilot named Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. It is a short novel, but it shows us big truths about life, love and growing up.

The story begins when a pilot crashes his plane in the desert. There he meets a small boy—the Little Prince—who comes from another planet. The Little Prince tells the pilot about his tiny home and the rose he loves. To understand the rose better, he travels to six other planets and meets six strange adults: a king, a vain man, a drunkard, a businessman, a lamplighter and a geographer. At last he arrives on Earth, where he makes friends with a clever fox. The fox teaches him that “what is essential is invisible to the eye” and that

we must be responsible for the people we love.

I like this book because the words are simple but powerful. It tells me that real friendship needs time, patience and care. After reading it, I begin to look at the world with child-like eyes and value the people around me more. I strongly recommend *The Little Prince* to every teenager.

### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】作者在生活中连遭不幸,不知如何应对。后来在读了一篇文章后,他发现生活总是起起伏伏的,人们要保持乐观。

1. B 提示:句意:我感觉我的整个世界都天翻地覆,我不知道能做什么来帮助她减轻痛苦。此处用“疑问词+不定式”结构作宾语。D项时态不对。
2. D 提示:letter 信;wish 愿望;card 卡片;gift 礼物。句意:上个月我弄丢了一块手表,那是我父亲送给我的18岁生日礼物。
3. D 提示:better 更好的;good 好的;worse 更糟糕的;bad 糟糕的。句意:我生活中有很多类似的糟糕的事情。
4. B 提示:not... until... 是固定搭配,意为“直到……才……”。句意:直到我读了《如果你有一个柠檬,就做杯柠檬水》,我才知道如何应对这些艰难的事情。
5. A 提示:lesson 教训;chance 机会;decision 决定;knowledge 知识。句意:我能从中得到什么教训呢?
6. B 提示:wonder 想知道;realize 意识到;dream 梦想;remember 记得。句意:我突然意识到生活充满了起起伏伏,所以我们需要一直保持积极乐观(的心态)。
7. B 提示:silently 沉默地;differently 不同地;easily 容易地;suddenly 突然。句意:现在当我

回想过去时,我希望我能以不同的方式处理问题。

8. C 提示:because of 因为;ahead of 在……之前;instead of 而不是;out of 出于。句意:当我母亲与疾病做斗争时,我应该握住她的手,告诉她事情会好起来的,而不是躲起来哭泣。

9. C 提示:expect 期待;miss 错过;win 赢得;lose 失去。句意:我没有获奖。

10. B 提示:at once 立刻;at least 至少;at first 起初;at most 至多。句意:我很高兴,我至少获得了一些舞台经验。

二、【语篇导读】本文讲述了守财奴斯克鲁奇在圣诞节被三个幽灵拜访的故事,此次经历让斯克鲁奇幡然醒悟,决心改变自私冷漠的人生态度。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Scrooge was a lonely, greedy man who cared only about wealth.”和第二段“Bah! Humbug! Christmas is just a waste of time!”可知,斯克鲁奇只在乎钱,他认为圣诞节浪费时间。

2. B 提示:推理判断题。根据第八段中“Scrooge felt sadness as he remembered the joy he once had.”和第九段中“... Scrooge realized he had lost the most important things in life for wealth.”可知,斯克鲁奇因为想起了曾经的快乐而感到悲伤,意识到自己为了财富错过了一些生命中最重要的人和事。由此推断,过去之灵通过让斯克鲁奇为失去的幸福感到遗憾来影响他。

3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段中“He fell to his knees, begging for a chance to change.”和最后一段中“I will not be the same man I was before!”可知,斯克鲁奇看到自己未来会孤独地死亡后很害怕,承诺会改变自己的生活方式。

4. B 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是第十段中“Fred continued to show love and kindness to his uncle...”和第十一段中“Bob’s family was poor, but they celebrated Christmas with love.”可推断,文章旨在揭示“善良与友爱”的价值。

三、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国古代军事著作《孙子兵法》。

1. earliest 2. as 3. when

4. knowledge 5. avoid 6. ready

7. before 8. important 9. together

10. plans

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了电影《哪吒2》的主要情节和亮点。

1. finally 2. exciting 3. their

4. However 5. to bring 6. characters

7. of 8. mixes 9. has made

10. will be

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了作者从研读经典小说中领悟到的“展示而非告知”的创作理念,并呼吁读者通过阅读经典著作提升写作能力。

1. What did the writer want people to get from the story?

2. The writer has learned lots of useful words and to write with readers in mind.

3. If I am in a book “castle”, I will choose *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen because its witty dialogue and deep exploration of human relationships inspire me to write with more nuance. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

I’m glad to introduce one of the four greatest classical Chinese books to you. It is *Journey to the West*, written in the 16th century by Wu Cheng’en. The novel is based on the true journey of the monk Xuanzang, who travelled to India to bring back Buddhist scriptures.

The story is full of magic and adventure. Monk Tang, the master, is

helped by three strange but lively disciples; the Monkey King, who is brave and clever; Zhu Wuneng (also called Pigsy), who is lazy yet funny; and Sha Wujing, who is quiet and loyal. They fight monsters, overcome eighty-one difficulties and finally reach the West.

I enjoy this book because the characters are vivid and the plot is exciting. The Monkey King is my favourite hero—he never gives up, even when the enemy is stronger. After reading the story, I learned that teamwork, courage and patience can help us win any “journey” in real life. If you like tales of adventure, you will love *Journey to the West*.

## Unit 5 Good manners

### Welcome to the unit

一、1. Congratulations 2. patiently 3. litter  
4. hallways 5. manners 6. primary

二、1. running 2. don't forget  
3. patient 4. congratulations  
5. cutting 6. following

三、1. B 提示: bravely 勇敢地; patiently 耐心地; quickly 迅速地; friendly 友好的。句意: 尽管我们在学习时经常犯错误, 我们的老师总是耐心地对待我们。

2. C 提示: from time to time 不时地; at times 有时; on time 准时; at the same time 同时。句意: 今天早上我起得有点晚, 所以我不得不坐出租车。幸运的是, 我准时到了学校。

3. D

4. C 提示: show respect for... 表示“对……表示尊重”。

四、1. waits in line patiently  
2. hand in your homework on time; don't

forget to write your name

3. we should follow traffic rules for our own safety

4. Being kind to others

5. The primary students can't wait to try the new computer game

五、【语篇导读】本文分析了不同地方的人对感谢用语、龙的形象和颜色象征三个方面的不同理解。

1. C 提示: same 相同的; similar 相似的; different 不同的; common 普通的。句意: 众所周知, 同样的事情在不同的文化中会有不同的含义。

2. B 提示: never 从不; seldom 很少; often 经常; always 总是。句意: 中国人很少对家人或亲密的朋友说“谢谢”。

3. A 提示: close 亲近的; honest 诚实的; clever 聪明的; kind 友善的。句意: 如果你对他们说“谢谢”, 他们会认为你和他们不够亲近, 或者你把他们当作陌生人对待。

4. A 提示: expression 表达; word 字; sentence 句子; language 语言。句意: 但在西方世界, “谢谢”是最常用的表达方式之一。

5. C 提示: have 有; ask 问; answer 回答; show 展示。句意: 老师会感谢学生回答问题。

6. D 提示: 根据“A wife will thank”可知句意: 妻子会感谢丈夫洗碗。

7. C 提示: Chinese 中国的; Japanese 日本的; Western 西方的; Eastern 东方的。句意: “谢谢”在西方人的眼中意味着感激或欣赏。

8. B 提示: 句意: 价值是关于人们如何想象或看待事物的。

9. C 提示: story 故事; idea 主意; example 例子; way 方式。句意: 人们对龙的看法是一个典型的例子。

10. A 提示: be thought of as 为固定搭配, 意为“被认为是……”。句意: 龙被视为神, 被认为是中华民族的象征。

11. A 提示: stand for 代表; ask for 询问; pay for 支付; look for 寻找。句意: 大多数时候, 龙代

表邪恶和不好的事情。

12. D 提示: other 其他的, 修饰可数名词复数; the other 两者中的另一个; others 其他人或物; another 另一个。句意: 另一个区别体现在我们对颜色的感受上。
13. B 提示: like 喜欢; prefer 更喜欢; love 爱; enjoy 欣赏。句意: 中国人比起蓝色更喜欢红色, 而西方人则相反。
14. D 提示: but 但是; so 所以; however 然而; because 因为。句意: 因为红色在中国意味着好运, 所以中国人在过节时经常用红色来装饰。
15. D 提示: lucky 幸运的; warm 温暖的; cold 寒冷的; unlucky 不吉利的。句意: 因此, 在西方, 红色被认为是不吉利的颜色。

### Reading ( I )

- 一、1. host 2. plates 3. address  
4. realized 5. behave 6. refusing
- 二、1. accepting 2. to watch 3. booking  
4. normally 5. pleasure 6. to behave
- 三、1. A 提示: push in before others 意为“插队”。  
2. D 提示: used to do sth 曾经做某事; be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事。句意: ——我听说你的好朋友曾经读历史书。——是的, 但现在他习惯于读科学书了。  
3. C 提示: 句意: ——妈妈, 我想知道我是否可以参加夏令营。——当然。你已经够大了, 可以自己做决定了。  
4. A 提示: 句意: ——下个月我要去法国。你能给我一些建议吗? ——入乡随俗。跟着当地人行事, 你就会知道如何举止得体了。  
5. B
- 四、1. has taught us how to behave properly  
2. make all the students feel at home  
3. invited my friend Mark to dinner; he refused  
4. was too modest to accept people's praise  
5. speaking in public

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了中国的拱手礼与抱拳礼。

1. B 提示: 词义猜测题。根据第一段中“*There was much greeting etiquette in ancient China. And the fist-and-palm salute was quite a classic example.*”可知, 中国古代有很多打招呼的礼仪。拱手礼是一个相当典型的例子。由此推断, *etiquette* 意为“礼仪”, 与 *manners* 词义相近。
2. A 提示: 推理判断题。根据第三段中“*Firstly, stand at attention. If you're a man, make a half fist with your right hand, then hold the right hand with your left hand in front of your chest... If you're a woman, you should do it the other way—the right hand on the top.*”可知, 女士做拱手礼时应该用左手握半拳, 然后将右手放在胸前握住左手。
3. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“*Make sure the left thumb is close to the index finger and don't point it at yourself, as it shows impoliteness.*”可知, 做抱拳礼时, 左手拇指应靠近食指, 但不要指向自己。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要讨论了转送礼物是否礼貌。

1. F 2. C 3. D 4. B

### Reading ( II )

- 一、1. praising 2. pleased 3. reply  
4. modest 5. openly 6. differently  
7. politeness 8. addressed
- 二、1. politely 2. pleased 3. behaves  
4. hasn't replied 5. to help 6. will miss
- 三、1. A 提示: all the time 一直; by the time 到……的时候; on time 准时; at times 有时。句意: 如果你是名人, 人们会一直关注你, 并到处尾随着你。  
2. B 提示: silently 沉默地; openly 公开地; nearly 几乎; shyly 害羞地。句意: 这个女孩足够勇敢, 能在会议上公开表达她的想法。  
3. C 提示: too... to... 太……而不能……; be+

形容词 + enough + to do sth 足够……可以做某事。句意:陶渊明朴素直白的写作风格与他那个时代的写作风格不同。他足够勇敢,可以打破常规。

4. B 提示:advise 建议;accept 接受;allow 允许;agree 同意。答句句意:加油,琳达,接受你的缺点,专注于你的优势,我相信你会成功的。

5. C

四、1. When it comes to public speaking; feel a little nervous at first

2. show politeness and respect for others

3. is too nice to refuse to help her classmates with their homework

4. is old enough now to know how to behave himself

5. are gradually getting used to carrying cloth bags instead of plastic ones when shopping

