

答案全解精析

Unit 1 Home

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. relaxing 2. own 3. Hundreds
4. west 5. Studies 6. mobile
7. bedroom 8. types

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了作者的梦想家园。

1. modern house 2. mobile home
3. hundreds of 4. my own 5. relaxing
6. favourite

三、1. C 提示:amazing 令人惊讶的;interesting 有趣的;relaxing 令人放松的;exciting 令人兴奋的。句意:我发现晚上听音乐如此令人放松。它真的帮我睡个好觉。

2. A 提示:what about doing sth. 做某事怎么样;why not do sth. 为什么不做事;why don't you do sth. 为什么不做事;shall we 我们……好吗?根据“going shopping”可知答案。

3. C 提示:study 书房;balcony 阳台;bedroom 卧室;bathroom 浴室。根据“the kid fell asleep”的情境可知,妈妈应该是走出卧室。

4. A 提示:put up 张贴,挂起;take in 吸收;理解;give away 赠送,分发;walk on 继续走;在……上走。句意:许多中国人通常会在窗户、门和墙上贴一些剪纸,作为祈求好运的象征。

- 四、1. where the heart is
2. with your own eyes
3. putting up
4. town house; west

五、【语篇导读】本文作者介绍了自己每年夏天都会回到宁静的家乡,描述了家乡传统的房屋、友善的村民、充满回忆的河流与星空,以及自己对这片土地的深切眷恋,希望这些回忆能永远留在心中。

1. D 提示:useful 有用的;careful 小心的;helpful 有帮助的;peaceful 宁静的。句意:那是一个小

而宁静的村庄。

2. C 提示:句意:它周围有青山,还有一条清澈的河流从它旁边流淌而过。用 run 描述河流流动的状态。

3. B 提示:dirty 脏的;traditional 传统的;new 新的;old 旧的。句意:我家是一座带院子的传统中式房屋。

4. A 提示:spend 花费,主语为人;take 花费,主语为 it;cost 花费,主语为物;pay 支付。句意:我在那些树下和朋友们玩耍,度过了许多快乐的童年时光。

5. B 提示:on 在……上;under 在……下;inside 在……里面;at 在……处。句意见上题。

6. D 提示:someone 某人;something 某物;everything 一切;everyone 每个人。句意:在村子里,每个人都互相认识。

7. A 提示:greet 问候;wave 挥手;find 找到;worry 担心。句意:当我走过街道时,人们微笑着问候我。

8. D 提示:run back 跑回;come back 回来;go back 回去;bring back 带回。句意:它带回了许多美好的回忆。

9. B 提示:句意:在家乡我最喜欢做的事情之一是去河边。根据下文“sit by the river”可知,此处指河流。

10. C 提示:look 看,不及物动词;read 读;watch 观看,强调过程;hear 听。句意:水很清澈,你能看到鱼在里面游。

11. B 提示:at noon 在中午;at night 在晚上;at present 目前;at lunchtime 在午餐时间。句意:晚上,天空满是星星。

12. D 提示:hold up 举起;pick up 捡起;put up 张贴;look up 抬头看。句意:我坐在院子里,抬头看星星,听蟋蟀叫。

13. A 提示:句意:现在我住在大城市里,但家乡在我心里总有一个特别的位置。前句“住在大城市”与后句“家乡在我心里有特别的位置”是转折关系。

14. C 提示:throat 喉咙;eye 眼睛;heart 心;

hand手。句意见上题。此处用 heart 体现情感上的重视。

15. D 提示:then 然后;never 从不;soon 很快;forever 永远。句意:我希望自己能更频繁地回去,让这些回忆永存。

Reading (I)

- 一、1. Collecting 2. miles 3. relax
4. village 5. yard 6. hen(s) 7. view
8. south

- 二、1. balconies 2. relaxes 3. helpful
4. beautiful 5. children's 6. to collect
7. preparing 8. posts

- 三、1. C 提示:第一句中“film *Ne Zha*”明确指向具体的电影,用 the;第二句中“very popular film”泛指一部非常受欢迎的电影,且 very 以辅音音素开头,用 a。

2. D 提示:over 表示“在……期间,在……的过程中”。over lunch 意为“在吃午餐的时候”。

3. C 提示:some 一些;each 每个,强调个体;one 一个;that 那个,特指前文提到的单数名词。“one of + the + 复数名词”意为“……之一”。句意:“那是什么?”是孩子们最开始说的话之一。

4. B 提示:take 拿走,带走;share 分享;分担;bring 带来,拿来;spend 花费(时间/金钱)。句意:要成为别人的好朋友,你应该学会分享你的快乐和悲伤。

5. A 提示:表示“在某个具体的房间里”,用介词 in;表示“在某一层楼”,用介词 on。

6. C 提示:句意:——你梦想中的家是什么样的? ——温暖舒适。

- 四、1. view from the top
2. busy season; collecting cotton
3. important; of his own
4. next to each other
5. have fun; colourful fireworks
6. Collecting eggs; my favourite part

- 五、【语篇导读】文中三位孩子分享了三种不同类型的住宅——吊脚楼、牧场住宅和运河住宅。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中李梅的介绍“I live in a stilt house.”可知,李梅住在吊脚楼里。

2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“We have many sheep and cows.”可知,牧场上有很多牛羊。

3. D 提示:最佳标题题。文章开头提到“‘There are many types of living places around the world. Here are some kids sharing their homes.’”,后文分别介绍了三位来自不同地区的孩子的住宅。选项 D“世界各地的家”概括了文章内容,最适合作为标题。

- 六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了几句和“家”相关的谚语。

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

Reading (II)

- 一、1. collecting 2. twenty-second
3. watering 4. yard 5. village
6. firework 7. relax 8. playing

- 二、1. on the River Cam 2. is famous for;
such as 3. to visit 4. in the south of
5. part of an island 6. the pretty villages
7. find 8. in summer

- 三、1. B
2. B 提示:第一空所在处意为“像他的父亲”,因此 like 作介词,表示“像”。第二空所在处意为“彼得喜欢帮助有需要的人”,因此 like 作动词,表示“喜欢”,此处谓语句用三单形式。

3. D 提示:表示“距离某地……远”时,常用“基数词+单位+from+地点”或“基数词+单位+away from+地点”。far 不能和具体数字连用。

4. B 提示:move 移动;搬家;build 建造,创建;collect 收集;聚集;prepare 准备。句意:——每个人都应该养成节约粮食的好习惯。——我同意,所以我总是吃光我点的食物。

5. C
6. B 提示:后半句的转折词 but 说明回答的人很想去,但要先完成家务。

四、1. busy watering vegetables

2. perfect; have a BBQ

3. with a beautiful garden

4. cotton field by

5. sharing a room with me

五、【语篇导读】文中五个人探讨了英国房子小但房价高的原因。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据表格第三行中“*We are a small country. The price of land is an important part in house prices. Also, in Britain, most houses are built of brick, so labour costs are high.*”可知,英国的面积小,土地的价格对房屋的价格有很大影响,并且英国的大多数房子都是用砖建造的,因此建造房屋的人力成本高。由此推断,①②④是英国房子小但房价高的原因。

2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据表格第四行中“*Because of the housing market and prices, I am back for good in France*”可知,英国的房价太高了,所以休回到了法国。

3. B 提示:细节理解题。根据表格倒数第二行中“*And it's cheaper when you have less space to heat.*”可知,金认为需要供暖的空间越小,费用就越低。根据表格最后一行中“*so a large house costs a lot of money to heat*”可知,克里斯认为大房子的供暖要花很多钱。由此可推断出,金和克里斯认为小房子的一个优点是供暖所需的费用低。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了宏村和西递古镇。

1. popular 2. history 3. buildings

4. both 提示:上文提到两个古镇。表示“两者都”,用 both。

5. same

6. light 提示:根据上文可知,此处表示房顶有一个小窗,可以让光照进来。light 作名词时表示“光,光线”。

7. chat 8. along 9. watching

10. where

Grammar

一、1. square 2. calendar 3. million

4. number 5. zero 6. metre

二、1. hundredth

2. nineteen; ninety; ninth/9th; nine; nineteenth/19th

3. twelve; twelfth

4. fourth; Fourteenth/14th; fortieth/40th

5. fifth/5th; seventy-eighth/78th; fifteen

三、1. B 提示:句意:我的阿姨只有一个孩子,她想再要一个孩子。a second 表示“再一个,又一个”,强调顺序或数量上的增加,不特指具体的“第二个”。

2. B

3. D 提示:根据答句中“*It's time for lunch.*”可知,该吃午饭了。结合选项可知,选项 D “11:45”接近午饭时间,符合语境。

4. A 提示:第一空表示“有五层楼的公寓”,需用基数词 five;第二空表示“她的五十岁生日”,需用序数词 fiftieth,且序数词前有形容词性物主代词 her,因此不加定冠词 the。

5. A 提示:thousand 前有具体数字时,用单数形式,且不接 of;thousands of 表示“成千上万的”,of 不可省略;two thousand of 后面的名词前要加定冠词 the;thousandth 是序数词,不能表示数量。

6. B

7. A 提示:英语中数字从右向左每三位划分为一级。B、C 两项混淆了 million 和 thousand 的层级;D 项中 and 位置错误。

8. B 提示:选项 A:你也一样;选项 B:为什么不呢;选项 C:旅途愉快;选项 D:祝你好运。句意:——这个周末去上海迪士尼乐园怎么样? ——为什么不呢? 那时我很闲。

四、1. millions of

2. the fifteenth day; lunar calendar

3. mum's birthday; December 8th

4. the first person; to finish his homework

5. billion; seventh

五、【语篇导读】本文作者以记忆中的圆桌为线索,讲述了圆桌承载的回忆,以及它在家庭、文化乃至民族历史中所代表的团聚意义。

1. to have 2. the 3. happily 4. but
5. feel 6. his 7. homes 8. cultures
9. looking 10. is

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了家对人们的重要性。

1. Home is a very special place./The saying/It tells us (that) home is a very special place.
2. Because it/home needs care inside and out.
3. My best part of being home is food. Because my parents give me delicious food./My best part of being home is family. Because I can share my happiness with my parents. (言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

一、1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D

二、1. south-west 2. tents 3. seaside
4. built 5. bamboo 6. third
7. centre 8. dry 9. east
10. ground 11. riding 12. stones

三、1. building 2. fishing 3. smell
4. dry 5. eastern 6. made
7. relaxing 8. first

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了不同地区的人住在不同的房子里。

1. north 2. made of stone 3. bamboo houses
4. dry 5. seaside

五、1. in different areas enjoy different lives
2. hold up in strong wind
3. are made of wood; other materials
4. to relax and have fun
5. a park with lots of; away from
6. the tent; the stars in the sky together
7. At the weekend; take good care of my little brother
8. have a big dinner; smell the flowers together

六、【语篇导读】本文是一首关于“家”的诗歌,描述了家带给人的温暖、自由和甜蜜,表达了无论你走了多远,家永远是你的归宿。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据诗歌中“Home is sweet and free.”以及“Home is a warm place to be.”可知,家是甜蜜、自由、温暖的地方。
2. B 提示:推理判断题。根据诗歌最后一句“When I grow up and go away, I know I can always come back to...”可知,当我长大离开后,我知道自己一直可以回来。stay 意为“停留,待”,最符合语境,且与 away 押韵。
3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据诗歌中“Home is watching the careful work of Dad’s gardening.”可知,家是观看父亲精心打理花园的地方。

七、【语篇导读】本文介绍了美国五种不同的住宅以及它们的特点。

1. Houses 2. America 3. Kinds
4. bathroom 5. bedrooms 6. has
7. flat 8. shares 9. floors 10. living

八、【语篇导读】本文介绍了四合院的结构、布局、冬暖夏凉的特点及其承载的家庭温情与文化内涵,还提及部分四合院被改造利用及北京冬奥村的设计对其的借鉴,体现了其文化传承价值。

1. Because people wish to make all the family members enjoy a happy life together.
2. The main house facing south.
3. In the courtyard.
4. Museums, art halls or hotels.
5. Play games. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

Dear Amy,

I am glad to tell you something about my dream home. My dream home isn't very large. It is near the sea. It has two floors. On the ground floor, there is a kitchen and a home cinema. I like inviting my friends

to watch films at weekends. There are three bedrooms on the first floor. Each of them has a computer and a TV. My bedroom is my favourite place. Sometimes, my friends like to have parties in my bedroom. We always have great fun.

Hope you can visit my dream home some day.

All the best.

Li Hua

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文讲述了善良且爱画动物的男孩凯文在森林里救助了一只断腿小鹿的故事。故事借此传达了人与动物应和谐相处的主旨。

1. B 提示:此处表泛指;11 以元音音素开头,因此使用不定冠词 an。句意:凯文,一个 11 岁的男孩,住在那个村庄里。
2. D 提示:句意:他很善良,最喜欢画动物。此处表示最喜欢,用最高级 best。
3. A 提示:take in 吸入,吸收;take place 发生;take out 取出,拿出;take apart 拆开。句意:在那里,他能够呼吸清新的空气,享受大自然。
4. D 提示:这里表示对发出声音的事物感到好奇,用 What。句意:“这是什么?”他感到疑惑。
5. B 提示:on 在……上面;with 带有,具有;in 在……里面;at 在(某处、某时间或时刻)。句意:他走近,发现了一只美丽的小鹿,它的眼睛又大又亮。
6. C 提示:so 所以;or 或者;否则;but 但是;and 和。句意:但小鹿没有跑开。
7. C 提示:It takes/took+时间+(for sb.+)to do sth. 是固定结构,表示“做某事花了(某人)多少时间”。句意:小鹿三个月后才康复。
8. A 提示:soft 柔软的;smart 聪明的;sharp 锋利的;suitable 合适的。句意:后来,他们躺在柔软的草地上,或者一起在森林中奔跑。
9. B 提示:her 她的;his 他的;my 我的;their 他们的。句意:当他们累了,凯文就拿出他的画

纸画这只可爱的小鹿。

10. C 提示:dream 梦想;activity 活动;trouble 烦恼;plan 计划。句意:画画时,凯文告诉它他一天中的快乐和烦恼。
11. A 提示:always 总是,一直;never 从不;seldom 很少;sometimes 有时。句意:小鹿一直看着他,什么也不做,似乎能理解他。
12. B 提示:bad 坏的;lucky 幸运的;shy 害羞的;sorry 抱歉的。句意:凯文觉得能交到这样一个新朋友很幸运。
13. D 提示:bring 带来;remember 记得;make 制作;forget 忘记。句意:他认为这是一段美好的时光,能让他忘记烦恼。
14. A 提示:really 真正地;quietly 安静地;easily 容易地;slowly 缓慢地。句意:小鹿真的很感激凯文,更加信任他了。
15. C 提示:spirit 精神;quality 质量;warmth 温暖;happiness 幸福。句意:我们应该用温暖和爱来对待动物。

二、【语篇导读】本文围绕汉字“家”展开,阐述了家庭成员间的紧密关系、祖先对家庭的凝聚作用以及家人共同创造幸福生活的理念,强调了幸福家庭的重要性。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“Parents work very hard to set a good example for their children while children study hard.”可知,父母努力工作是为了给孩子树立一个好的榜样。
2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“They bring all the family members close together.”可知,祖先把所有家庭成员凝聚起来。
3. A 提示:语意推断题。try their best 尽他们最大的努力;work out 解决;算出;try out 试验;feel free 感到自由。根据第三段中“All the family members make an effort to live a happy life.”可知,所有的家庭成员都努力过上幸福的生活。make an effort 意为“努力”,与选项 A 意思相近。
4. B 提示:主旨大意题。本文围绕汉字“家”展开,阐述了家庭成员间的紧密关系、祖先对家庭的凝聚作用以及家人共同创造幸福生活的理念,强调了幸福家庭的重要性。

三、【语篇导读】本文介绍了拥有 2 500 多年历史的江苏省会南京,包括其面积、著名景点、可供开展的户外活动、承载历史的古建筑以及美食。

1. square 2. famous 3. activities
4. like 提示:be like 意为“像”。like 在此处用作介词。
5. another
6. such 提示:such 在此处是形容词,修饰名词。句意:和朋友一起爬这座山会多么有趣啊!
7. stories 8. even
9. lights 提示:根据空前的“at night”及“colourful”可知,此处表示“灯光”。
10. best

四、【语篇导读】本文讲述了中国重庆的一位父亲用八年时间为患有自闭症的儿子亲手建造了八辆微型蒸汽火车的故事。

1. at 2. couldn't 3. watching
4. himself 5. an 6. When 7. finally
8. first 9. to travel 10. children

五、【语篇导读】本文是对未来的生活的一些预测。

1. There are four kinds of predictions./ Four.
2. They will have to save water and pay more for clean water./ Save water and pay more for clean water.
3. They will stay at home and study online/study on the internet.
4. Because it gives people all the answers to their questions.
5. What our world will be like in 2050./ Life in 2050. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

My dream home

My dream home is a big house at the foot of a hill. There are many trees and flowers around it. Every day, I can smell the flowers and hear the birds sing. It is far from the city

centre so people can take a bus or drive there.

There are two floors in my house. On the ground floor, there is a kitchen and a house cinema. I can have meals and watch films at the same time. On the first floor, there are six rooms. My friends can come and stay with me together at the weekend. I have many neighbours and they are friendly and helpful. They often help me with my housework.

This is my dream home. It is a good place to enjoy life.

Unit 2 Neighbourhood

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. officers 2. station 3. restaurant
4. lawyer 5. community 6. someone
7. neighbour

- 二、1. lovely 2. office 3. officers'
4. cooking 5. cook 6. is
7. helps; helpful

三、1. D 提示:at a time 每次;next time 下一次;some time 一段时间;from time to time 时不时地,偶尔。句意:虽然他在这套新公寓里感觉开心,但他还是会时不时地想念他的老朋友们。

2. A 提示:engineer 工程师;lawyer 律师;painter 画家;shopkeeper 店主。句意:你的洗衣机出问题了?别担心。我们的工程师愿意帮忙!

3. A 提示:somebody 意为“某人”,常用于肯定句。此处表示“某个想推销新产品的人”。

4. B

5. A 提示:there be 句型表示“某地有某物”,be 动词的形式须与最近的主语保持一致。

6. B 提示:选项 A:你的社区在哪里;选项 B:你的社区是什么样子的;选项 C:你的社区里有什么;选项 D:你的社区面积是多少。句意:——你的社区是什么样子的?——它很小,但很漂亮,有许多树和花。

- 四、1. Close neighbours are better
 2. From time to time; learn about; in our science class
 3. make the community
 4. a restaurant; delicious dishes; help others
 5. a policeman; police station; far away from

五、【语篇导读】詹金斯先生因本在自家前院摆放柠檬水摊位而感到不满。本知道他喜欢阅读,于是号召邻居给他收集旧报纸,从而使他的态度发生转变。这个故事告诉我们只要用一点创造力,我们就能和我们的邻居建立良好的关系。

1. A 提示: different 不同的; same 相同的; special 特别的; good 好的。从下文中“An old man called Mr Jenkins 2 seems angry and unhappy about everything in his neighbourhood.”和“the young and lively Miller family”可知,这两个邻居性格不同。
2. C 提示: hardly 几乎不; seldom 很少; always 总是; never 从不。句意:一位名叫詹金斯先生的老人似乎总是对他社区里的一切感到愤怒和不高兴。
3. D 提示: next to 意为“在……旁边”。句意:在他的房子旁边住着年轻而活泼的米勒一家,他们有一个儿子。
4. B 提示: front yard 意为“前院”。句意:在一个阳光明媚的日子,本想在自家前院摆放柠檬水摊位。
5. B 提示: make money 意为“挣钱”。句意:他真的很兴奋,因为他认为他可以赚一些钱,还可以玩得很开心。
6. A 提示: 上文“*He is really excited*”和下文“*Mr Jenkins doesn't like it*”是转折关系。
7. B 提示: happy 开心的; sad 难过的; interested 感兴趣的; excited 兴奋的。句意:本感到有点伤心,但他没有停止。
8. A 提示: 根据下文“bring an old newspaper to Mr Jenkins”可推断出,詹金斯先生喜欢阅读。
9. A 提示: anyone 任何人; someone 某人; anything 任何事; something 某事。句意:所以,如果有