五、【语篇导读】本文报道了年轻的京剧艺术家们在后台精心准备演出,武戏演员通过对角色的理解和长期练习,在经典剧目《三岔口》中展现出精湛技艺,获得观众喝彩,彰显了年轻一代在京剧领域的成长与风采。

1. B 提示:推理判断题。根据画线部分上文“An hour before the show, the backstage was busy and noisy.”可知,表演前的一个小时,后台忙碌又吵闹。结合画线部分和选项可推断,画线部分表示“为演出做准备”。

2. C 提示:推理判断题。第四段介绍了卫芃宇,他对武戏的热爱源于脸谱,他从14岁开始学习京剧,专攻武生;第五段介绍了许周熠对武戏的理解。结合选项可推断,作者提到这两位年轻演员是为了展示他们对武戏的理解。

3. A 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,吴和舒一起练习了将近一年。吴这样说道:

“《三岔口》是对两个演员之间的信任的考验。我们必须读懂彼此的能量——要知道一个人什么时候加速,什么时候减速。为了避免真正的相撞,同时看起来仍然很危险,每一个动作都必须精确计算。”结合选项可知,《三岔口》的成功上演让我们知道熟能生巧的重要性。

4. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文围绕年轻京剧演员在后台准备、表达对武戏的理解及《三岔口》的成功演出展开,彰显了年轻演员在京剧领域的风采,故选项B最适合合作标题。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了旗袍的历史、文化、含义、地域风格及其在现代社会中的意义。

1. known 2. luck 3. meaning

4. believe 5. culture 6. mainly

7. differences 8. much 9. high

10. history

### Grammar

一、1. pushing 2. promised 3. discussion

4. belonged 5. loudly 6. past

7. pears 8. fully

二、1. not to tell 2. discussion 3. loudly

4. keep 5. to write 6. waiting

三、1. a. clever enough to get

b. so clever that

2. a. too; for me to

b. so; that

3. a. too; for us to

b. clean enough for us to

4. a. too young to

b. old enough to

四、1. B 提示:句意:——让我先休息一下。我太虚弱了,走不动了。——加油!我们只剩下5千米了。too...to...意为“太……而不能……”。

2. B 提示:on one's way 在路上;in one's way 妨

碍,挡道;in some ways 在某些方面;by the way 顺便说一下。句意:——你成功的秘诀是什么?——嗯,我相信如果我全身心投入,没有什么困难会阻碍我。

3. D 提示:句意:这只小老虎太小了,无法独自捕捉动物。她现在才出生10天。

4. D 提示:be busy doing sth 表示“忙于做某事”;too... to... 表示“太……而不能……”。

5. B 提示:too... to... 太……而不能……;be +adj. +enough to do sth 足够……可以做某事。句意:——许多青少年认为社区活动足够有意义,可以参加。——确实,这些活动实际上能帮助他们成长并结交新朋友。

6. A 提示:even though 尽管;now that 既然;because of 因为;even worse 更糟糕的是。句意:尽管雨下得很大,足球比赛仍按计划继续进行。

- 五、1. shouted all at once; was loud enough to  
2. Even though your bag is in my way  
3. After a short discussion, he promised to be on time.  
4. The bike doesn't belong to her, but she kept her word and gave it back.  
5. The boy was too shy to jump in line, even though his friends were waiting for him.

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了去一个藏族家庭做客时应该注意哪些礼仪。

1. because 2. situations 3. touching  
4. feel 5. to show 6. surprised  
7. for 8. highest 9. politely 10. a

七、【语篇导读】本文介绍了纪录片《晋在眼前》及其对山西文化传播的影响。

1. A six-episode documentary.  
2. A slow and thoughtful journey.  
3. Through the eyes of local people.  
4. Making people think.  
5. She will feel proud. (言之有理即可)

## Integration

- 一、1. unless 2. rushed 3. earphones  
4. hug 5. moved 6. tasty 7. impolite  
8. respectfully 9. circles 10. quietly

- 二、1. peaceful 2. impolite 3. tasty  
4. discussion 5. closely 6. impatient

三、1. D 提示:get/be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事;be used to do sth 被用来做某事。句意:自从妻子去世后,这位老人已经习惯独自遛狗了。

2. D 提示:dangerous 危险的;terrible 糟糕的;helpless 无助的;impolite 不礼貌的。句意:——王老师,我觉得如果有人帮助我们,而我们什么都不说是不礼貌的。——你说得对,丹尼尔。我们应该先感谢他/她。

3. B 提示:句意:——爸爸,这个暑假我能和米莉一起去北京旅行吗?——对不起,亲爱的。你们俩太小了,不能单独一起出去。

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了好的礼仪以及不同国家有不同的礼仪。

1. manners 2. examples 3. never  
4. tries 5. waits 6. in 7. Thank  
8. kiss 9. shake 10. kind

五、1. It's good manners to keep your mouth closed

2. The little boy isn't old enough to understand all the table manners.

3. It's impolite to leave unless everyone has finished eating.

4. Don't rush your meal. Instead, you should enjoy your food.

5. After the long holiday, we greeted each other with a big hug when we met.

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了握手这一礼仪的历史渊源。

1. D 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句可知,握手似乎是一种古老的习俗,其根源

已经消失在岁月的长河中。因此握手的真正原因很难找到。

2. C 提示:词义猜测题。根据第四段中“According to Roodenburg, handshaking survived in remote areas, where they'd use the gesture to reconcile after a fight.”可知,握手在偏远地区仍然存在。在那里,人们在打斗后会用这种方式来和解。由此推测 reconcile 的意思为“再次成为朋友”。
3. C 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了握手这一礼仪的历史渊源。由此推测本文的最佳标题为“作为一种问候方式——握手的历史”。

七、【语篇导读】本文主要讨论了是否应该确保书籍完好无损。

1. avoid
2. neat
3. wherever
4. spend
5. donated
6. against
7. I can buy a new copy.
8. Yes, because books won't last long if they are damaged. (言之有理即可)

八、【语篇导读】本文主要阐述沟通的定义与目标,强调有效沟通的重要性,并针对有效沟通提出三点建议。

1. It is the process by which we exchange information between people.
2. It can turn into error, misunderstanding, or even disaster.
3. Because it can say much more than our words.
4. Three.
5. Have a heart-to-heart talk with the partner. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

### Eat right, shine bright

Hello, everyone! I'm Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 8. Today, I want to talk about a problem I often see in our dining hall—some students don't eat right.

I see large amounts of waste food left on the plates. I also notice some people talk loudly while eating, and a few even jump the line. These actions make our mealtime less pleasant.

To make our dining hall a better place, I suggest we all follow these rules. First, please only take the food you can finish to reduce waste. Second, wait in line patiently—don't jump the queue. Third, keep your voice down so everyone can enjoy a calm meal.

A clean and quiet dining hall helps us all. Let's eat right to shine bright together!

Thank you!

### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】因身材自卑的女孩埃玛在体育课上遭受同学的异样眼光,内心倍感痛苦,直到新同学姬特的到来改变了一切。姬特脸上有疤痕却自信坦然,她的自信大方让埃玛深受触动。

1. A 提示:look 注视;order 命令;smile 微笑;task 任务。句意:她不介意疲惫,但介意其他人投向她的目光。
2. C 提示:or 或者;so 所以;but 但是;because 因为。空后 inside 与上文 outside 形成对比, felt small 与 looked stronger 形成对比,因此上下文语义上是转折关系,应用 but 连接。
3. D 提示:impatient 不耐烦的;relaxed 放松的;guilty 内疚的;uncomfortable 不舒服的。下文“jog a bit behind her, laughing suddenly and commenting on how Emma jogged”提到同学们在她后面慢跑、突然大笑并评论她慢跑的样子。由此推断,同学们让她感觉不舒服。
4. B 提示:prefer to do 意为“宁愿做”。句意:尽管他们能跑得比埃玛快,却宁愿跟在她后面慢跑,突然大笑并评论她是怎么慢跑的。

5. A 提示:survive 幸存;艰难度过;remember 记得;explore 探索;experience 经历。上文“won't have to take this PE class any more”说明她上体育课时非常痛苦,可见她只想熬过体育课,survive 符合语境。
6. D 提示:teach 教;direct 指导;protect 保护;join 加入。根据下文“Her appearance in the classroom...”可推知,这个叫姬特的女孩加入了班级。
7. C 提示:calm 冷静的;careful 小心的;curious 好奇的;bored 无聊的。根据下文“You must be wondering about my scar.”可知,新同学脸上有一道很长的疤痕,招来了大家好奇的目光。
8. D 提示:duty 职责;activity 活动;question 问题;introduction 介绍。根据下文“Hi, everyone, nice to meet you.”可知,他们的老师没有让姬特做自我介绍,但姬特主动站起来介绍了自己。
9. B 提示:find 发现;get 得到;accept 接受;make 制作。句意:我小时候从自行车上摔下来留下了它(这个疤痕)。
10. A 提示:luckily 幸运地;hopefully 有希望地;sadly 悲伤地;probably 可能。句意:幸运的是,我没有受更严重的伤。
11. B 提示:word 单词;mark 标志;mask 面具;guess 猜测。句意:现在它就像个很酷的标志,记录着我童年所有不寻常的经历。
12. C 提示:generous 慷慨的;organized 有条理的;confident 自信的;polite 礼貌的。姬特主动介绍自己,坦露疤痕的来历,体现了她的自信。

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了三位外国人通过不同的方式表达他们对中国文化的热爱,说明了中国文化的丰富性、开放性以及对外国人的吸引力。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“so far, I have read the novel three times, translated most of its poems, songs, lantern riddles, and dialogues into English...”可知,布兰登把曹雪

芹《红楼梦》中的大部分诗、曲、灯谜和对话翻译成英语。

2. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“Timur Kuvatov, director-general and editor-in-chief of the Kazakhstan Today News Agency, is a Chinese kungfu fan.”可知,库瓦托夫对中国功夫感兴趣。
3. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“We have seen many people from around the world express their love for Chinese culture in different forms.”和最后一段中“What is the charm of Chinese culture that attracts these people?”并结合文章介绍的三个外国人的故事可推断出,中国文化正在世界范围流行起来。
4. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了三个外国人通过不同方式表达他们对中国文化的热爱。结合选项可推断,选项B“外国人眼中中国文化的魅力”最适合作标题。

三、【语篇导读】本文介绍了筷子的历史和种类,并将外国人使用刀叉与中国人使用筷子进行比较。

1. Since 2. pick 3. divided  
4. because 5. only 6. convenient  
7. together 8. depending 9. way  
10. number

四、【语篇导读】本文讲述了詹娜和父亲在回收日讨论如何更好地重复利用可回收物品的故事。

1. were collecting 2. to put  
3. including 4. be used  
5. because/as/since 6. the  
7. won't get 8. difference 9. with  
10. cheered

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了不同文化背景下送礼与收礼的习俗差异。

1. Europe.  
2. Open their presents right away.

3. To make it easy for the receiver to exchange it for something else.
4. By using high-quality wrapping paper.
5. Yes, because it helps reduce waste and benefits those in need. (言之有理即可)

#### 六、One possible version:

#### How to be a person with good manners

As the saying goes, "Manners make the man." A person with good manners behaves politely. As teenagers, what should we do to show good manners?

In public places, we should always keep our voice down and wait in line patiently. It's important not to push or talk loudly.

At the dinner table, we should eat with our mouths closed and not talk with food inside. It's polite to wait for everyone to finish eating before we leave the table.