人能给詹金斯先生带一份旧报纸,他就给他们免费的柠檬水。

10. C 提示: worry about 担心; dream about 梦想; hear about 听说; think about 思考。句意:许多邻居听说了这件事,都带来了报纸。
11. B 提示: angrily 生气地; shyly 害羞地; brightly 愉快地; really 真正地。句意:本害羞地走到他面前,说:“詹金斯先生,我们认为您可能想要更多的报纸来阅读。”
12. C 提示: cry 哭; shout 喊; smile 微笑; call 打电话。句意:詹金斯先生愤怒的脸发生了变化,他甚至微微露出了笑容。
13. C 提示: talk with 意为“和……交谈”。句意:他喜欢坐在那里,喝着柠檬水,和本以及他的朋友们交谈。
14. A 提示: a little 一点,修饰不可数名词; little 几乎没有,修饰不可数名词; a few 一些,修饰可数名词复数; few 几乎没有,修饰可数名词复数。句意:这个故事告诉我们,用一点创造力,我们就能与我们的邻居建立良好的关系,即使他们看起来与我们截然不同。
15. A 提示: 此处表示“我们的邻居看起来与我们截然不同”,应用人称代词的宾格形式。

Reading (I)

- 一、1. engineer 2. laptop 3. college
 4. repair 5. broken 6. community
 7. volunteers' 8. anyone
- 二、1. willing 2. lucky 3. engineers'
 4. anyone 5. broken 6. repairing
 7. repair
- 三、1. B 提示: something 常用于肯定句,表示“某事/物”; anything 常用于否定句或疑问句,表示“任何事/物”。have someone do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。
2. B 提示: already 已经,强调动作已经完成; still 仍然,还,表示某种状态持续存在; finally 最后,终于; even 甚至,用于加强语气或表示递进。句意:我已经修好了您的冰箱,它可以运行了。如果仍然有问题,只需给我打电话,我会修理它的。

3. B 提示: share 分享; check 检查; add 加; collect 收集。句意: 完成作业后, 每个人都应该仔细检查答案。

4. B 5. B

四、1. willing to share things with

2. is broken; the college students to repair it

3. There is nothing wrong with

4. The community centre; help each other

5. I would like to volunteer

6. be lucky to get help from the neighbours

五、【语篇导读】文中 23 岁的简介绍了自己居住的名为“雪鸮”的小镇, 包括其位置、环境、居民、建筑以及娱乐, 表达了自己对家乡的热爱。

1. B 提示: 细节理解题。根据第一段中“I live in a small town called Snow Owl”可知, 这是个小镇, 因此①正确; 根据第六段中“‘There are also three bridges over the river. The one in the south is the oldest and most beautiful.’”可知, 小镇很漂亮, 因此②正确; 根据第五段中“‘A big library from the 1800s is standing in the middle of the town, next to the Town Hall.’”可知, 这个小镇并不现代化, 因此③错误; 根据第三段中“‘Not many people know about it and I am really happy with that. I like it to be calm and quiet.’”可知, 这个小镇不出名、很安静, 因此④正确, ⑤错误。

2. C 提示: 推理判断题。根据第五段中“A big library from the 1800s”及第六段中“three bridges over the river”可推测出, “建筑”最适合填入空格处。

3. A 提示: 细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“‘My hometown is one of the greatest places in the world and I won't trade it for anything.’”可知, 简热爱自己的家乡, 不愿用它交换任何东西。由此可推断出, 简非常喜欢住在这个小镇。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了几种帮助他人的方式。

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

Reading (II)

一、1. Check 2. volunteers 3. such

4. tidy 5. repair 6. anyone's

二、1. to read 2. waiting 3. to tell

4. activities 5. to live 6. broken

三、1. A

2. A 提示: there be 句型的一般将来时结构是“there is/are going to be”或“there will be”; Why not do sth. 意为“为什么不做某事”。

3. A

4. B 提示: like 此处用作介词, 表示“像”。

5. D 提示: 句意: ——你的父母今晚来会来参加聚会吗? ——恐怕不会。他们现在正在杭州旅游。

四、1. is willing to help me check the broken computer

2. plan to visit different colleges

3. anyone's laptop is broken; help them repair

4. give back to my neighbourhood; get help from neighbours

5. help my mother clean the house; share stories

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文, 讲述了阿曼达与一只猫相识并成为“邻居”的故事。

1. A 提示: 细节理解题。第一段介绍了阿曼达搬到肯塔基州的一个村子后, 通过在附近草地散步、周末去农场帮忙来让自己忙碌起来。这些内容展现了阿曼达的性格。

2. A 提示: 细节理解题。根据第三段中“After sniffing them carefully, the cat began to hungrily eat them.”可知, 阿曼达将食物给了猫之后, 猫仔细嗅了嗅。

3. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第四段中“‘Their relationship started to deepen as Amanda enjoyed regularly seeing her new ‘furry neighbour’.”可知, 在阿曼达眼中, 猫就像每天见面的邻居。

4. C 提示: 推理判断题。故事最后阿曼达发现猫和四只小猫一起躺在草地上, 于是赶紧回家准备食物和水。由此推测, 之后阿曼达会照顾五只猫。因此, 她多了四个毛茸茸的邻居。

六、【语篇导读】本文描述了作者理想的家：一个与自然和谐相融的美丽地方。那里绿树环绕、环境优美、邻里互相帮助且交通便利。

1. lovely
2. both
3. around
4. relaxing
5. friendly
6. light
7. another
8. easy
9. stays
10. neighbours

Grammar

一、1. rubbish 2. bench 3. exchange
4. inviting 5. anything 6. If

二、1. to watch 2. will be 3. planning
4. will take 5. Is; going to be
6. will/am going to play 7. will be
8. will give 9. is not going to go/won't go
10. will turn

三、1. D 提示:pick up 捡起;deal with 处理;pay for 为……付钱;give away 赠送,捐赠。句意:我们可以捐赠我们的旧衣物和书籍,以帮助贫困地区的孩子。

2. C 提示:在 if 引导的条件状语从句中,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表将来。

3. B 提示:固定结构 invite sb. to do sth. 表示“邀请某人做某事”。

4. A 提示:时间状语 in half an hour 表示“半小时后”,因此用一般将来时。

5. D 提示:there be 句型的一般将来时的结构为“there is/are going to be”或“there will be”;句中“some important meetings”是复数,be 动词要用 are。

6. B 提示:问句以“Will Simon”开头,回答需用“Yes, 主语+will.”或“No, 主语+won't.”的结构。根据“Now it is not a good time to visit.”可知,现在不是参观壶口瀑布的好时机。因此西蒙不会去参观壶口瀑布。

7. A

8. C 提示:选项 C 中“this Sunday”是一般将来时的标志词,而“is coming”是现在进行时表将来。其他三个选项都是现在进行时,表示正在进行的动作。

四、1. will pick up rubbish; keep our community clean

2. plan to volunteer; will join them

3. am going to; from the supermarket

4. an exchange student; share his stories

5. are lucky to invite this famous artist

五、【语篇导读】玛丽喜欢自己修理东西,但她并不能修好。有一天,当她弟弟托德回到家时,他看到玛丽正试图修理她的旧吸尘器,但她最终没能用螺丝刀打开吸尘器。玛丽很生气,她问托德有什么建议。托德用一些有趣的话回答了玛丽的问题。

1. to join 2. best 3. will have

4. surprised 5. trying 6. second 7. to fix

8. am looking 9. thought 10. taking

六、【语篇导读】本文主要强调了社区中人们互相帮助的重要性,介绍了社区中不同职业的人员如何为社区和居民提供帮助,呼吁人们互相帮助,共同营造一个更好的社区环境。

1. Their house caught fire.

2. After the heavy rain.

3. Clean.

4. By putting up and repairing traffic signs and fixing holes in the streets.

5. We can learn to help each other. (言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

一、1. There is an orange on the plate.

2. There are two apples in the bag.

3. I have two uncles. One is a teacher, the other is an office worker.

4. The old man always takes a umbrella with him when he goes out.

5. My school isn't far away from my home.

- 二、1. fever 2. below 3. information
4. fridges 5. throat 6. post 7. raise
8. organize 9. wondering 10. machine

- 三、1. fixing 2. abilities 3. organize
4. will share 5. not to help 6. to raise
7. unable 8. Don't post 9. to help
10. will invite

- 四、1. wondering 2. washing machine
3. gave away 4. below 5. trouble
6. notice 7. information 8. dealing with
9. organization 10. from time to time

- 五、1. is planning to organize a community
event; repair the broken
2. have trouble dealing with
3. worry about; planning
4. I wonder; give away; to people in need
5. ask for help; work together

六、【语篇导读】本文讲述了“我”的一个邻居和她的丈夫的故事。他们一起种植了一个菜园，生活得很幸福。他们还邀请邻居们去菜园里一起摘蔬菜，在摘菜的过程中每个人都很开心。

1. D 提示：推理判断题。根据第三段中“Last month, Happy and Ben invited most of the neighbourhood over for an ‘all-day food party’.”及第四段中“*As we were leaving, Happy and Ben handed each of us a shopping bag full of the bounty of the day, already packaged and frozen.*”可以推知，哈皮和她的丈夫是慷慨且热心的。
2. A 提示：词义猜测题。根据第四段中“*As we were leaving, Happy and Ben handed each of us a shopping bag full of the bounty of the day, already packaged and frozen. What a wonderful gift!*”可知，此处的 gift 指的是“a shopping bag full of the bounty of the day”，因此 bounty 在这里意为“礼物”。
3. A 提示：细节理解题。根据第二段中“*Because the cost of food climbed faster than Ben's beans, we all wished we also had such a large garden.*”可知，由于市场上食物的价格上涨得很快，人们希望自己也有一个菜园，这样

他们就不用在食物上花那么多钱了。

4. C 提示：细节理解题。根据第四段中“*As we were leaving, Happy and Ben handed each of us a shopping bag full of the bounty of the day, already packaged and frozen. What a wonderful gift!*”可知，哈皮和本邀请邻居来菜园是为了给邻居们菜园里的蔬菜。

七、【语篇导读】本文围绕“热爱你居住的地方”展开，介绍了社区的定义、社区的重要性及热爱社区的方法。

1. What 2. same 3. Feeling
4. helpful 5. Visit

八、【语篇导读】本文围绕社区衣物捐赠箱展开，介绍了不同人对捐赠旧衣物的看法，同时提及衣物捐赠过程中出现的问题。

1. It's a good way to help others.
2. Because they are out of style.
3. Some clothes in the box.
4. Five.
5. Yes, because it can help people in need. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Li Hua, an exchange student from China studying here. As Helen Keller said, “Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much.” I truly believe in the power of working together.

I'm good at cultural exchange because I know much about Chinese culture like paper-cutting. I also enjoy working with others and helping people deal with small problems.

I have two plans. First, I can hold a Chinese culture day to share our traditions. Second, I'll help neighbours with small troubles like fixing broken things.

I would love to be part of the community. Thank you for your time.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】作者的爸爸意外被锁在门外,得到了之前名声不好的邻居的帮助,从而解决了困境。这一事件不仅解决了爸爸的燃眉之急,也打破了作者心中的成见,展现了邻里之间的温暖和善意。

1. D 提示:句意:他喜欢遛我的狗,达斯汀。walk one's dog 表示“遛狗”。
2. A 提示:句意:我没有告诉他隔壁的两个年轻人是捣蛋鬼。next door 表示“隔壁的”。
3. B 提示:cold 冷的;hot 热的;rainy 下雨的;sunny 晴朗的。句意:一个炎热的星期二,我回到家,担心爸爸散步时可能会觉得太热,但是,没有,他比平时更开心。
4. C 提示:angrier 更生气的;healthier 更健康的;happier 更开心的;weaker 更虚弱的。句意见上题。
5. A 提示:never 从不;sometimes 有时;often 经常;always 总是。句意:你永远都猜不到今天我发生了什么事。
6. C 提示:easily 容易地;hard 努力地;well 好地;badly 严重地。句意:这本来可能是不幸的,但结果很好。
7. A 提示:句意:哦,爸爸,你应该打电话给我(me)。
8. D 提示:interested 感兴趣的;sad 伤心的;excited 激动的;worried 担心的。句意:我很担心,因为当我们到家的时候,达斯汀真的很渴。
9. B 提示:brave 勇敢的;nice 友善的;clever 聪明的;bad 坏的。句意:幸运的是,隔壁那些善良的年轻人帮我进来了。
10. A 提示:根据上文“I locked myself out.”可知,作者的爸爸进不去家门,所以隔壁那些善良的年轻人帮他进去了(in)。
11. B 提示:find 找到;check 检查;hide 隐藏;put 放。句意:我几乎从椅子上站起来,检查金子和我的首饰盒。
12. C 提示:below 在……之下,物体间不接触;under 在……下面,物体间相互接触;on 在……上面,物体间相互接触;above 在……之上,物体间不接触。句意:爸爸总是在卧

室的桌子上放一堆美元和硬币,而卧室的门大开着。

13. D 提示:door 门;clothes 衣服;table 桌子;money 金钱。句意:我注意到钱还在那里。空格处指代上文的 a pile of dollars and coins。
14. D 提示:rest 休息;bath 洗澡;meal 一餐;drink 饮料。句意:我们进来后,我给狗喝了点水,然后泡了一壶茶。
15. C 提示:something 某事;everything 一切;nothing 没什么;anything 任何事。句意:后来我发现家里什么也没丢。

二、【语篇导读】本文讲述了几个邻居之间温暖互助的故事。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“Mary was old and lived in New York. She wanted to be strong. Her neighbour, Andy, helped her learn how to exercise in the right way.”可知,安迪教玛丽用正确的方式锻炼。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“he knocked on her door, but she didn't answer. John called the police. They found out she fell and couldn't get up.”可知,约翰打电话报警的根本原因是南希摔倒了,不能起来给约翰开门。
3. C 提示:最佳标题题。根据第四段中“One winter, he found she didn't take her newspapers for a long time. He knocked on her door, but she didn't answer. John called the police. They found out she fell and couldn't get up.”可知,南希因为报纸获救,所以选项 C“救命的报纸”最适合作第二个故事的小标题。
4. D 提示:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“Helping old neighbours is like helping my mum.”可知,安迪帮助年迈的邻居是因为他们让他想起他的妈妈。

三、【语篇导读】本文讲述了桑迪自己买新鞋的故事。

1. college 2. anything 3. busy
4. choose 5. information 6. With
7. friendly 8. remembers 9. wrong
10. really

四、【语篇导读】本文作者每周六都参与志愿活动。他认为志愿活动能给他人带来快

乐,也能让自己感觉良好。他希望未来会有更多人参与志愿活动,共同打造美好社区。

1. flowers 2. to collect 3. starting
4. and 5. will join

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了一个小男孩帮助别人后,收获别人馈赠的故事。

1. Because one day, while playing in his yard, he found that his elderly neighbour's garden was overgrown and in need of some care.
2. He left a basket of fresh fruits and vegetables on their doorstep.
3. I helped a classmate with maths problems and felt happy to see him understand.

六、One possible version:

I am glad to share my ideas about my dream home and dream neighbourhood.

My dream home can be small, but it must let me feel warm. I hope my bedroom has a big window to let in enough sunlight. I will keep some pets and plants that I like at home.

My dream neighbourhood must be clean. There are flowers and trees in the neighbourhood so that we can breathe the fresh air. There is a big square in the neighbourhood for people to exercise. The neighbours often help each other. For example, young people often help old people take out the rubbish.

I think my dream home and neighbourhood are great. I not only like the environment here, but also like the people here.

I hope my answer is helpful to you.
See you in Wuxi!

All the best.

Daniel

Unit 3 My hometown

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. kilometres 2. Wonders 3. objects
4. past; Olympic 5. present 6. attracts

- 二、1. wonder 2. traditional 3. riding
4. lovely 5. to understand 6. pick
7. centres 8. interest

三、1. B 提示:how soon 多久之后;how far 多远;how long 多长时间;how often 多久一次。句意:——从南通大剧院到南通美术馆有多远?——在今天的马拉松比赛中,最快的选手花了两个多小时跑完。

2. D 提示:no wonder 表示“难怪”。

3. C 提示:句意:——打扰一下,你能告诉我去颐和园的路吗?——对不起,我是新来的。

4. D 提示:根据上下文语境可知,空格处表示“那里有很多有趣的事情可以看和做。”

5. A 提示:句意:长面条是长寿的象征。所以请不要把它们切开。

6. B 提示:句意:渥太华,加拿大的首都,是一座拥有许多历史建筑和绿色公园的美丽城市。

- 四、1. a symbol of good luck
2. how far; forget where
3. more than a hundred places of interest
4. The National Museum of China attracts; works of art
5. objects from the past and present; learn about

五、【语篇导读】在中国安徽,一条名为“六尺巷”的小巷引起了众多游客的兴趣。本文讲述了这条老巷背后的一个著名的故事。

1. B 提示:joke 笑话;story 故事;rule 规则;saying 谚语。句意:这条老巷背后有一个著名的故事。

2. A 提示:between 在两者之间;beside 在……旁边;in 在……里面;around 在……周围。句

意:在他的家乡桐城,他的家族与邻居吴家因房屋间的小巷发生了纠纷。

3. B 提示:lead 引导;help 帮助;hear 听到;let 让。句意:张的家人想让他帮他们解决纠纷。
4. B 提示:句意:张写了一首诗,告诉他的家人那堵墙只是临时的结构。这里指他的家人,用 his。
5. D 提示:strict 严格的;serious 严肃的;hard 困难的;close 亲密的。句意:重要的是邻里之间的亲密关系。
6. C 提示:good 好的;different 不同的;right 正确的;crazy 疯狂的。句意:他的家人认为他是对的,便将墙往后移了一米。
7. C 提示:or 或者;but 但是;so 所以;if 如果。句意:所以他们做了同样的事情。
8. A 提示:become 成为;make 制造;keep 保持;start 开始。句意:如今,桐城已成为一个和谐的城市。
9. B 提示:simple 简单的;important 重要的;wrong 错误的;common 常见的。句意:和谐的理念在解决这个城市的各种纠纷中发挥了重要作用。
10. D 提示:as for 至于;next to 在……旁边;far from 远离;because of 因为。句意:其中 98%(的纠纷)是因为和谐的理念才得以解决。

Reading (I)

- 一、1. once 2. emperor 3. Capitals
4. treasure 5. local 6. square
7. theatre 8. ancient 9. Palace
10. form

- 二、1. theatres 2. national 3. sides
4. ride; visiting 5. to read 6. tastes
7. to make 8. interesting

- 三、1. B 提示:the raising of the national flag 表示“升国旗”的动作;the sun rises 表示“太阳升起”。句意:——这是我第一次来北京。升国旗(的仪式)最吸引我。——是的,而且在太阳升起的时候观看升国旗非常好。
2. B 提示:题干表示“为什么欢乐跑值得参加”。根据“Why: To help children in need.

Together, we can make a difference!”可知,参加欢乐跑既能帮助他人又能让自己保持健康。

3. B 提示:watch sb./sth. do sth. 表示“看到某人/某物做某事”,强调事情发生的全过程;watch sb./sth. doing sth. 表示“看到某人/某物正在做某事”,强调动作正在进行。句意:当我在家时,我经常看我的金鱼在鱼缸里游来游去。
4. D 提示:句意:——我认为长城是一个很棒的游览地点。——我完全同意。它是中国的象征,吸引着来自世界各地的人们。

四、1. show you around

2. This old palace is worth a visit; learn about history
3. is the centre of; Lots of visitors
4. get a taste of
5. ancient art form

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了美国威斯康星州的芥末博物馆,包括其展品、开放时间、可供游客品尝的味道及创立背景。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“*There are different tastes of mustard, such as chocolate, cheese, strawberry...*”可知,芥末博物馆里有不同口味的芥末,而不是芥末巧克力和芥末草莓。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“*If you visit Wisconsin of the USA, don't miss the Mustard Museum—the home of different kinds of mustard. It is a paradise for mustard lovers.*”可知,芥末博物馆给芥末爱好者带来了乐趣。
3. A 提示:推理判断题。第五段解释了芥末博物馆创立的原因。由此可知,“博物馆为什么会开放?”适合放在文中空格处。
4. B 提示:推理判断题。本文介绍了美国威斯康星州的芥末博物馆。由此可推断出,我们可能在一本旅游书中找到这篇文章。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了与“家”有关的表达。

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

Reading (II)