In school, we must follow all the school rules. It's a good habit to greet teachers with a warm smile. We should respect our classmates.

Let's practise good manners to make ourselves better people!

### Unit 6 Sunshine for all

#### Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. blind 2. disabilities 3. elderly  
4. deaf 5. donates 6. service
- 二、1. disability 2. elderly 3. service  
4. Donating 5. have provided
- 三、1. D 提示: blind 瞎的; fair 公平的; lost 丢失的; deaf 聋的。句意: 这位老人完全聋了, 所以不管你说话声音有多大, 他都听不到你(的声音)。

2. C 提示: It is + adj. + for/of sb to do sth 是固定结构, 当形容词描述事情的性质或特征时用 for; 当形容词描述人的品质或性格时用 of。
3. D
4. C 提示: 句意: ——苏茜, 你愿意在学习中尝试用 DeepSeek 吗? ——为什么不呢? 它能回答我各种问题。

- 四、1. government has done a lot for people in need  
2. some other ways; disabled people  
3. businesses donate money to the disabled to help them live a full life  
4. meaningful; elderly people  
5. have provided special places; homeless people

#### 五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了安德鲁·麦克林登为有平衡问题的儿童捐赠特殊自行车并创立基金会的故事。

1. B 提示: produce 生产; cause 引起, 导致; achieve 实现; express 表达。句意: 这个男孩从未体验过骑自行车的乐趣, 因为他患有脑部疾病, 经常导致平衡问题。
2. C 提示: equal 平等的; wise 明智的; perfect 完美的; necessary 必要的。句意: 回到家后, 麦克林登上网找到了一辆配有安全带的卧式三轮车, 非常适合有平衡问题的孩子。
3. A 提示: but 但是; so 所以; because 因为; while 尽管。句意: 但事情还不止于此, 因为麦克林登从这位父亲的脸上看到了极大的兴奋。
4. B 提示: set 放置; start 开创, 启动; build 建造; develop 发展。句意: 那个笑容开创了麦克林登家庭基金会。
5. C 提示: cure 治愈; interview 采访; find 寻找; train 训练。句意: 在捐款的支持下, 该组织与医院合作, 寻找可以从这种自行车中获得帮助的儿童。
6. B 提示: high 高的; expensive 昂贵的; wonderful 精彩的; serious 严肃的。句意: 这种

自行车价格昂贵——3 000 到 4 000 美元。

7. A 提示: changer 改变者; maker 制造者; beginner 初学者; trainer 教练。句意: 对于有幸获得一辆(这种自行车)的孩子来说, 它真的可以改变他们的生活。
8. B 提示: before 在……之前; after 在……之后; until 直到; if 如果。句意: 她得到自行车后, 就为特殊需求(人士)的三项全能做训练。
9. C 提示: teacher 教师; doctor 医生; athlete 运动员; speaker 演讲者。句意: 在接受杂志采访时, 她说: “我一直都知道我身上有运动员(的潜质)。”
10. D 提示: still 仍然; mostly 主要地; mainly 主要地; just 仅仅。句意: 到目前为止, 该基金会已经捐赠了 450 辆自行车, 而这仅仅是个开始。

### Reading( I )

- 一、1. expecting 2. athletes 3. backgrounds  
4. necessary 5. medals 6. gold; silver  
7. influences 8. courage 9. wheelchairs  
10. achieved

- 二、1. protection 2. confidence  
3. achievements 4. successful  
5. to show 6. to keep 7. training  
8. ability 9. to provide 10. to bring

- 三、1. B 提示: in order to 为了, 后接动词原形; so that 以便, 后接句子; even if 即使, 后接句子; because of 因为, 后接名词或动名词。句意: 我们为什么不早点开始? 这样我们就不用着急了。

2. C 提示: check 检查; sell 卖; receive 收到; accept 接受。句意: 在我生日那天, 我通常会收到父母和朋友的生日礼物。

3. A 提示: require 要求; remind 提醒; recommend 推荐; repeat 重复。句意: 这个工作将会要求你用你所有的技能来提高这款车的销量。

4. D 提示: explain 解释; express 表达; accept 接受; expect 预料。句意: ——安迪在阳光镇

写作比赛中获得了第一名。——这真的让我们惊讶。没有人预料到他会如此出色。

5. A 提示: 句意: ——人工智能给我们带来了新机遇, 也带来了风险。——你说得有道理。这取决于你如何使用它。

6. C

7. C 提示: by 是介词, 后面的动词用-ing 形式, 排除 A 项和 D 项; hope to do sth 是固定短语, 意为“希望做某事”。

8. B

四、1. receives a lot of support from volunteers every weekend

2. a chance to show their abilities and skills

3. The teacher reminds us to hand in our homework on time.

4. It is so kind of the volunteers to give up their spare time to help the elderly.

5. The school requires each athlete to wear sports shoes during training.

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了志愿服务的定义、对个人身心健康的益处, 并就如何成为一名志愿者提出了几点建议。

1. C 提示: 推理判断题。根据第二段中“Volunteering means giving your time, energy or skills without expecting anything in return.”可知, 志愿服务是指无偿付出时间、精力或技能的行为。结合选项可推断, ①“丹尼尔在当地图书馆帮助分类书籍, 重新上架书籍, 并引导读者。”和④“迈克和他的朋友在社区帮助分类垃圾和打扫公共区域。”都属于志愿服务。

2. B 提示: 推理判断题。第三段中空格处前提到了志愿服务的好处——减轻压力、让你感觉更好, 后文列举“获得社区归属感、交朋友、学习技能”。结合选项可推断, 选项 B“志愿服务还有许多其他好处”符合语境。

3. D 提示: 篇章结构题。第一段通过提问引出志愿服务的话题, 并介绍了志愿周的时间

和意义;第二段解释了志愿服务的定义和今年志愿周的主题;第三段阐述了志愿服务对个人的好处;第四段就如何成为志愿者提供了建议。由此可知,选项D的图示符合文章结构。

## 六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了志愿旅行的定义、发展历程及好处。

1. C 2. E 3. F 4. B

### Reading( II )

- 一、1. confidence 2. requires 3. silvers  
4. reminded 5. warm-hearted  
6. greatly 7. ability  
8. competition 9. courage 10. received
- 二、1. practising 2. competition 3. to learn  
4. to write 5. training 6. confidence  
7. tidying 8. to check  
9. to cry; to calm  
10. has influenced/influenced
- 三、1. B 提示:risk 风险;courage 勇气;pity 同情;pride 自豪。句意:我们很高兴看到你有实现梦想的勇气。
2. D 提示:give away 捐赠;give out 分发;give back 归还;give up 放弃。句意:——驯犬师应该具备什么能力?——我认为他应该有责任心并且永不放弃。
3. C 提示:allow 允许;avoid 避免;achieve 实现;afford 负担得起。答句句意:他的成功告诉我们,实现梦想需要行动,否则你将一无所获。
4. A 提示:It is+形容词+of/for sb to do sth 是固定句型,意为“某人做某事是……的”。当形容词描述事情的性质或特征时用 for;当形容词描述人的品质或性格时用 of。本句中的形容词 brave 描述男孩的品质,所以用介词 of。
5. A 提示:influence 影响;interview 采访;introduce 介绍;attract 吸引。句意:——你怎么能写得这么好?——我读了很多书,并且小时候海

明威对我影响很大。

6. B 提示:句意:——你昨天错过那场讲座了吗?——不完全是。我在它结束前 15 分钟到了。

7. B 提示:expect sb to do sth 表示“期望某人做某事”,是固定搭配。

四、1. The Olympic spirit is not about winning a medal, but about taking part.

2. She never gave up and finally achieved her goal of running 5 kilometres.

3. The team worked together and made the school play a great success.

4. Friends from different backgrounds have greatly influenced me.

5. It seems that the players still need more necessary training.

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了在残奥会中,视障运动员在引导员的帮助下参赛,双方紧密合作。引导员不仅助力运动员取得佳绩,更在合作中收获成长。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“When she races with her guide Garcia, he runs on her left. They each hold one end of a short rope... with the opposite foot.”可知,当杰鲁莎与引导员加西亚一起比赛时,加西亚跑在她的左侧,并且使用相反脚来匹配她的速度,以确保步伐一致。

2. B 提示:推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句可知,引导员加西亚必须付出 200% 的努力。根据第六段可知,引导员埃斯皮诺萨不认为这是牺牲,她为自己能成为引导员感到庆幸。结合选项可推断,选项 B“慷慨的”最能描述引导员。

3. A 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了在残奥会中,视障运动员在引导员的帮助下参赛,双方紧密合作,共同取得成功。结合选项可推断,选项 A“共赢”是最佳标题。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者的妈妈经常帮助隔壁家的小女孩弗朗西斯,这

对弗朗西斯产生了积极的影响,她长大后也帮助其他人摆脱困境的故事。

1. age
2. sad
3. anyone/anybody
4. tired
5. always
6. how
7. until
8. write
9. example
10. taught

### Grammar

- 一、1. crossing 2. charity 3. expected  
4. necessary 5. backgrounds  
6. Achieving
- 二、1. It is wise of you to think twice before making a decision.  
2. It was generous of Marie to donate half of her pocket money.  
3. It was warm-hearted of Sandy to help the stranger carry the heavy box.  
4. It's kind of you to help my son with his English.  
5. It was polite of you to give your seat to an old man on the bus.
- 三、1. B 提示:It is+形容词+of/for sb to do sth 是固定句型,意为“某人做某事是……的”。当形容词描述事情的性质或特征时用 for;当形容词描述人的品质或性格时用 of。  
2. B 提示:It is+形容词+of/for sb to do sth 是固定句型,it 作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。  
3. D 4. D  
5. D 提示:think it+形容词+for sb to do sth 是固定结构;think 后也可接宾语从句,主句时态为过去时,因此从句时态也应用过去时;spend+时间/金钱+(in) doing sth 是固定结构,表示“花费时间/金钱做某事”。
- 四、1. helpful of; to donate lots of money to charities  
2. important to make sure they are safe/of their safety  
3. polite to take off gloves when you shake

hands with others

4. necessary for volunteers to have some experience
5. thoughtful of; to provide elderly people with necessary care

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了作者自己赚钱购买新相机的经历。

1. our
2. to check
3. knew
4. usually
5. in
6. take
7. families
8. nicer
9. the
10. have learned/have learnt/learn

六、【语篇导读】吉米发现有语言障碍的丹尼被欺负时,通过穿和丹尼一样的衣服来反对这样的行为。

1. The way he talked and the way he dressed.
2. Because he thought that bullying was not right./Because he wanted him to feel happy and safe and know that anywhere he goes he will be treated fairly by his friends.
3. I think it is wonderful. If I'm bullied, I will be brave and tell my teachers and parents about it. (言之有理即可)

### Integration

- 一、1. north-west 2. north-eastern 3. suffer  
4. blood 5. diseases 6. operation  
7. western 8. popularity 9. chemistry
- 二、1. to volunteer; western 2. elderly  
3. did; to do 4. has grown 5. training  
6. Less 7. to donate 8. to raise  
9. has been 10. helping; will be  
11. writing 12. to be
- 三、1. B 提示:suffer from 是固定搭配,意为“遭受”。  
2. D

3. B 提示:句意:考试前,许多学生饱受焦虑之苦,睡不好。
4. C 提示:raise 筹集;donate 捐赠。
5. A 提示:it 在此处作形式宾语。

四、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了李华在肯尼亚农村地区做志愿者的经历及其产生的影响。

1. volunteer 2. west 3. suffer from
4. to help 5. volunteers 6. choose
7. popular 8. to provide 9. part of