- 一、1. treasure 2. palaces 3. local 4. side
5. ancient 6. form 7. opera 8. worth

- 二、1. get a taste of 2. places of interest
3. on each side 4. next to 5. is worth
6. is showing some visitors around
7. in the centre of 8. Picking up

三、1. B 提示: size 尺寸, 大小; shape 形状; form 形式; area 面积; 区域。句意: ——哇! 这个女孩能把蛋糕做成心形。——哦, 它们看起来如此美味。

2. C 提示: 句意: 如果你真的喜欢打排球, 你可以打得好, 因为兴趣是最好的老师。

3. C

4. A 提示: 句意: ——嗨, 杰克。汤姆和我今晚想去尝试那家新开的马来西亚餐厅。跟我们一起去吧! ——为什么不呢?

5. B 提示: nothing 没有东西; everything 一切; something 某物; anything 任何事物。句意: ——我觉得去云南旅游很幸运。它很美, 并且我可以体验不同的文化。——我赞同。那里的一切都很好。我想住在那里。

- 四、1. with raising the national flag; singing
2. taste local food; enjoy ourselves
3. Next to the library; a group of; are sitting together
4. is worth joining; get a taste of different cultures
5. not worth spending

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了北京启动的“小围裙计划”, 以及随着劳动教育的推广, 学生的生活将得到显著改善。

1. B 提示: 细节理解题。根据第一段“*To encourage children to take an active part in family labour, the Small Apron Project was started in Beijing.*”可知, 为了鼓励孩子们积极参与家庭劳动, 北京启动了“小围裙计划”。

2. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第三段中“*by making short videos and sharing them online*”可

知, 孩子们可以通过制作短视频并在网上分享它们来展示他们所做的家务活动。

3. D 提示: 词义猜测题。根据第四段“*Yang Qingbing, from Xinhua Net, stressed the meaning of stimulating children's enthusiasm for labour through different ways.*”可知, 杨庆兵强调了通过不同的方式激发孩子们对劳动的热情的意义。由此可推断出, stimulating 在此处意为“激发”, 与 developing 同义。

4. A 提示: 推理判断题。根据最后一段“*... there will be more and more activities, and Chinese pupils will improve in their life greatly.*”可知, 随着劳动教育的推广, 这样的活动会越来越多, 中国孩子会在生活中有很大改进。由此可推断出, 劳动教育有助于培养中国孩子的独立性。

六、【语篇导读】本文是南京市博物馆的参观指南。

1. treasures 2. culture 3. off
4. centre 5. past 6. how 7. works
8. ancient 9. emperors 10. leaving

Grammar

- 一、1. sandwiches 2. leaves 3. wave
4. lying 5. shopkeeper's 6. smiles

二、A) 1. a 2. an; the 3. a 4. the; a
5. a; the

B) 1. over 2. behind 3. below
4. above 5. through; over

三、1. A 提示: European 以辅音音素开头, 因此第一空用不定冠词 a; 第二空后 Shenzhen University 是具体的大学名称, 属于专有名词, 前面不加冠词。

2. A 提示: in 表示“在……范围内”; to 表示“在……范围外”。句意: 杭州和上海都在中国的东部。上海在杭州的东北方向。

3. A 提示: lie 存在; 位于; plan 计划; design 设计; own 拥有。本句为倒装句。句意: ——林老师, 我不擅长阅读。我该怎么办? ——边读边思考。通常, 作者的真正意图存在于字里行间。

4. D 提示: next to 在……旁边; behind 在……

后面; beside 在……旁边; in front of 在……前面。句意:——你喜欢看这场排球比赛吗?——不喜欢。一个高个子男人坐在我前面,比赛过程中一直站起来。我看不清球员。

5. B 提示:句意:看吉姆街区的地图。从地图上我们可以知道音像店在停车场旁边。

- 四、1. dates from
2. in front of; looks very modern
3. under the bed; below
4. beside the hill lies; each other
5. remember to show them around our local theatre; in front of

五、【语篇导读】韶山作为毛主席的故乡,风景宜人、交通便利,吸引了众多游客前来参观。韶山也是学生研学和学习党史的教育基地。

1. worked 2. singing 3. in 4. come
5. takes 6. to drive 7. on 8. Visitors
9. better 10. to have

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了平遥古城提供了机器人来服务游客。

1. It's famous for the well-preserved buildings like the ancient city walls.
2. At the beginning of March in 2019.
3. They introduced scenic spots to tourists like human guides and helped tourists a lot with their eating, living and shopping.
4. 72 yuan.
5. Surprising.

Pronunciation and Integration

- 一、1. interest broken ancient emperor
national courtyard treasure sandwich
2. museum Olympic together tradition
community delicious fantastic
3. today recommend between engineer
- 二、1. shapes 2. high 3. end 4. golden
5. recommend 6. tower 7. along
8. sunset 9. fantastic 10. tools

11. seems 12. British

- 三、1. recommending 2. is setting 3. British
4. visitors 5. interest 6. minutes'
7. Lying 8. are waving 9. amazing
10. to be

- 四、1. Rowing 2. fantastic 3. sets
4. seems 5. take in 6. endless
7. higher 8. will recommend

- 五、1. got balloons in the shape of animals
2. recommend the Science Museum; in the west of
3. Walk along; taste
4. walk along the beach; take in the fresh sea air
5. seems interesting; not miss it
6. ride along; local traditional culture

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了作者的家乡。那里历史悠久,自然环境优美,邻里之间互相帮助。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“*In the early 1800s, some people came to the countryside from the noisy city and built the town.*”可知,一些人从喧闹的城市来到乡村,建立了这个小镇。

2. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“*My hometown is also a lively community, where neighbours greet each other with a smile and lend a helping hand in times of need.*”可知,作者的家乡是一个充满活力的社区,邻居们微笑着打招呼,在别人需要帮助时伸出援手。由此可知,作者家乡的人们非常友好。

3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“*The local park offers a peaceful place where I often rest and connect with nature.*”可知,当地公园是一个宁静的地方,作者经常在那里休息并亲近自然。

4. B 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“*my hometown holds a special place in my heart*”再结合全文可知,本文作者通过描写家乡的历史、社区氛围、自然美景和童年回忆,表达了对家乡的热爱。

七、【语篇导读】本文介绍了几种在家度过暑假的方法。

1. Visit
2. something
3. drinking
4. make
5. before
6. Try
7. Have
8. walk
9. much
10. good

八、【语篇导读】本文以背井离乡的钟伟为例,介绍了一些人离开家乡去大城市工作,但他们仍关心他们的家乡,关注着家乡的变化。很多童年的美好回忆仍留在他们心中。

1. To look for work.
2. At least once a year.
3. The government builds new schools. /
The government sends teachers from the cities to help.
4. He thinks they are good.
5. Changes and memories in hometowns.

九、One possible version:

Beauty of my hometown

I'm very glad to tell you something about my hometown. It's the beauty in my eyes.

My hometown is a modern and beautiful city near the sea. The air is very fresh. The water is green and clear. The roads are clean and there are trees and flowers on each side of the roads. We can smell flowers and hear birds sing everywhere. People live a happy and comfortable life here. What's more, there are lots of places to visit, such as Nantong Museum, Zhou Ji Green Expo Garden, Nantong Forest Safari Park and so on. You can enjoy the beauty of view and learn more about Nantong at the same time.

People here are very kind and helpful. My neighbours are always ready to help others. Many of them are volunteers of our community centre. They have different

skills. They can help people with all kinds of problems.

I'm really proud of my hometown. I hope more and more people can come here to enjoy the beauty of it.

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】生活在大城市的人们常常感到孤独,作者建议通过与朋友交谈来缓解这种孤独感。

1. B 提示: quiet 安静的; noisy 吵闹的; nice 漂亮的; safe 安全的。句意: 每天, 街道上挤着数百万人, 非常吵闹, 每个人都以自己的方式生活。
2. B 提示: angry 生气的; lonely 孤独的; afraid 害怕的; surprised 惊讶的。句意: 然而, 这里的人们可能经常感到很孤独。
3. A 提示: but 但是; if 如果; so 所以; or 或者。句意: 这是一个奇怪的矛盾——你每时每刻都被其他人围绕着, 但你仍然觉得自己是这个地球上唯一的人。
4. A 提示: walk through 穿过; walk down 沿着……走; look through 浏览; look down 俯视。句意: 你可以穿过人群, 感觉自己独自在太空中漂浮。
5. C 提示: still 仍然; once 曾经; even 甚至; just 仅仅。句意: 甚至最繁忙的购物中心也会感觉像一个外星球。
6. D 提示: way 方法; story 故事; city 城市; feeling 感觉。句意: 这不是一种不寻常的感觉。
7. D 提示: prepare for 为……做准备; worry about 担忧; look after 照顾; deal with 处理。句意: 有很多方法可以处理这种感觉——但也许最好的方法是和你的朋友谈谈。
8. A 提示: pick up 拿起; dress up 装扮; show up 出现; look up 查阅。句意: 当我感到孤独或悲伤时, 我做的第一件事就是拿起手机给朋友发短信。
9. D 提示: none 没有一个; any 任何; neither 两者都不; some 一些。句意: 在朋友的帮助下, 我度过了人生中最艰难的一些时光。

10. C 提示:hobby 爱好; knowledge 知识; friendship 友谊; ability 能力。句意:花点时间发展你自己的友谊。

二、【语篇导读】文中三个学生分享了他们和家乡之间的故事。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一个方框中“The first place: Wang Siqi, 15, from Jiangsu”可知,王思琪在比赛中得了第一名。
2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二个方框中“but in fact, it’s a city full of kindness. I want to show a different side of Shanghai, so I told stories of how people helped each other”可知,兰云杰在她的故事中介绍了上海善良的一面。
3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据最后一个方框中“But thanks to the competition, I did a lot of research about Hong Kong and found out about its sad history and the local people’s brave fight.”可知,杨子寒通过做研究来了解他的家乡。
4. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一个方框中“I used to live in California, US, and my parents kept telling me everything about Nanjing. When I came back...”以及最后一个方框中“The third place: Yang Zihan, 14, born in Hong Kong and moved to Shenzhen at age 1”可知,王思琪和杨子寒都在两个城市生活过。
5. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“The competition gave the contestants a chance to show their love for their hometowns.”可知,比赛让参赛者有机会表达他们对家乡的爱。

三、【语篇导读】本文介绍了胡同和四合院承载着民俗文化和邻里温情。

1. lies 2. tour 3. centre 4. means
5. ancient 6. became 7. symbol
8. over 9. visit 10. miss

四、【语篇导读】本文讲述了“拔苗助长”的故事,告诉我们凡事必须顺其自然。

1. people’s 2. them 3. is 4. has
5. will grow 6. his 7. leaves
8. teaches 9. helpful 10. to wait

五、【语篇导读】本文通过电影《哪吒2》告诉

我们不要以貌取人,只有通过善待他人,我们才能成为英雄。

1. His body was covered with fire.
2. Because he put the village in trouble.
3. His family, friends and hometown.
4. Because they looked so nice.
5. By choosing to be kind.