五、1. The college student volunteered to teach at a primary school

2. helps his elderly neighbour with some chores in his spare time
3. More and more volunteers signed up for
4. meaningful for college students to choose to
5. suffering from a serious blood disease; an ordinary family
6. operation cost over; gave a helping hand

六、【语篇导读】本文讲述了野生动物官员格斯和妻子在寒冷的冬夜暂时收留被遗弃的两只狗,最终通过动物收容所帮助它们找到新家的故事。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“He called the number again, but the owner said he didn't want the dogs anymore.”可知,格斯给狗主人打电话,但狗主人说他不想要这两只狗了,这让格斯意识到它们被遗弃了。
2. B 提示:词义猜测题。buy 购买;accept 接受;treat 对待;move 移动。根据最后一段中“two abandoned dogs found a warm home”可知,两只被遗弃的狗找到了温暖的家,说明它们被人收养了。结合选项可推断画线词 adopted 与 accepted 意义相近。
3. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“He read their names and tried calling the number on their tags”可知,格斯先拨打了狗牌上的号

码,a 排在第一;根据第三段中“Gus decided to take the dogs into his truck to keep them warm.”可知,格斯决定把狗带到他的卡车上,c 排在第二;根据最后一段中“The next day, Gus contacted a no-kill animal shelter. Katie brought the dogs there but made the staff promise to keep them together.”可知,格斯的妻子把狗带到收容所,要求工作人员保证让它们待在一起,b 排在第三;根据最后一段中“A few days after Christmas, the shelter told her Pepper and Cooper had been adopted as a pair by a loving family.”可知,两只狗一起被一个有爱的家庭收养了,d 排在最后。综上,正确顺序是 a-c-b-d。

4. C 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文讲述了野生动物官员格斯和妻子在寒冷的冬夜暂时收留被遗弃的两只狗,最终通过动物收容所帮助它们找到新家的故事。由此可推断,选项 C“寒冷中的援助之手”准确地概括了故事的主旨,适合作为文章的标题。

七、【语篇导读】印度一位王公向农民征收大量稻米,饥荒时却拒绝赈灾,聪明的女孩拉妮通过要求王公每天翻倍给予稻米的方式,促使王公分发所有的稻米给饥饿的农民。

1. India 2. promised 3. trusted
4. refused 5. reward 6. 30/thirty
7. mistake 8. Ending
9. He would give most of his food to all the hungry people. (言之有理即可)
10. And from then on, the raja was truly good, as a raja should be.

八、【语篇导读】本文讲述了奥莉因在学校遭受欺凌而不愿上学,最终在母亲和老师的帮助下解决问题的故事。

1. They pushed her around.
2. Yes, she did.
3. She was glad.
4. Because of the project.

5. I will tell my teacher/an adult. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

### Giving a helping hand

Good afternoon, everybody!

I'm Simon from Class 1, Grade 8. We are talking about what we can do to give a helping hand to others in trouble. I'm glad to share something with you.

Helping others is important because it makes the world a better place. When we help someone, we not only solve their problems but also spread kindness. I believe that small acts of kindness can bring big changes.

I always try my best to help others. For example, when my classmates have difficulty with homework, I patiently explain it to them. Also, if I see an elderly person carrying heavy bags, I offer to help him. These small actions can make a big difference.

Helping others makes me feel happy and proud. It gives me a sense of responsibility and strengthens my friendships. If everyone lends a helping hand, our school and community will be warmer and more united.

That's all. Thank you for listening!

### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了美国男孩奥赖恩·吉恩的事迹。

1. A 提示: different 不同的; safe 安全的; famous 著名的; absent 缺席的。句意: 但有一件事让他与其他男孩不同……
2. C 提示: until 直到……为止; although 虽然;

if 如果; unless 除非。句意: 如果我们愿意, 善良是我们都能拥有的美德。

3. C 提示: 根据下文“He used up his \$500 prize from the competition to 4 toys for patients at a children's hospital in Texas.”可知, 这是奥赖恩帮助别人的方法, 所以此处表示他发现了自己能如何提供帮助。

4. D 提示: 句意: 他花光了比赛所得的 500 美元(的奖励), 为德克萨斯州的一家儿童医院的患者购买玩具。

5. B 提示: 根据下文“Seeing hunger in his community, Orion worked with a relief group to collect more than 100,000 meals for local families.”可知, 奥赖恩并没有停止帮助别人。

6. B 提示: the other (两者中的) 另一个; another (三者或三者以上中的) 另一个; other 其他的; others 其他人或物。根据“Giving is just one of Orion's passions. 6 is reading.”及下文“the boy is an author”可知, 此处指奥赖恩的另一个爱好, Another 符合语境。

7. D 提示: 根据上文“their biggest worry was that students couldn't get printed books”及下文“It breaks my heart.”可推知, 奥赖恩感到难过是因为他得知有些人生活在几乎不可能获得纸质书的地方。

8. C 提示: work with sb 表示“与某人合作”。

9. B 提示: otherwise 否则; moreover 而且; however 然而; finally 最终。根据下文“the boy is an author”可知, 此处在进行进一步补充关于奥赖恩的信息, 所以 Moreover 符合语境。

10. A 提示: 根据上文“He says his purpose in life is to alleviate pain wherever he finds it.”可推断出, 奥赖恩相信减轻他人的痛苦是我们都想要做的事情。

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了陈胜因个人成长经历选择从事养老护理工作, 他尽心尽力照顾老人, 不仅提供医疗护理还给予情感支持。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Chen Sheng was raised by his grandparents, and his dream was to take care of more elderly people.”可知,陈胜由祖父母抚养长大,这段成长经历促使他立志从事养老护理工作。
2. B 提示:词义猜测题。根据第二段中“He wanted to quit at first, but after a period, the warmth and trust he received from the elderly changed his mind.”可知,他起初想放弃,但后来老人们给予的温暖和信任改变了他的想法,因此 quit 在此处意为“放弃”。
3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“I arrived at the nursing home with lots of illnesses and could only lie in bed. After two months of good care by Chen Sheng, I was able to walk again by myself. Life here is very convenient, from satisfying daily services to good medical care, just like at home”可知,李爷爷刚到养老院时病得很重,只能躺在床上,经过陈胜两个月的悉心照料,他已经能够自己走路了,而且养老院的生活非常方便,从日常服务到医疗护理都很好,就像在家一样。因此从李爷爷的话中我们可以得知陈胜把他照顾得很好、养老院的生活很方便以及自从搬进养老院后他的身体状况有所改善。
4. D 提示:推理判断题。根据第四段中“He always offers comfort in time when a grandpa or a grandma is upset.”以及“Her family thanks him for his patience and great love.”可知,陈胜在老人们情绪低落时总是及时给予安慰,而且他的耐心和关爱也得到了老人家属的感谢,由此可以看出陈胜是一个热心且有耐心的人。
5. C 提示:主旨大意题。根据最后一段“As the needs for elderly care continue to grow, more and more young people, including those born after 2000, have come to work in the nursing home. They are making every effort to take good care of the elderly and make them live a happy life.”可知,随着养老需求的不断增长,越来越

越多的年轻人,包括00后,都来到养老院工作,他们尽心尽力照顾老人,让老人过上幸福的生活。因此文章的主要目的是呼吁更多的年轻人来照顾老人。

三、【语篇导读】本文讲述了作者在蒙特利尔因停电去新结识的朋友卡妮卡家暂住,期间收获了温暖与友谊的故事。

1. questions 2. cold 3. new
4. outside 5. generous 6. home
7. chatted 8. when 9. sad
10. memories

四、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了志愿旅游的概念、好处以及存在的问题。

1. seen 2. cheaper 3. to
4. programmes 5. getting 6. a
7. because 8. training 9. carefully
10. its

五、【语篇导读】本文的作者李明介绍了自己所在的乡村社区配备了各类设施,邻居们善良又热心,经常开展互助活动,大家亲如一家,共同营造美好的社区环境。

1. They are kind and helpful.
2. At the weekend.
3. I can help classmates with homework, do shopping for the elderly, and help tidy up public spaces. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

### Make our free time meaningful

As students, we're busy with study, but our free time can be colourful. Here's how to make it meaningful.

First, getting close to nature is great. It makes us relaxed and helps us understand the beauty of the world. Second, reading opens up a new world to us. Also, we can learn a lot by reading.

Besides, we should try our best to help others. Helping others teaches us how to be kind. At the same time, we also feel happy by giving a helping hand. Finally, it is important to know manners. Simple acts like greeting teachers politely or listening patiently in class can make the class full of happiness.

These activities enrich our lives, and they make us find true joy in our free time.

## Unit 7 Charities

### Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. medical 2. founded 3. lips  
4. charities 5. breathe 6. organizations
- 二、1. are explained 2. to save 3. breathe  
4. operation 5. was caught
- 三、1. B 提示: millions of 意为“数百万的”。句意: 春节期间, 数百万人观看了电影《哪吒2》。  
2. A 提示: until 引导时间状语从句时, 遵循“主将从现”原则; 主语 the work 和谓语 finish 是被动关系, 因此应用一般现在时的被动语态。  
3. A 提示: hear of 听说; hear from 收到……的来信; show off 炫耀; show around 带……参观。句意: ——你听说了吗? 这家新开的火锅店因为太吵昨天关门了。——真的吗? 真遗憾。我还打算去尝尝呢。  
4. A 提示: 句意: ——外面阳光明媚。我们去遛狗吧。——听起来不错! 我们的狗一定会享受阳光的。
- 四、1. was founded in 1950; provides medical care for thousands of sick children  
2. is born with the ability to learn  
3. given a new life  
4. Thanks to the Chinese medical team; got medical help

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了程玉珠帮助自闭症儿童的经历。

1. B 提示: memory 记忆; magic 魔力; mask 面具; medal 奖章。句意: 说到与这类儿童交流, 程玉珠似乎有魔力。
2. C 提示: complete 完成; continue 继续; begin 开始; end 结束。句意: 事实上, 她对帮助有特殊需求的儿童的热情在她小时候就开始了。
3. B 提示: care about 关心; laugh at 嘲笑; look for 寻找; wake up 醒来。句意: 当她街区的一个脑瘫孩子被别人嘲笑时, 她为这个孩子挺身而出。
4. A 提示: notice 注意到; control 控制; meet 遇见; manage 管理。句意: 当时, 男孩的父母没有注意到他的情况, 但她从他的日常行为中发现他患有自闭症。
5. D 提示: shop 购物; raise 养育; recycle 回收; train 训练。句意: 之后程给这个孩子提供了特殊的训练。
6. C 提示: invention 发明; difference 不同; experience 经历; accident 事故。句意: 在了解到这个男孩的经历后, 越来越多的家长把他们的自闭症孩子送到了这所幼儿园。
7. A 提示: amazed 惊讶的; worried 担心的; afraid 害怕的; interested 感兴趣的。句意: 上了几节课后, 他们惊讶地发现他们的孩子的交流能力有了很大提高。
8. B 提示: take up 占据; set up 成立; look up 查阅; make up 编造。句意: 在家长的支持下, 程于2016年成立了大连市东昕特殊儿童服务中心。
9. A 提示: invite 邀请; order 命令; expect 期待; recommend 推荐。句意: 除了提供照顾和教育, 当孩子父母忙碌时, 程有时会邀请孩子们到她家暂住。
10. A 提示: daughter 女儿; student 学生; partner 伙伴; husband 丈夫。句意: 程有个可爱的女儿, 她总是带着女儿参加这些活动。