六、One possible version:

Dear Ben,

Thank you for writing to me. I’m glad to hear you’re coming to my hometown—Nanjing. It is a good place to visit.

Nanjing is a green and livable city. There are many plane trees along the streets, and the air is fresh. People here are very kind and friendly. Last week, I lost my keys, and my neighbour Uncle Ming invited me to have tea while I waited for my parents. Sometimes, when I’m busy, my neighbours even help me walk my dog.

Once here, you can explore Nanjing Museum to see 2,000-year-old bronzes, then rent a bike and circle Xuanwu Lake at sunset. I will take you to try the best duck-blood and vermicelli soup in town!

Best wishes,

Daniel

Unit 4 Chinese folk art

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. folk 2. taste 3. teapot 4. even
5. gift 6. lanterns 7. minutes’

- 二、1. made 2. wishes 3. types
4. traditional 5. colourful 6. others’

三、1. B 提示:答句句意:我喜欢紫砂壶。它由陶土制成,却能让茶水保温。

2. C 提示:this pair of trousers 强调的是 pair,

因此谓动词用单数形式;trousers 为复数概念,用 them 指代。句意:这条裤子由皮革制成。我可以试穿一下吗?

3. B

4. B 提示:Never mind. 没关系;That sounds good. 听起来不错;Have a nice day. 祝你今天愉快;Don't mention it. 不客气。句意:——我们加入一个在我们学校传播中国传统文化的俱乐部,好吗?——听起来不错。我觉得很多人会愿意加入我们。

四、1. traditional Chinese art

2. writing different scenes

3. miss different; cultural activities

4. look so pretty

五、【语篇导读】本文以剪纸艺术为例,介绍了传统手工艺面临失传的风险,并呼吁人们保护和传承传统民间艺术。

1. B 提示:special 特殊的;popular 受欢迎的;creative 有创意的;natural 自然的。句意:作为中国最受欢迎的传统民间艺术之一,许多人喜欢它,因为它真的令人惊叹,而且还有 1 500 多年的历史。

2. A 提示:decorate 装饰;brush 刷;clean 清洁;paint 绘画。句意:人们在庆祝开心的事情,尤其是春节时,经常用剪纸来装饰他们的家。

3. D 提示:nothing 没有什么;everything 一切;anything 任何事/物;something 某事/物。句意见上题。

4. B 提示:句意:但如今许多传统艺术正面临失传(的风险),因为其中一些已经被新机器和特定产品所取代。

5. D 提示:usually 通常;often 经常;always 总是;never 从不。句意:我对这些正在消失的艺术感到非常惋惜。在我看来,它们是如此的经典,它们的魅力永远不会消减。

6. B 提示:before 在……之前;when 当……时;after 在……之后;while 同时。句意:但到了我母亲那一代,剪纸似乎被摒弃了。

7. C 提示:more 更多;less 更少,后接不可数名词;fewer 更少,后接可数名词;older 更年长的。句意:需要它的人更少了,所以我母亲不再学习这项技艺。

8. A 提示:skill 技能;way 方式;idea 想法;advice 建议。句意:当我发现我的奶奶有这项技能时,我非常惊讶,对它感到非常好奇。

9. B 提示:stop 阻止;attract 吸引;surprise 使惊讶;move 使感动。句意:这门绝妙的艺术很快吸引了我。

10. C 提示:may 可能;would 将会;should 应该;can 能够。句意:我认为一些像剪纸这样的传统艺术应该得以保留。

Reading (I)

一、1. scissors 2. warmth 3. express

4. couple 5. alive 6. still

7. happiness 8. Practice 9. landscapes

二、1. called 2. couple's 3. unhappy

4. adding 5. quickly 6. smiling

7. meaning 8. luck

三、1. C 提示:health 健康;luck 运气;warmth 温暖;surprise 惊喜。句意:茉莉的笑容,就像寒冷的早晨的一杯热牛奶,总是给我们带来温暖。

2. B 提示:put on 穿上;put up 张贴;put away 收起;put off 推迟。句意:儿童节就要到了。许多商店都张贴了带有“减价”字样的巨幅海报。

3. B 提示:colour 颜色;scene 场景;material 材料;quality 质量。句意:木雕常常展现传统民间故事里不同的场景。

4. D 提示:live 活的;living 活着的;lively 活泼的,生动的;alive 活着的,有生气的。句意:当鸟儿开始唱歌时,森林变得生机勃勃。

5. D 提示:方框内的内容表示“一些美国女孩每周二和周五上午志愿帮助幸福花园社区里的当地人。在周末,她们通常去那里学习制作中国灯笼。她们觉得这既放松又有趣。”

四、1. master; shape

2. a pair of scissors

3. seems to be easy

4. express their

5. made the last cut

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了纪录片《指尖上的传承》。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Heritage on Fingertips is quite an interesting documentary about Chinese folk art.”可知,《指尖上的传承》是关于中国民间艺术的纪录片。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“Because of this, thirty schools start to teach folk art in their classes.”可知,30所学校开始在课堂上教授民间艺术。由此可推断出,30所学校的学生开始在课堂上学习民间艺术。
3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“Li Ming finds a new way to show his crafts. He does live shows on the internet.”可知,李明在网上进行直播是为了分享他的技艺,让全世界的人了解他的泥人作品。
4. A 提示:词句猜测题。根据第三段中“This documentary becomes very popular. Because of this, thirty schools start to teach folk art in their classes.”及“Folk art isn't old. When young people learn it, it becomes alive again.”可知,年轻人可以让民间艺术保持活力。
5. B 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段可推断出,更多的人会对中国民间艺术感兴趣。

六、【语篇导读】本文讲述了秦朝将军蒙恬改良毛笔的故事。

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

Reading (II)

- 一、1. still 2. alive 3. scissors 4. quickly
5. express 6. means 7. happiness
8. warmth

- 二、1. knives 2. practice 3. handed
4. flowers 5. happiness 6. is worth
7. expresses 8. landscapes

三、1. C 提示:living 谋生,是名词;live 生活,是动词;alive 活着的,是形容词,作表语或后置定语;lively 活泼的,是形容词。句意:尽管这个活泼的女孩是残疾人,但她以教孩子画画为生。她总是在纸上画出栩栩如生的动物。

2. C

3. D 提示:句意:我妈妈经常提醒我把剪刀放在我妹妹够不着的地方,以免她可能会割伤自己。

4. C 提示:结合常识可知,天安门、四合院和中国国家博物馆都位于北京。唐人街是华人在其他国家或城市聚居的地区,不在北京。

- 四、1. feel the warmth and light
2. put up; came alive
3. painting; safe and healthy
4. handed me the scissors
5. adds; relax and play

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了皮影戏的起源——中国古代一位祭司通过制作形似国王已故爱妻的木偶,帮助国王走出悲伤。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“‘But the king was so sad that he spent more time missing the woman and less time caring about his people.’”可知,百姓担忧是因为国王因悲伤而疏于关心他们。

2. D 提示:语意推断题。结合上下文可知,国王起初没注意到幕布,但跳舞的影子很快吸引了他的注意。因此 drew his eyes 意为“使他产生兴趣”。

3. A 提示:主旨大意题。文章讲述了国王因妻子去世而消沉,随后祭司用形似国王已故爱妻的木偶缓解国王的悲伤的故事。根据文章最后一句“‘That is how shadow puppets first began.’”可知,这个故事讲述了皮影戏的起源。

4. D 提示:推理判断题。文章围绕皮影戏这一传统艺术展开。由此可知,文章最可能出自名为“古代艺术”的杂志。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了紫砂壶在中国茶文化中的重要地位及其制作过程。

1. hundred 2. taste 3. father 4. pick
5. tools 6. add 7. After 8. even
9. collecting 10. leaves

Grammar

- 一、1. hers 2. us 3. his 4. Mine
5. Theirs 6. parents'

- 二、1. Yours 2. Tom's 3. theirs 4. us
5. hers 6. his 7. My 8. yours
9. Lily's 10. minutes'

三、1. C 提示:句意:——琳达,这张明信片是詹姆斯的吗?——不,不是他的。这是我上周在上海买的。

2. B 提示:由“that bedroom”可知,卧室是基蒂和凯特共有的。句意:——那间卧室是谁的?——那是基蒂和凯特的(卧室)。基蒂和她姐姐共住这间卧室。

3. A 提示:句意:——我要把我的外套拿到楼上。西蒙,我要把你的(外套)也拿上去吗?——谢谢。你真好,丹尼尔。

4. B 提示:句意:——埃米莉,我能借你的剪刀吗?我忘记带我的(剪刀)了。——当然,给你。别忘了下课后把它们还回来。

5. A 提示:句意:——这是谁的书?露西,是你的吗?——不,它不是。这是他的。

- 四、1. local folk art museum
2. couple's home
3. how to; express wishes
4. preparing; friend's
5. have a look; it's yours

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了桃花坞木版年画的历史、艺术特色及文化价值。

1. a
2. treasures 提示:one of 后加名词复数。
3. happiness
4. Putting 提示:此处用动名词作主语。
5. itself 6. means 7. and 8. of
9. first 10. alive

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国的剪纸艺术。

1. About 1,500 years.
2. To have/get happiness and good luck. / Because of their wonderful meanings.
3. Using scissors and using knives.
4. They like to sing songs.
5. A way to broadcast Chinese culture. / Wonderful. (言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

- 一、1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D

- 二、1. spirit 2. creative 3. simple
4. value 5. basic 6. respect
7. qualities 8. main 9. outdoor
10. Among

- 三、1. rulers' 2. shapes 3. creative
4. largely 5. painter 6. cultural
7. himself 8. itself

- 四、1. got its name 2. by hand
3. with a history of 4. in the shape of
5. is made from 6. have a close look at
7. is famous for 8. such as

- 五、1. fly kites
2. takes; practice
3. its fine china; respects; spirit
4. wonderful and creative
5. has strong local colour

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国的油纸伞的历史及现状。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“*They are mainly made of skin paper, bamboo and a coating of Tung oil. They need to take more than 70 steps, including making bamboo ribs, pasting paper and painting pictures.*”可知,制作油纸伞时不用制作钢骨。

2. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“*I want to bring the art to life*”可知,他想把制作油纸伞的艺术带到生活中。

3. D 提示:推理判断题。根据第三段中“*He improved the umbrellas to win the hearts of young people.*”和第四段中“*In 2017, Liu opened an online shop to sell oil paper umbrellas. Now Liu's shop has more than 80,000 followers.*”可知,刘伟学有创造力且很努力。

4. D 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了油纸伞的历史及现状。

七、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了扇子的悠久历史、用途、种类、象征意义和重要性。

1. History 2. earlier 3. cool
4. different 5. materials 6. meaning
7. stand 8. popular 9. Landscapes
10. sounds

八、【语篇导读】本文介绍了纪录片《指尖上的传承》中展现的三项中国传统工艺——玉雕、苏绣以及歙砚,强调这些工艺的独特魅力与传承价值。

1. The beauty of Chinese crafts. /It's about the beauty of Chinese crafts.
2. Over 3,000 years. /More than 3,000 years. /It has a history of over/more than 3,000 years.
3. They look like real paintings.
4. Because it is both useful and beautiful.
5. (I think) It's wonderful/meaningful/worth watching. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I am happy you will come to my hometown on May Day. Here is a plan for us.

There are many places of interest in Wuxi. First, we'll go to Turtlehead Park. With the beautiful sunset and flowers, I think it's well worth a visit. We'll row a boat and have fun there.

Then, I will show you around Nanchan Temple. We will try the local food—soup dumplings. I am sure you will like it.

At the end of the day, let's go to Huishan Ancient Town. We can take a close look at Huishan clay figures. They are in different shapes.

Hope you will have a good time in Wuxi!

Yours,
Li Hua

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文介绍了北京南池子博物馆的展览,重点描述了《游戈》和《桃花马上》这两件艺术作品。

1. B 提示:句意:在北京一个阳光明媚的下午,走进紫禁城东侧的一个传统庭院感觉就像是进入了另一个世界。
2. A 提示:modern 现代的;traditional 传统的;classical 经典的;ancient 古代的。句意:它将数百年前的艺术和现代思想结合起来。
3. A 提示:like 像;at 在;after 在……之后;for 为了。句意:它们被设计得看起来像精细的剪纸作品。
4. C 提示:句意:这幅名为《游戈》的动人艺术品是由崔小清创作的。此处用过去分词作后置定语。
5. C 提示:across 横过;into 进入;through 穿过;against 倚,靠。句意:当阳光透过美丽的窗户照进来时,不断变化的倒影与外面的流水融合在一起。
6. B 提示:have 有;with 带有;和;hold 抓住;for 为了。句意:手里拿着长矛,木偶看起来几乎是活着的。
7. B 提示:inventor 发明者;inheritor 传承人;visitor 游客;teacher 老师。句意:他是王氏皮影戏的第四代传承人,皮影戏是国家级非物质文化遗产。
8. A 提示:tradition 传统;story 故事;news 新闻;report 报告。句意:在陕西华县,家族艺术传统代代相传。
9. A 提示:for 为了;as 作为;with 和;to 到。句意:王氏皮影戏的传承人以其卓越的皮影制作技艺,尤其是他们精湛的雕刻技艺而闻名。
10. C 提示:cover 覆盖;sing 唱歌;carve 雕刻;dance 跳舞。句意见上题。

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国结的相关信息。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“It has different shapes. Each shape has its own meaning.”可知,中国结的形状有它自己的意义。
2. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“but they usually use red because it means good luck”可知,人们通常用红绳编织中国结,因为它们意味着好运。
3. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“But

this art wasn't really accepted by the common people until the Qing Dynasty.”可知,中国老百姓在清代才真正接受了这种民间艺术。

4. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段“Knots are also used when people make traditional clothes in China. They can play the role of buttons and now silk is widely used to make these clothing knots.”可知,丝绸被广泛应用于制作传统的服装纽扣。

5. A 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Many tourists including foreigners like to buy Chinese knots as gifts during their trips.”可知,并不是只有中国人才喜欢买中国结。

三、【语篇导读】本文介绍了木版年画这一历史悠久的中国传统民间艺术。陕西凤翔区的木版年画是手工雕刻的,它们用强烈的色差和不同的形状传达对生活的美好希望。

1. thousand
2. symbol 提示:the symbol of 意为“……的象征”。
3. during 4. begins 5. birds
6. famous 7. express 8. popular
9. changing 10. taste

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了茶的起源、茶在中国的地位、沏茶的方式及围炉煮茶这种新的饮茶方式。

1. first 2. world's 3. to raise
4. making 5. has 6. visitors 7. ways
8. better 9. will attract 10. them

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了一位麦秆画爱好者的故事。

1. In 2015.
2. In the countryside.
3. Different colours.
4. Some famous artists.
5. She still has many things to do.

六、One possible version:

Dear Waston,

I'm glad to hear from you. My hometown, Yangzhou, lies in Jiangsu

Province. It is famous for its beautiful gardens and canals. If you come, we can visit the Slender West Lake and try local snacks like Yangzhou fried rice! I live in a comfortable flat, and my neighbours are super friendly. Most of them are volunteers. They always share their skills with us and are willing to help us with all kinds of problems.

Our community will show paper-cutting, a traditional Chinese folk art. How amazing it is to turn red paper into wonderful patterns (like flowers or animals) with just scissors! You can even try making one yourself!

Come and experience Yangzhou's charm and our cultural treasures. We'll welcome you warmly!

Yours,
Li Ming

Unit 5 Animal friends

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. ants 2. Bats 3. honey 4. insects
5. hole 6. lift 7. taste 8. wings
9. butterflies

- 二、1. weight 2. amazing 3. collecting
4. times 5. awake 6. worker

三、1. A 提示:butterfly 蝴蝶;parrot 鹦鹉;bat 蝙蝠;bee 蜜蜂。根据常识可知,蝴蝶有四个翅膀,并用脚尝味道。

2. A 提示:take in 吸收,吸入;take off 脱掉;起飞;take out 取出,拿出;take away 拿走。句意:鱼通过鱼鳃吸入氧气。

3. D 提示:alive 活着的;usual 通常的;asleep 睡着的;awake 醒着的。句意:午夜了,但他还是醒着的,他在思考教学计划。

4. B 提示:look out 留神,小心;believe it or not 信不信由你;no problem 没问题;that is 即。句

意:——信不信由你! 鱼睁着眼睛睡觉。
——真的吗? 难以置信!

四、1. fun facts

2. up to

3. find their way by using

4. in their lives

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了动物在我们的生活中十分重要,它们能让生活更美好,还能成为我们的朋友、帮手与老师,所以我们应当尊重和保护它们。

1. B 提示:tired 疲倦的;relaxed 放松的;strange 奇怪的;lonely 孤独的。句意:轻拍猫或狗会让人感觉开心和放松。

2. A 提示:exercise 锻炼;sleep 睡觉;focus 集中(注意力);imagine 想象。句意:遛狗也帮助我们锻炼,有助于我们保持健康。

3. C 提示:hand 传递;lend 借出;bring 带来;tell 告诉。句意:我们把宠物看作家人是因为它们给我们的家带来快乐。

4. C 提示:tool 工具;design 设计;material 材料;chance 机会。句意:第二,农场动物给我们食物、饮料和材料。

5. D 提示:work 工作;hobby 爱好;culture 文化;diet 饮食。句意:我们从鸡那里获取鸡蛋,它们成为我们饮食健康的一部分。

6. D 提示:句意:过去,一些动物甚至帮助农民在地里干活。

7. A 提示:without 没有;by 通过;around 在……周围;among 在……之中。句意:没有这些动物,我们的生活将会艰难得多。

8. B 提示:look at 看;care for 照顾;run after 追逐;deal with 处理。句意:当我们照顾它们时,我们学习如何变得善良。

9. A 提示:volunteer 自愿做,当志愿者;grow 成长;survive 生存;shop 购物。句意:一些人为了帮助动物,甚至在动物中心做志愿者。

10. C 提示:follow 跟随;change 改变;respect 尊重;fix 修理。句意:我们应该尊重和保护它们,因为一个有动物的世界是一个更快乐、更健康的世界。

Reading (I)

一、1. fight 2. parrots 3. alone 4. end

5. stick 6. forget 7. till

二、1. careful 2. really 3. cleverest

4. wonderful 5. collecting 6. to feed

7. to teach 8. friendly

三、1. D 提示:after 在……之后;when 当……时;if 如果;till 直到。句意:直到我亲自测试这个小男孩,我才相信他会读 5 000 个单词。

2. B 提示:从“them”可以推断出 goldfish 是复数,前面无须冠词;养宠物用动词 keep。

3. C 提示:诗歌前两句中 flight 和 sight 押尾韵;后两句中 afloat 和选项 C 中的 boat 押尾韵。

4. B 提示:run out 用完,耗尽;run after 追赶;look after 照顾;look through 浏览。

四、1. forgets to come back 2. by my side

3. jump really high

4. staying at home alone

五、【语篇导读】本文是一首诗,讲述了“我”藏在葡萄藤下时,一只小灰兔从草丛中走出来,与“我”短暂相处后离开的故事,体现了人与动物间的和谐共处。

1. B 提示:推理判断题。根据诗歌第五行“*He hopped his way through the clover patch*”可知,兔子蹦蹦跳跳地穿过三叶草地,因此兔子是从草丛里出来的。结合选项可推断,选项 B “草地”符合语境。

2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据诗歌倒数第二行“*And then he winked and away he went*”可知,兔子离开前眨了眨眼。