## Reading( I )

一、1. afford 2. operate 3. patients

4. aim 5. treated 6. interview

7. benefited

二、1. interviewers 2. treatment 3. readers

4. to hear 5. is 6. to make

7. medical 8. was asked

三、1. B 提示:turn on 打开;carry on 继续;depend on 依赖于;put on 穿上。句意:这个项目需要更多的钱,这样志愿者才能继续工作。

2. C

3. B 提示:make sb do sth 和 get sb to do sth 都表示“让某人做某事”;treat 治疗,强调治疗的过程;cure 治愈,强调治疗的结果。句意:在让病人和他合作之后,这名医生最终成功治好了他的病。

4. C 提示:根据“last night”可知应该使用一般过去时;I 和 invite 之间构成被动关系,因此应用被动语态。

5. D 提示:句意:——我计划搬去上海,因为那里的生活条件好。——三思。毕竟那儿的物价不低。

四、1. many cases of blindness can be cured

2. many patients are operated on

3. to carry on with his treatment for two more weeks; get better

4. Many of our patients can't afford to go to hospital.

5. Can you tell me something about eye care?

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了一个众筹平台 GoFundMe,包括其运作方式、独特之处及安全性,并鼓励人们使用它。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“Since 2010, GoFundMe has helped millions of people raise money for personal needs, community projects or charity events.”可知,GoFundMe 是

用来筹款的平台,属于慈善组织。

2. A 提示:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“GoFundMe needs a little money (about 2.9% per donation) to keep the website running well.”可知,GoFundMe 会收取每笔捐款数额约 2.9% 的费用用于维持网站运营,因此扣除 2.9% 的费用后玛丽能拿到约 97 100 元。

3. C 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了 GoFundMe 这个安全的众筹平台并鼓励人们使用它。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了一个著名的慈善机构“微笑行动”,并详细介绍了它是如何帮助全球嘴唇或口腔有问题的孩子的。

1. A 2. F 3. B 4. E 5. D

## Reading( II )

一、1. medicine 2. treatment 3. billion

4. cured 5. operated 6. prevented

7. benefits 8. afford

二、1. to carry on with 2. eye care

3. went to hospital 4. operated on

5. is used as 6. medical treatment

7. were proud of 8. on board

三、1. A 提示:carry on 继续;carry out 实施;work on 从事;work out 解决。句意:休息一下,汤姆!如果你继续这样工作,你迟早会生病的。

2. D 提示:pay 付钱;spend 花费;buy 买;afford 买得起。句意:——张先生,你的公司怎么能这么成功?——它以顾客能够承受的价格生产高质量的产品。

3. C 提示:句意:当你在课堂上被提问时,你应当大声、清楚地回答问题。

4. D 提示:rule 规则;subject 科目;secret 秘密;aim 目的。句意:新发明的目的应该是让生活更轻松,而不是让生活更艰难。

5. B 提示:句意:——信不信由你,我爷爷正在学二胡。——太棒了!活到老,学到老。

- 四、1. are able to benefit from the free training sessions after school  
2. During our school trip to; we were invited on board to see  
3. is needed to carry on with our work  
4. The doctor told the interviewer; felt proud; did operations  
5. By training local doctors, we can help more people.

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇采访,主要介绍了9岁的凯伦发起“归属感运动”的原因、过程及其带来的变化,文章还介绍了凯伦的未来计划。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段“Interview with Kellen McMahan, age 9, who set up ‘Kellen’s Campaign for Belonging’”可知,这是一篇采访。  
2. C 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了凯伦发起“归属感运动”的原因、过程及其带来的变化。  
3. D 提示:推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“I see kids wearing the buttons every day, and teachers say students are being more inclusive... One boy told me his button reminds him he’s important when he’s feeling shy.”可知,这里介绍了归属感运动开展后带来的各种变化,因此对应的问题应是开展这项运动后你注意到了哪些变化。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了作者周末计划帮助邻居李先生。文章还提到了留守儿童的问题,呼吁人们为他们捐款、捐衣物并多多关心他们。

1. take 2. help 3. read 4. clean  
5. necessary 6. from 7. problems  
8. lonely 9. volunteer 10. donate

### Grammar

- 一、1. blinded 2. training 3. directly

4. leaflets 5. addition 6. found  
7. held 8. support

- 二、1. was sent 2. directly 3. was added  
4. tastes 5. were invited  
6. isn’t answered

三、1. C 提示:put out 扑灭;work out 计算出;hand out 分发;find out 发现。句意:志愿者的工作之一是为无家可归者分发食物和衣服。

2. D 提示:taste 为系动词,没有被动语态;sell well 表示“卖得好”,没有被动语态。

3. B 提示:该句为 before 引导的时间状语从句,从句需用一般现在时;从句主语 project 与谓语 finish 之间是被动关系,因此应用被动语态。

4. B 提示:unless 引导的条件状语从句遵循“主将从现”原则,故从句用一般现在时;主语 it 与谓语 require 是被动关系,因此应用被动语态。

四、1. In addition to the Great Wall; was also built by ancient Chinese workers

2. These leaflets were handed out by the volunteers yesterday.

3. These dogs are trained to help blind people.

4. This building is used as a training centre by our school.

5. In the story, the old man was blinded in a fire many years ago.

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国民间音乐家阿炳的生平及其代表作《二泉映月》的创作背景和影响。

1. was played 2. cried 3. was written  
4. taught 5. was known 6. developed  
7. performed 8. were recorded  
9. has become 10. makes

六、【语篇导读】本文讲述了“我”为山区儿童制作英语学习材料的故事。“我”希望这些行动能助力孩子们拥有更好的未来。

1. To help them have enough English learning resources.
2. Listening, reading and writing.
3. By email or from the website.
4. Finding the children.
5. Helpful/Kind. Because the writer tried to help children in need. (言之有理即可)

### Integration

- 一、1. championship 2. right 3. influential  
4. virus 5. war(s) 6. progress

7. destroyed 8. besides

- 二、1. blindness 2. founded 3. beginning  
4. powerful 5. to save 6. were sold

7. are taken 8. treatment

- 三、1. C 提示: send out 发出; cut out 剪下; hand out 分发; work out 解决。句意:——请你帮李老师分发这些新书,好吗?她太忙了。——当然可以。

2. D 提示: take up 占据; put up 举起; pick up 捡起; set up 建立。句意:我们已经建立一些组织来帮助贫困学生。

3. C 提示:句意:由于大暴雨,昨天青岛的游客被警告远离海滩。

4. A

- 四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了“无国界医生”(MSF)的相关情况以及医生们参与该组织的原因。

1. set up 2. such as 3. volunteered for  
4. ready 5. comfortable

- 五、1. During those busy days, we missed out on the sweet moments

2. Many students volunteer for the environmental project; aims to make our city cleaner

3. Through the team's efforts, we have made great progress

4. The living conditions of local people

have improved a lot in recent years.

5. Chinese tea culture is very influential both at home and abroad.

六、【语篇导读】本文讲述了威廉·邓恩因留意到一个失去父亲的八岁男孩的异常举动,从而开始用钓鱼来帮助无父儿童的故事,说明了钓鱼活动给孩子们的成长带来的积极影响,提及了受助孩子对邓恩的感谢以及邓恩自身的收获。

1. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第二段中“*And I realized that there might be something I could do to help him.*”和第四段中“*That was 16 years ago. Since then, Dunn has taken groups of fatherless kids fishing almost every weekend*”可知,八岁男孩的行为引起了邓恩的注意,他决定通过做些什么来帮助他,从那以后,邓恩几乎每个周末都带着一群没有父亲的孩子去钓鱼。由此可知,这个男孩是邓恩通过教授钓鱼来帮助的第一个孩子。

2. D 提示:推理判断题。根据第三段中“*After fishing together several times, Dunn saw encouraging changes in the boy's behaviour.*”和第五段中“*But when they're fishing, all those pains disappear. On the boat, they laugh, smile, and make new friends.*”可知,邓恩看到钓鱼能让孩子们忘记痛苦,开怀大笑,结识新朋友,由此推断,邓恩相信钓鱼能在某些方面帮助这些没有父亲的孩子。

3. A 提示:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“*Another girl, 21-year-old Bella Smith... notes that Dunn pays special attention to self-respect and spiritual strength.*”可知,贝拉·史密斯提到邓恩特别关注自尊和精神力量,这些属于人格发展(personality development)的重要组成部分。

4. B 提示:推理判断题。hard-working 勤奋的; caring 关心他人的; romantic 浪漫的; strict 严格的。通读全文可知,邓恩看到没有父亲的孩子生活艰难,于是主动带他们钓鱼,帮助孩

子们获得快乐、建立友谊、增强自尊和精神力量。由此推知,邓恩是一个有爱心、关心他人的人。

七、【语篇导读】本文就创作诗歌给出了实用建议。

1. but
2. Guidelines
3. step
4. librarians
5. depends
6. between
7. revise/improve
8. alive
9. Li Bai. (言之有理即可)
10. Because he was talented. (言之有理即可)

八、【语篇导读】本文介绍了一群退休的专家被评为“感动中国”人物,并介绍了其中一些人的事迹。

1. Every year.
2. Because of their efforts in sharing knowledge.
3. Her humorous and easy experiments.
4. 89 years old.
5. They created (both) popularity and real energy.

九、One possible version:

### My volunteer work plan

The summer holiday is coming. I am going to do some volunteer work. I will help to clean up the city parks. Of course, I will ask more people to join me. We will pick up the litter and other waste things. I hope our city will be more beautiful. Besides, I am going to visit sick kids in the hospital. I love children and enjoy getting along with them. I will sing to the kids at the city hospital to cheer them up. I hope they can be better soon.

Not only do I feel good about helping other people, but also I get to spend time doing what I love to do. All in all, I will enjoy myself in the summer holiday.

### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文介绍了一个由九位女性

组成的团体,她们通过帮助有需要的人来传递快乐。

1. A 提示:simple 简单的;careful 小心的;crazy 疯狂的;dangerous 危险的。句意:这个团体的任务很简单——将快乐传递给需要帮助的人。
2. C 提示:report 报告;question 问题;secret 秘密;mistake 错误。根据下文“Even their husbands had no idea what the ladies were busy with!”可知,三十多年来这九位女性所做的工作一直是个秘密。
3. B 提示:offer 提供;consider 考虑;认为;promise 承诺;recommend 推荐。句意:这九位女性认为她们是姐妹,她们自童年时就在一起。
4. C 提示:relative 亲戚;lady 女士;neighbour 邻居;husband 丈夫。根据下文“they should start doing good for their community too”可知,这对夫妇总是为邻居做好事。
5. D 提示:seldom 很少;almost 几乎;never 从不;just 恰好,正好。句意:她们记得阿妈是如何制作蛋糕,并把蛋糕送给刚刚失去亲人的家庭的。
6. B 提示:reply 回答;decide 决定;praise 赞扬;doubt 怀疑。句意:于是姐妹们决定,她们也应该开始为社区做点好事。
7. A 提示:notice 注意;produce 生产;allow 允许;support 支持。句意:……我们一个月省下大约 400 美元,我们的丈夫也没注意到什么不寻常的事情。
8. D 提示:before 在……之前;until 直到;whether 是否;whenever 每当,无论何时。句意:无论何时她们听说有人需要帮助,她们会尽最大努力帮助失去丈夫的妇女支付账单……
9. B 提示:cool 酷的;single 单身的;gentle 温柔的;wealthy 富有的。从上文可知,这帮姐妹们帮助的都是需要帮助之人,由此推断,她们是给单亲母亲的孩子买衣服。
10. A 提示:say 说;speak 说话;tell 告诉;

explain 解释。句意:她们会寄去一个包裹,里面会有一个阿妈做的那样的蛋糕和一张纸条,上面写着“有人爱你。”

二、【语篇导读】加拿大的高中生经常利用空闲时间做志愿者工作。作者介绍了自己在慈善机构当志愿者的经历和感受。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“volunteering makes up most of their spare time”可知,加拿大的青少年的空闲时间几乎被志愿者工作所填满。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“There are many kinds of voluntary work, like organizing books in libraries... including in schools, shopping malls, or even people's gardens.”可知,如果学生愿意,有许多当志愿者的机会。
3. C 提示:推理判断题。relaxed 放松的; excited 兴奋的; worried 担心的; surprised 惊讶的。根据第四段中“a lot of questions filled my head”及“‘What if they don't like me? What if they are afraid of me?’”再结合选项可推断,作者感到非常焦虑、担心。
4. D 提示:主旨大意题。根据第一段及作者分享的自己做志愿者的经历可知,选项 D“展示加拿大学生担任志愿者发挥作用”是作者写这篇文章的主要目的。

三、【语篇导读】文中作者感谢大家在她患病后对她的关心与支持。

1. lucky 2. successful 3. suggested
4. well 5. explain 6. stronger
7. mean 8. fun 9. influenced
10. hope/heart

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了“生存假期”,强调其对于提高儿童独立能力和生存技能的重要性。

1. are allowed 2. why 3. playing
4. them 5. be left 6. danger
7. comfortable 8. later 9. Others
10. the

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了路德维克发明了一种凝胶来帮助世界上缺乏净水地区的人们。

1. He is/comes from South Africa.
2. Terrible illnesses.
3. They put it on their skin.
4. It helps save lives and water.
5. He is smart and helpful. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

### Helping others makes the world wonderful

In our daily life, we often help others, and also get help from others. When we help our classmates, we will develop our friendship. When we help people in need, we will feel happy. I think giving is better than receiving. And I believe helping others is helping ourselves.

I still remember my teacher asked me to help my deskmate Mike with his maths several weeks ago. At first, I felt a little nervous because I was not so good at teaching others maths. So, before helping him, I went over the textbook over and over again and did lots of practice. To my surprise, some difficult problems that I couldn't understand before were worked out by myself. With my help, Mike made great progress in maths too. From this experience, I realize that helping others also does good to ourselves. Helping each other makes the world wonderful.

In a word, I hope everyone can take an active part in helping others. Let's make our world a place filled with love together.

## Unit 8 A green world

### Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. trucks 2. soil 3. eco-friendly  
4. chemicals 5. fuels 6. unclean  
7. poured

- 二、1. is built 2. to plant 3. To reduce  
4. doing 5. to prevent

三、1. C

2. D 提示:根据时间状语“tomorrow”可知应用一般将来时;show 与 hold 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态。

3. A

4. C 提示:句意:——你们明天早上去种树吗?——视情况而定。如果天气好我们就去。

四、1. prevent chemical waste from; soil pollution

2. To reduce air pollution; burning unclean fuels

3. depending on air conditioning; choose eco-friendly products

4. If chemicals are poured into a lake, the lake water will be polluted.

五、【语篇导读】达杰丁增生活在青藏高原阿尼玛卿山的山脚下,深知气候变化对自己家乡的影响。他和其他十名村民组建了一支环保队,每年测量冰川两次。其监测工作能保护冰川,让人们更好地理解气候变化与冰川之间的关系。

1. A 提示:gone 消失的;cold 寒冷的;deep 深的;dirty 脏的。句意:但是现在,这条河消失了。

2. D 提示:lift 举起;cause 引起;study 学习;show 展示。句意:阿尼玛卿山有 40 多座冰川,它们展示出气候变化的迹象。

3. B 提示:strange 奇怪的;special 特殊的;usual 通常的;difficult 难的。句意:“它对我们藏族人来说很特别。”达杰说。

4. C 提示:句意:看到雪一点点融化,我们感觉我们应该做一些事。

5. A 提示:form 组成;visit 参观;ask 要求;invite 邀请。句意:达杰和其他十名村民组成一支环保队来研究冰川和野生动物。

6. A 提示:start 开始;continue 继续;finish 结束;avoid 避免。句意:他们发现冰川在五月中旬开始融化,大约在十月份温度降低时停止(融化)。

7. B 提示:句意:没有适当的培训,这支队伍不得不寻找自己的方法。

8. D 提示:easy 容易的;safe 安全的;interesting 有趣的;dangerous 危险的。根据下文的“they can get trapped in hidden holes”可推断句意:有时候,这项工作可能很危险。

9. A 提示:until 直到;since 自从;when 当……时;if 如果。句意:当道路被雪覆盖时,他们可能会被困在隐蔽的洞里,直到队友帮助他们出来。

10. C 提示:background 背景;difference 不同;importance 重要性;pleasure 快乐。句意:有些人不明白他们工作的重要性。

### Reading( I )

- 一、1. Recycling 2. punished 3. total  
4. stricter 5. control 6. broke  
7. separate 8. fined

- 二、1. breaks 2. polluted  
3. will be completed 4. to reduce  
5. successfully 6. wisely

三、1. A 提示:pollution 污染;introduction 介绍;speed 速度;communication 交流。句意:光污染对自然和人类都有害,因此我们正在努力寻找阻止它(光污染)的方法。

2. B 提示: return 归还; recycle 回收利用; reduce 减少; renew 更新。句意: 如果我们回收利用空罐子或旧衣服这样的材料, 我们的自然资源将持续更久。
3. D 提示: 句意: 工人们每天都会仔细分拣塑料瓶和废纸, 让环境变得更好。
4. A 提示: punish 惩罚; praise 表扬; invite 邀请; protect 保护。句意: 在一些国家, 在公共场所乱扔垃圾的人将被处以罚款。
5. A 提示: run out 用完, 耗尽; put out 扑灭; break out 爆发; hand out 分发。句意: ——地球上的石油总有一天会用完的。——我也这么想。我们应该好好利用它。

- 四、1. These new types of energy cost very little and will never run out.
2. We are not allowed to cut down trees in nature reserves.
3. Our school successfully organized a recycling activity last week.
4. Action(s) should be taken to prevent/stop/keep people from wasting resources.
5. Everyone should use water wisely, or/otherwise we will be punished by nature one day.

五、【语篇导读】女孩詹娜在学校组织的实地考察活动中学习了回收利用和减少浪费的重要性, 她向父亲宣传了这些理念, 最后发现他们产生的垃圾更少了。

1. B 提示: 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Every Monday was a special day there because it was recycling day. People, including Jenna’s family, would put colourful boxes full of paper, plastic, and cans on the sidewalk.”可知, 每个星期一是特别的日子, 因为那是回收日。所有人都会把装满纸张、塑料和易拉罐的彩色箱子放在人行道上。
2. A 提示: 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Recycling was important but reducing waste

was the most important lesson from the field trip.”可知, 詹娜认为自己从实地考察中学到的最重要的事情是减少浪费。

3. B 提示: 推理判断题。题干中的内容讲的是詹娜对实地考察态度的转变。一开始, 当詹娜的老师宣布实地考察时, 她一点都不高兴。她认为实地考察一定非常无聊。然而, 当她到了那里, 看到那里发生的所有令人惊叹的事情时, 她的想法改变了。第二段提到她想分享在实地考察中学到的东西, 第三段介绍她和爸爸分享她在实地考察中的收获。由此推断, 题干中的句子放在第二段后最合适。
4. C 提示: 推理判断题。根据第三段中“*She suggested they could give old magazines and books to the library so that they would have a second life.*”可知, 詹娜建议把旧杂志、旧书捐给图书馆, 使它们重获新生。由此推断, 詹娜认为重新利用旧杂志和旧书比直接回收它们更好。
5. D 提示: 最佳标题题。通读全文可知, 本文围绕“环保”展开: 詹娜分享回收知识 (recycle)、建议将旧书送到图书馆再利用 (reuse)、强调减少浪费 (reduce)。由此推断, 选项 D“减少、重新利用、回收利用”最适合作标题。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了北京的宾馆为了环保不再向客人提供一次性生活用品, 并就日常生活中如何环保给我们提供了一些建议。

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. F 5. E

### Reading( II )

- 一、1. resources 2. levels 3. broken  
4. management 5. controlled  
6. separated
- 二、1. to protect 2. most wisely  
3. recycling 4. was produced  
5. are sent 6. to keep

三、1. D 提示:句意:——无论我们遇到多少困难,我相信所有问题最终都会解决。——我希望如此。

2. B 提示:句意:我妈妈把厨房的一切都安排得井井有条。她总是在食物吃完之前就去购物。

3. C 提示:句意:——我们社区下个月将建一个新的回收站。——哇,好消息!它会变得干净得多。

4. A 提示:control 控制;punish 惩罚;separate 分开;spread 传播。句意:相信你有能力控制自己的未来,所以永远不要害怕冒险。

5. D 提示:句意:——你告诉我如何环保真是太好了。——我的荣幸,保护环境是我们的职责。

四、1. separated; into different groups; to make it easier to recycle

2. waste water; will run out; we will be punished by nature

3. If everyone recycles old things, we can make a big difference.

4. The factory was fined for not controlling air and water pollution.

5. How can our school achieve the highest level in waste management?

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了升级再造的概念及其与回收利用的区别,叙述了格蕾丝用旧茶包制作衣物的故事,鼓励人们利用旧物制作物品或购买升级再造产品。

1. D 提示:语意推断题。根据第二段中“You can just refashion it. For example, you might make a bag out of an old T-shirt.”可知,升级再造指的是通过创意和加工将废弃物或旧物改造成质量、价值或实用性更高的新产品,所以画线词指的是“重新用于新用途”。

2. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“Upcycling only needs your own ideas and work, but

recycling needs energy or water to break down things.”可知,升级再造仅需创意和加工,而回收利用需消耗能源或者水来分解物品,因此升级再造是一种更环保的生活方式。

3. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“In those days, things were repurposed over and over again until they were not useful any more.”可知,过去人们将物品反复改造直至完全无用。

4. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第五段中“Every day she drinks some tea, then dries out the tea bags with the tea still in them. . . This can take a long time, but Grace has made lots of artworks.”可知,格蕾丝每天喝茶,然后将茶包弄干,当茶包干了时,她将茶叶拿出来,把茶包放在一起制作衣物。这一过程会耗费较长时间。由此推断,升级再造需要创意且耗时。

5. C 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了升级再造的概念及其与回收利用的区别,叙述了格蕾丝用旧茶包制作衣物的故事,并鼓励人们利用旧物制作物品或购买升级再造产品。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了雨林的现状,强调了雨林的重要性,并呼吁人们保护雨林。

1. home 2. through 3. reach

4. important 5. produce/provide

6. Sadly 7. continues 8. spreading

9. organized 10. where

### Grammar

一、1. posters 2. polluted 3. gases

4. affecting 5. harmed

二、1. were encouraged 2. is known

3. will take 4. were used

5. will be stolen 6. will be built

三、1. B 2. C

3. C 提示:主语 I 与谓语 give 是被动关系,又因为 if 引导的条件状语从句遵从“主将从现”原则,因此应用一般现在时的被动语态。

4. D

5. A 提示:句意:——你知道茶,世界上最受欢迎的饮品之一,是偶然间被发明的吗?——真的吗?它是我最喜欢的饮品。

6. C 提示:句意:福仔,一只可爱的警犬,在不久的将来会接受训练,以更好地应对不同的环境。

四、1. The river was polluted by chemicals, so the fish in it were not safe to eat.

2. The school art show will be held in the gym next Friday.

3. Natural resources should be managed wisely to avoid running out.

4. If you break traffic rules, you will be fined by the police on the street.

5. The speed of cars should be strictly controlled around the school to keep children safe.

五、【语篇导读】本文倡导我们少使用塑料,并就如何减少对塑料的使用提出了几点建议。

1. and/or 2. to live 3. has organized

4. are held 5. difference 6. children's

7. carrying 8. harmful 9. if/when

10. ourselves

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了新能源汽车的发展现状、优势、近年来取得的进展以及未来前景。

1. 1,105,000.

2. Charging an EV is cheaper.

3. Finding charging stations and driving long distances.

4. Autonomous driving and advanced battery systems.

5. They can save energy./They are greener.  
(言之有理即可)

## Integration

一、1. desertification 2. batteries

3. second-hand 4. single-use

5. electronic 6. hardly 7. electricity

8. solar

二、1. was woken 2. are sold/have been sold

3. Getting 4. will be dealt

5. were; invited 6. drawn

三、1. B 提示:remember to do sth 表示“记得去做某事”;remember doing sth 表示“记得做过某事”。当动词短语由“动词+副词”构成,且宾语为代词时,代词需置于动词和副词之间。句意:实验室的灯还亮着。离开前请记得把它们关掉。

2. D 提示:other 其他的,形容词,后跟名词;others 其他人或物,代词;the other 两者中的另一个;another 三者或三者以上中的另一个。句意:我不喜欢这种类型的手机。先生,您能给我看另一款吗?

3. C 提示:shape 形状;order 顺序;condition 状态;situation 形势。句意:定期锻炼让你保持良好的健康状态,让你更强壮,并准备好应对不同的挑战。

4. D 提示:句意:——你听说过“体重管理年”三年行动吗?——听说过。它再好不过了!它能帮助每个人建设一个更健康的未来!

四、1. makes efforts 2. hoping for

3. so that 4. have made a big difference

5. to deal with

五、1. we can hardly fight desertification successfully

2. To protect the environment, waste should be separated before it is thrown away.

3. Buying second-hand things is one of the

good ways to reduce pollution.

4. Saving a little water every day can make a big difference.
5. Next week, used electronic products will be recycled in our school.

六、【语篇导读】塑料垃圾是地球面临的重大问题,但科学家发现某些植物和真菌能“吃掉”塑料,这一发现可能会改变处理塑料的方式,但目前仍存在一些问题,不过人们对其在解决塑料污染方面抱有希望。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“ In one experiment, scientists placed a plastic bottle and some fungi inside a box. . . By the end of the experiment, the bottle had largely broken down”可知,科学家将一个塑料瓶和真菌放入盒子中,实验结束时,塑料瓶几乎消失了。由此可知,科学家发现真菌能分解塑料。
2. C 提示:推理判断题。hand out 分发; tidy up 整理; deal with 处理; care about 关心。下文“Using plants and fungi to get rid of plastic would cost less and be much friendlier to the environment than factories.”介绍了利用真菌处理塑料成本更低,比工厂处理更环保。结合选项可推断, deal with 最符合语境。
3. A 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Scientists are working hard to find out the best ways to use fungi against plastic pollution in the future.”可知,科学家正努力研究未来利用真菌对抗塑料污染的最佳方式。结合选项可推断,选项 A“食用塑料的真菌的未来使用”是接下来作者可能讨论的话题。
4. A 提示:篇章结构题。通读全文可知,第一段提出问题,说明塑料污染的严重性;第二至四段介绍真菌能降解塑料这一科学发现;第五、六段介绍真菌降解塑料存在的问题及解决方法;第七段总结全文。因此,选项 A 的结构图与文章相符。

七、【语篇导读】本文介绍了生态旅游的定

义、受欢迎的原因以及对目的地以及游客的积极影响。

1. reasons 2. aware 3. positive
4. instead 5. helped 6. safety
7. providing 8. changes
9. To dive into the local culture.
10. I will become more eco-conscious. (言之有理即可)

八、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了食物链中每个部分的重要性并呼吁我们携手维持自然的平衡。

1. Sunshine.
2. Animals that consume plants as their main food, such as deer, grasshoppers, and snails.
3. Frogs will have less food to eat, and their numbers will drop.
4. The higher the living things are in a food chain, the larger amount of harmful substances they will get.
5. We can reduce the use of pesticide to protect insects. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Glad to hear from you! I'm happy to share my environmental protection experiences with you.

First, to save resources, I make sure to turn off lights when they're not in use and take short showers to conserve water.

Second, to reduce pollution, I always carry a reusable bag to avoid plastic bags and sort garbage for recycling.

Finally, as for transportation, I prefer to walk or ride a bike for short distances. When going further, I take the bus. It not only cuts down on emissions but also allows

me to enjoy the views on the way. It's good for both the environment and my health.

These small steps really matter. Look forward to your reply!

Best wishes,  
Li Hua

### Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了20岁的环保活动家埃德加·麦格雷戈连续589天在伊顿峡谷捡拾垃圾的事迹,他通过社交媒体分享自己的环保行动,并号召更多人保护环境。

1. A 提示:pick up sth from 表示“从……捡起某物”。句意:他连续589天从伊顿峡谷捡拾垃圾。
2. C 提示:句意:埃德加承诺捡拾游客留下的垃圾,同时在网络社交平台上发布他的进展。此处用left表示游客留下的垃圾,过去分词作后置定语。
3. A 提示:since 因为;when 当……时;so 所以;but 但是。句意:他决定从清理伊顿峡谷开始,因为他住得离那里最近。
4. B 提示:food 食物;waste 垃圾;water 水;money 钱。根据下文“Edgar said recently that there was no more rubbish in the canyon.”可知,伊顿峡谷现在没有垃圾了。
5. C 提示:situation 情况;introduction 介绍;condition 状态;conversation 对话。句意:他计划经常回到峡谷,以保持它的清洁状态。
6. D 提示:interest 兴趣;life 生活;need 需要;experience 经历。句意:当被问到他的经历时,埃德加说:“无论是炎热还是下雨,都没关系……”
7. A 提示:rainy 下雨的;late 晚的;strange 奇怪的;low 低的。句意见上题。
8. C 提示:warn 警告;support 支持;advise 建议;refuse 拒绝。句意:他经常在网上建议每

个人参与清理行动。

9. C 提示:ever 曾经;still 仍然;just 只是;even 甚至。句意:这只是每个人都能做的事情。
10. D 提示:writer 作家;player 玩家;fan 粉丝;hero 英雄。根据下文“like Superman”可知,此处指“英雄”。

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了两种发电方式:风力发电和潮汐发电,以及它们的优缺点。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据最后一段中“The blades of a tidal turbine must be much stronger than those of a wind turbine.”可知,潮汐涡轮机的桨叶必须比风力涡轮机的桨叶坚固得多。由此可推知,潮汐发电需要更坚固的桨叶。
2. B 提示:推理判断题。根据第三段中“Wind comes and goes and there is no way to control it. Tidal power is predictable and it happens every day.”可推断出,潮汐发电优于风力发电。由此推知,题干中的句子“然而,与风能相比,它确实有一个巨大的优势。”适合放在第三段开头。
3. C 提示:推理判断题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了两种不同的发电方式:风力发电和潮汐发电,以及它们的优缺点。因此作者是通过描述两种不同类型的能源组织文章的。
4. D 提示:最佳标题题。本文不仅描述了涡轮机是如何在河流和海洋中工作的,还描述了两种不同的发电方式——风力发电和潮汐发电。结合选项可推断,D项“潮汐能——一种比风能更好的选择”最适合作标题。

三、【语篇导读】本文通过具体案例阐述购买二手物品的益处:省钱、环保、承载故事与情感价值,并鼓励读者尝试购买二手物品。

1. save 2. shown 3. that
4. experiences 5. hoped 6. condition
7. past 8. behind 9. shopping
10. fit

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国著名科学家黄旭华的生平事迹。他为中国核潜艇事业做出了杰出贡献,被誉为“中国核潜艇之父”。他还获得了多项国家级荣誉,他一生致力于发展中国的核潜艇工业和国防事业,并慷慨捐赠以支持科研、教育和科学知识的传播。

1. a
2. him
3. studied
4. scientists
5. was called
6. successfully
7. of
8. highest
9. and
10. developing

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了室内园艺流行的原因、初学者遇到的问题及解决办法。

1. Living plants grow and change with the seasons, while static artworks don't.
2. Choosing unsuitable plants and overwatering.
3. Because most indoor plants prefer drier soil.
4. By providing free guidance on choosing plants and watering skills.
5. I can get free guidance from local gardening centres. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

### How to go green at school

Without green, life has no hope.

Going green means we should protect the environment by saving resources and reducing pollution. Sadly, we can often see some bad behaviours in our school. Some students waste paper or drop litter everywhere, while others leave lights and computers on when they are not in use.

To make our school greener, we should place more recycling bins. Also, we can start a “No-Waste Lunch” campaign, encouraging students to bring reusable bottles instead of plastic ones. Third, reuse notebooks and recycle waste paper. Finally, plant more trees in school gardens.

Small actions make a big difference. Let's work together for a greener school!

Thanks for your reading!

## 周周练参考答案

### Unit 1 周周练 1

- 一、1. convenient 2. pioneers 3. wealth  
4. industries 5. creativity 6. opinions  
7. common 8. excellent 9. public  
10. development

- 二、1. used 2. have led 3. awards  
4. educational 5. development  
6. pioneering 7. fell 8. stepped  
9. hopeful 10. southern

- 三、1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

- 四、1. In the past; used to be/was once; in

southern China

2. has attracted millions of; over the years
3. a wealth of knowledge; Moreover; people across the world
4. Recently; has improved a lot
5. In the past few years; has worked as an engineer
6. have fallen in love with; just feels like home

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了作者的家乡十年间在街道、交通、环境、生活方式等方面的变化。

1. narrow 2. opened 3. lucky
4. Once 5. including 6. books 7. still
8. mixing 9. form 10. modern

## Unit 1 周周练 2

- 一、1. move 2. convenient 3. crowded  
4. lines 5. key 6. educational  
7. electric 8. since 9. southern  
10. industry
- 二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了作者的家乡在过去 10 年间的变化。
1. underground 2. made a living
  3. used to 4. wide 5. In my opinion
  6. planners 7. have been in love with
  8. common 9. at the heart of
  10. convenient
- 三、1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D
- 四、1. comfortable and convenient; are very happy to live  
2. it is very common to get around the town  
3. will take place in our community centre; decide to go there on foot  
4. Local people used to make a living  
5. was your age; designing a special theme park  
6. Thanks to the hard work of the citizens; has become cleaner
- 五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了“改革开放”政策给中国带来的巨大变化。
1. Opening 2. At 3. recent
  4. Citizens 5. has attracted
  6. technologies 7. innovation
  8. electronic 9. have improved 10. a

## Unit 2 周周练 1

- 一、1. central 2. admire 3. preferred

4. abroad 5. rests 6. exploring
7. heroes 8. twice 9. choices
10. universities

- 二、1. has lived 2. businesses 3. married  
4. prefers 5. choice 6. have been

- 三、1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

- 四、1. prefer tourist attractions like West Lake  
2. According to the guide; a must-see for visitors to Hangzhou  
3. is well worth a visit  
4. many tourists from home and abroad  
5. made his way to

- 五、【语篇导读】保罗在乘飞机回意大利探亲时,飞机停在纽约加油,而保罗认为自己已经到了罗马,于是下了飞机。本文介绍了保罗在纽约的经历。

1. flew 2. stop 3. nobody 4. modern
5. spoke 6. happened 7. language
8. another 9. why 10. believe

## Unit 2 周周练 2

- 一、1. learning 2. admire 3. abroad  
4. rich 5. until 6. must-see 7. period  
8. married 9. soldier 10. scared
- 二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了《活着》的故事梗概及其给作者的启示。
1. is worth 2. couldn't wait to
  3. during the difficult period
  4. At the end of 5. No matter
- 三、1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A
- 四、1. exploring the city on foot  
2. won't return until; all the attractions  
3. No matter who you are; a cultural treasure of the country  
4. very special because of its amazing natural landscapes  
5. can't wait to go to the beach

五、【语篇导读】文中三位学生分享了他们惊险的旅行故事。

1. their
2. thought
3. exchanging
4. carelessly
5. to do
6. relaxed
7. uncertain
8. took
9. heard
10. successful

### Unit 3 周周练 1

- 一、1. click 2. coast 3. live  
4. communication 5. closely 6. ongoing  
7. training 8. truly

- 二、1. toured 2. French 3. completely  
4. zoomed 5. closely  
6. more convenient 7. has; signed  
8. have booked

- 三、1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. A

- 四、1. Please zoom in on the artwork online; every detail  
2. Travelling is a great way to take in the local culture.  
3. The internet enables us to learn about the outside world without leaving home.  
4. If your foreign friend comes to Beijing, a visit to the Great Wall is a must.  
5. The Louvre used to be the home of French kings and queens.

五、【语篇导读】本文主要探讨了在数字时代合理控制屏幕使用时间的必要性和方法。

1. With
2. expect
3. healthier
4. harmful
5. not
6. which
7. create
8. limiting
9. form
10. allow

### Unit 3 周周练 2

- 一、1. excitement 2. digital 3. cash  
4. queen 5. article 6. underwater  
7. complete 8. crowd

- 二、1. completely 2. online tours  
3. sign up 4. As for  
5. a bit of everything 6. no doubt  
7. in person 8. count down

- 三、1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C

- 四、1. Don't just depend on photos online; you have to go in person  
2. We need to answer three questions to complete the tour of  
3. prefer real travel to online travel; pay in cash  
4. The ancient village lies in; large crowds of tourists  
5. Dad has explored different tourist attractions online to plan our family trip to France.

五、【语篇导读】本文生动地描绘了虚拟现实(VR)、脑机接口头带、3D打印和机器人等技术如何改变学生的学习方式。

1. wearing
2. minds
3. to be
4. without
5. them
6. records
7. to create
8. else
9. its
10. amazing

### Unit 4 周周练 1

- 一、1. stomachs 2. especially 3. island  
4. readers 5. continued 6. literature  
7. copies 8. describe 9. Though  
10. unwilling

- 二、1. tinier 2. will talk/are going to talk  
3. has handed 4. to choose  
5. unwilling 6. stomachs  
7. to translate 8. to read

- 三、1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B

- 四、1. which book to buy; better read the reviews about it first  
 2. hand in the report until I finish it  
 3. The publishing house only prints five thousand books at a time.  
 4. The doctor was tired out after he managed to save the patient/the sick person.  
 5. He continued telling the story after drinking/having a cup of coffee.

五、【语篇导读】本文探讨了是否应该更新莎士比亚的作品。

1. greatest 2. However 3. simple  
 4. discussion 5. necessary  
 6. understood 7. pleasure 8. agree  
 9. why 10. gold

#### Unit 4 周周练 2

- 一、1. ending 2. agreement 3. novels  
 4. continued 5. markets 6. island  
 7. publishing 8. timetable 9. within  
 10. literature

二、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了愚公移山的故事。

1. called 2. Both 3. With 4. discuss  
 5. even 6. lead 7. stop 8. continue  
 9. unable 10. touched

三、1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C

- 四、1. The boy fell over; he got up right away and tried again  
 2. Can you give me some advice on how to write book reviews?  
 3. After a day's hard work/a hard day's work, he was tired out.  
 4. Don't give away the ending, or the movie won't be fun!  
 5. We have difficulty discussing the maths problem.

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,介绍了诗人陆游被贬的经历以及他的名诗《游山西村》的创作背景。

1. greatest 2. have received  
 3. were translated 4. discussion  
 5. returning 6. himself 7. endless  
 8. entered 9. happily 10. to express

#### Unit 5 周周练 1

- 一、1. behaved 2. patiently 3. replied  
 4. discussion 5. refused 6. promised  
 7. address 8. praised 9. realized  
 10. rushed

- 二、1. discussion 2. impolite 3. quietly  
 4. tasty 5. differences 6. peaceful  
 7. moved 8. openly 9. congratulate  
 10. patiently

三、1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C

- 四、1. Just as the saying goes, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."  
 2. If someone is in your way, you should avoid touching him or pushing past him.  
 3. How do people greet each other in your hometown?  
 4. I finally realized that I was used to living in this quiet town.  
 5. They were too excited to keep their voice down in public.

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了在中国做客时要注意的文化和习俗。

1. behave 2. experience 3. something  
 4. receive 5. full 6. same  
 7. prepared 8. first 9. just 10. guest

#### Unit 5 周周练 2

- 一、1. peaceful 2. respectfully 3. tasty

4. unless 5. quietly 6. kisses
7. loudly 8. past 9. Congratulations
10. tap

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了做客时的礼仪。

1. remember to 2. start eating
3. talk with your mouth full
4. Keeping your mouth closed
5. Respect cultural differences
6. on time
7. feel comfortable and confident
8. to say thank-you to your host

三、1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B

四、1. The teachers have taught us how to behave politely in public.

2. Even though everyone was waiting in line quietly, Tom jumped the line to buy his ticket.
3. This dictionary doesn't belong to me. It's Lily's.
4. I promised to help Anna with her English tonight, so I will keep my word.
5. Unless you talk more with your new friends, you won't feel at home in the new class.

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了和别人用餐时的礼仪。

1. are having 2. to do 3. beginning
4. saying 5. will be 6. eating
7. Instead 8. right 9. during
10. to give

## Unit 6 周周练 1

- 一、1. service 2. donating 3. expect
4. confidence 5. athletes 6. Charities
7. Chemistry 8. competitions 9. silver
10. popularity

- 二、1. to enjoy 2. searching
3. to show; abilities 4. protection
5. experiences 6. copying
7. to provide 8. to win
9. to worry; to enjoy
10. to achieve; has influenced

三、1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A

四、1. It is really meaningful to donate blood; it can help save lives

2. reminds athletes to warm up before training
3. suffer from sore eyes because they spend too much time on screens
4. It is necessary for blind people; when crossing the road
5. Ordinary families don't have enough money for such an expensive operation.
6. He was proud of himself for winning this competition.

五、【语篇导读】本文告诉我们社交应该是一种与他人联系的方式。无论我们是内向的还是外向的,我们都需要相互理解。

1. while 2. interest 3. avoid
4. uncomfortable 5. without
6. themselves 7. hiding 8. alone
9. environment 10. connect/communicate

## Unit 6 周周练 2

- 一、1. medals 2. necessary 3. achieved
4. influence 5. crossing 6. background
7. suffered 8. receive 9. reminded
10. requires

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了13岁的梅接受了一个慈善机构的帮助,在那之后她的生活有所改善。

1. suffered from 2. ever since

3. charity 4. required  
5. not leave her alone but 6. so that  
7. abilities 8. greatly 9. helpless

三、1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. C

- 四、1. It is very meaningful to donate books to kids/children  
2. have grown in popularity among young people  
3. has suffered from heart disease; needs an operation  
4. The driver reminded all the passengers to put their seat belts on  
5. To help the elderly in the community, we require the support of volunteers.  
6. A warm-hearted person is always ready to give a helping hand to others.

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了一个5岁男孩运用在幼儿园学到的知识成功救了他突发疾病的父亲的故事。

1. necessary 2. saved 3. seriously  
4. moving 5. to find 6. explain  
7. called 8. dangerous 9. proud  
10. education

## Unit 7 周周练 1

- 一、1. interviewers' 2. afford 3. champions  
4. sessions 5. aim/purpose 6. virus  
7. influential 8. grateful 9. darkness  
10. cured

- 二、1. medical 2. operations  
3. interviewers 4. is thought  
5. were told 6. directly  
7. organization 8. are taken  
9. has developed 10. is required

三、1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D

四、1. My little sister decided to carry on with

her painting after taking a short break.

2. Were volunteers provided with free lunch by our school yesterday?  
3. The doctors will operate on the famous athlete tomorrow.  
4. Although he tried his best, he still missed out on seeing the sunrise.  
5. All passengers on board must know/be aware of some safety rules.

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国提出的体重管理计划,包括设立体重控制门诊及呼吁不同地方帮助人们保持健康,并分析了肥胖问题的现状及其对健康的影响,还提到了政府和社会各界的应对措施。

1. across 2. because 3. rise 4. weight  
5. properly 6. living 7. even  
8. asked 9. Schools 10. rules

## Unit 7 周周练 2

- 一、1. rights 2. benefited 3. blinded  
4. directly 5. interviewed 6. patients  
7. progress 8. billion 9. war  
10. treated

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了上个月,作者的学校为八年级学生组织了一次特殊的户外活动。

1. organized 2. seriously 3. carry on  
4. education 5. completing

三、1. C 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B

- 四、1. The exam papers were handed out to all the students  
2. Don't miss out on the school music festival next Friday!  
3. We need to give our pet dogs enough food and water every day. In addition,

we should take them for walks.

4. He has a cold, but he doesn't want to go to hospital.
5. It's really great for us to work closely with these special athletes!

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了史蒂夫加入乐队成为鼓手后从一开始想放弃到后来取得巨大进步的故事。

1. the 2. while 3. myself
4. practising 5. better 6. wonderfully
7. was taught 8. to make
9. importance 10. without

## Unit 8 周周练 1

- 一、1. separate 2. fine 3. wisely  
4. management 5. second-hand  
6. strict 7. eco-friendly 8. poured  
9. single-use 10. electricity
- 二、1. recycling 2. are separated  
3. electricity 4. unclean 5. is produced  
6. be thrown 7. managers 8. polluted  
9. will sell 10. graduating
- 三、1. D 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. D
- 四、1. This factory was punished for polluting the nearby soil.  
2. If we don't save water, the fresh water on Earth will run out one day.  
3. Donating second-hand books to people in need will make a great difference.  
4. These plastic bottles will be recycled and made into new toys.  
5. At the recycling centre, all waste is carefully separated into different groups.
- 五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了上海垃圾分类工作效果显著。政府通过志愿者宣

传、垃圾站升级措施、回收机器、支付宝积分奖励和校园推广助力全国全面实施垃圾分类。

1. successful 2. develop 3. huge
4. resisted 5. afford 6. better
7. manage 8. even 9. environment
10. closely

## Unit 8 周周练 2

- 一、1. recycled 2. controlled 3. strict  
4. levels 5. soil 6. gases  
7. management 8. electronic 9. hardly  
10. successfully
- 二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了世界地球日的作用和意义以及2025年世界地球日的主题。  
1. taking care of 2. spread 3. to ask  
4. resources 5. healthy
- 三、1. C 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. D
- 四、1. If you follow these simple rules, you won't be punished.  
2. He was fined 50 yuan for dropping litter carelessly in the park.  
3. Reusing plastic bags is more eco-friendly than using single-use ones.  
4. Remember to turn off the lights when you leave the classroom to save electricity.  
5. The government has made strict new rules to reduce pollution.
- 五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了塞罕坝的变迁历程,彰显了人类通过努力改变世界的力量。  
1. hundreds 2. slowly 3. the  
4. found 5. them 6. as 7. but  
8. to bring 9. is seen 10. fewer