3. D 提示:细节理解题。根据诗歌最后一行“*And I was glad for the time I spent.*”可知,“我”很高兴能和兔子一起度过一段时光。

六、【语篇导读】本文是一段对话,主要探讨了宠物服装设计师的工作要点,包括注重舒适性、耐心处理细节等。

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

Reading (II)

一、1. alone 2. sticks 3. lonely 4. trick

5. fight 6. sounds

二、1. to fight 2. building 3. laugh 4. her

5. quietly 6. touching 7. to care

8. sitting

三、1. C 提示:look after oneself 意为“照顾自己”,此处用反身代词 herself。leave sb. alone 意为“把某人单独留下”。句意:这个女孩还不够大,不能照顾她自己。你不应该把她单独留在家里。

2. B 提示:play 和 stay 都以/eɪ/音结尾。

3. D 提示:snow 雪; rain 雨; moonlight 月光; shower 阵雨。四个选项中只有 showers 和 flowers 押韵。

4. C 提示:before 是介词,后接动名词。

四、1. be careful with 2. is always there
3. when they have time 4. Taking; out
5. run after; open air

五、【语篇导读】本文围绕中国的宠物主题餐厅展开,指出其很受欢迎,但同时也存在诸多问题。作者认为需要加强对宠物主题餐厅的管理。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Now in China, they are getting more and more popular because a lot of people love keeping pets.”可知,宠物主题餐厅越来越受欢迎是因为越来越多的人喜欢养宠物。

2. B 提示:段落大意题。通读第二段可知,该段主要介绍了宠物主题餐厅存在的问题。

3. C 提示:代词指代题。根据最后一段中“As more pets are entering Chinese families, they have become an important part of people’s daily lives.”可知,随着更多的人养宠物,它们已成为人们日常生活中重要的一部分。由此可推断出,这里的 they 指代前面的 pets。

4. C 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“However, without rules and regulations, the restaurants can’t be good choices for people.”可推断出,作者认为需要对宠物主题餐厅制定规则。

六、【语篇导读】本文探讨了动物在自然界中的重要性,介绍了人们对动物园的不同看法,并建议建立国家公园以保护动物。

1. best

2. hurt 提示:get hurt 表示“受伤”。

3. care 4. close

5. watching 提示:by 是介词,后接动词 ing 形式。

6. like 提示:like 在此处意为“像”,用于举例。

7. enough 8. stay 9. build

10. nothing

Grammar

一、1. touches 2. corner 3. goldfish

4. hungry 5. special 6. afraid

二、A) 1. bad 2. helpful 3. friendly

4. broken 5. lucky

B) 1. Can; can 2. can 3. could

4. cannot 5. couldn’t

三、1. D 提示:以“Could I”开头的一般疑问句,其否定回答常用“No, you can’t.”,意为“不,你不能。”

2. C 提示:答句句意:没有。我可能会志愿捡社区的垃圾。

3. B 提示:句意:这可能不是解决问题的唯一方法。还有其他选择。

4. B 提示:句意:我的宠物兔子不会说话,但她真的让我开心。

5. A 提示:can’t 不能,不可以;may not 可能不;couldn’t 不能,是 can’t 的过去式;needn’t 不必。根据标识中的内容“BREAD ISN’T GOOD FOR DUCKS!”可知,不能喂鸭子面包。

6. C 提示:句意:——我感觉糟糕,因为我在跑步比赛中表现得不好。——没关系。你不可能每次都赢。

四、1. made a soft sound

2. could jump really high

3. Run over

4. Can I write about

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了安德鲁斯夫人的小猫在一个雪夜走失的故事。

1. cat’s 2. began 3. its 4. worried

5. anybody 6. really 7. someone

8. happy 9. tired 10. to call

六、【语篇导读】本文指出动物园不仅受父母喜爱,也深受中国年轻人青睐。“动物园

漫步”成为流行活动。

1. Parents with kids and young (Chinese) people.
2. About 2 billion.
3. Its ugly appearance but good character.
4. Movie nights, live music and art shows.
5. Yes, because it is interesting/I can relax/be close to nature and animals/it brings joy to me. (言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

- 一、1. day 2. home 3. floor 4. provide
5. grace

- 二、1. Giraffes 2. snakes 3. Humans
4. hard-working 5. allow 6. safely
7. down 8. relationship 9. neck
10. name 11. round 12. safe

- 三、1. cheerful 2. correctly 3. tired
4. noisy 5. safely 6. Humans
7. sleepy 8. useful

四、【语篇导读】本文作者介绍了自己的宠物狗。

1. wonderful 2. gently 3. trouble
4. amazing 5. useful 6. living

- 五、1. made loud noises
2. from nature
3. allows people to travel
4. cheer us up
5. work as a team
6. respect and care for

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国宠物市场的变化。

1. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第一段中“More and more people are getting interested in exotic pets like reptiles, fish and some special birds.”及第二段中“Some expensive parrots like macaws and sun parrots are becoming popular too.”可推断出,金刚鹦鹉属于异宠。
2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“ Young businessmen are bringing fresh ideas. For

example, Mars Supermarket... and Petlift... are new ways of doing business in the pet world.”可知,年轻商人给宠物行业带来了新想法。

3. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“The number of people with reptiles went up by 2.9%... The number of people with water pets grew by 0.6% to 13.4%.”可知,作者使用了数字;根据第二段中“Some expensive parrots like macaws and sun parrots are becoming popular too.”可知,作者列举了实例。

4. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了中国宠物市场的变化。结合选项可知,选项B“中国宠物行业的变化”最适合作标题。

七、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了如何与宠物建立健康和亲近的情感联系。

1. difficulty/trouble/problems 2. helpful
3. include 4. themselves 5. Playing
6. important 7. because 8. healthy/fit
9. sure/certain 10. able

八、【语篇导读】本文通过小蜗牛与妈妈的对话,探讨了蜗牛为何生来就带有坚硬且沉重的壳。

1. To protect themselves.
2. Hard and heavy.
3. A butterfly.
4. In the ground.
5. We should depend on ourselves.

九、One possible version:

My favourite animal

Of all the animals, I like pandas best.

Pandas mainly come from Sichuan and Gansu Provinces in China. They are black and white. They have two big eyes. They look like bears. They are quiet and peaceful. They eat bamboo shoots and leaves.

I like pandas because they are friendly to people. We should cut down fewer trees and get on well with animals to protect endangered animals.

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】有人怀疑杭州动物园的太阳熊(马来熊)不是真的,而是由真人扮演的。杭州动物园就此事迅速进行澄清并上传了幽默的澄清视频,这一举动为杭州动物园吸引了大量的游客。

1. A 提示: wear 穿; buy 买; make 制作; love 爱。句意: 谣言说它(这个动物园)的一些太阳熊不是真的, 它们是穿着(熊皮)衣服的人。
2. D 提示: before 在……之前; because 因为; if 如果; after 在……之后。句意: 许多人观看了一只熊用后腿站立的视频后, 更多的谣言出现了。
3. C 提示: look for 寻找; think of 考虑; know about 了解; talk to 和……交谈。句意: 动物园说人们不太了解太阳熊。
4. B 提示: jump 跳跃; stand 站立; eat 吃; drink 喝。句意: 在视频中, 太阳熊安杰拉笔直地站在它家的一块石头上, 向人们挥手。
5. A 提示: popular 受欢迎的; special 特殊的; different 不同的; expensive 昂贵的。句意: 有人7月27日在网上发布了这些视频后, 这些视频很快就受到欢迎。
6. C 提示: strict 严格的; difficult 困难的; funny 滑稽的; serious 严肃的。句意: 安杰拉的行为是滑稽的。
7. B 提示: 句意: 它背上的厚厚毛皮让人们觉得它一定是一个扮成熊的人。
8. D 提示: talk 谈话; tell 告诉; think 认为; say 说。句意: 在周六, 它(该声明)说, 在这么热的日子里, 一个人无法一直穿着厚重的熊皮衣服。
9. B 提示: rest 休息; stay 待; sleep 睡觉; study 学习。句意见上题。
10. A 提示: 句意: 事实上, 天气非常热。
11. C 提示: problem 问题; letter 信件; call 通话, 打电话; gift 礼物。句意: 我昨天下班后接到了动物园(副)园长的电话。
12. D 提示: lucky 幸运的; sorry 抱歉的; happy 开心的; lazy 懒惰的。句意: 在电话里, 他问

我是否懒惰了, 请了一个人代替我。

13. B 提示: shout at 冲……喊叫; play with 和……玩; learn from 向……学习; work for 为……效力。句意: 我工作很努力, 我很高兴能和周围的人一起玩。
14. C 提示: relaxing 令人放松的; important 重要的; interesting 有趣的; boring 无聊的。句意: 网上安杰拉的视频太有趣了, 以至于更多的人来到了动物园。
15. A 提示: 句意: “视频在网上发布后, 一天内就有2万多名游客来到我们的动物园。”动物园(副)园长江志告诉记者。

二、【语篇导读】本文主要阐述了和宠物分享“人类食物”实际上可能有助于宠物保持健康。

1. B 提示: 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“A new study suggests that by sharing ‘people food’, you might actually be helping to keep your pet healthy.”可知, 一项新的研究表明, 通过分享“人类食物”, 实际上你可能在帮助你的宠物保持健康。
2. A 提示: 段落大意题。根据第三段第二句中“This is because having different kinds of foods leads to more variety in microbes”以及本段内容可知, 本段主要解释了为什么狗需要不同种类的食物。
3. D 提示: 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“8,500”“4,500”“20%”和“22%”可知, 本段主要通过列数字使研究可信。
4. C 提示: 推理判断题。本文为我们科普了和宠物分享“人类食物”实际上可能有助于宠物保持健康。由此推知, 这篇文章可能摘自杂志的科学版块。

三、【语篇导读】两只大雁和池塘里的乌龟是好朋友。大雁要迁徙, 乌龟想同行, 于是大雁便想办法带它飞, 它们告诉乌龟途中一定不能开口说话。但途中乌龟因村民的关注变得过于骄傲, 于是开口说了话。

1. lonely 2. if 3. However 4. worry
5. between 6. careful 7. set
8. villages 9. himself 10. proud

四、【语篇导读】本文通过讲述劳拉和一只流浪猫之间的故事告诉我们要向他人传递爱。

1. sitting
2. to give
3. forgot
4. something
5. as
6. her
7. will be
8. kindness
9. amazing
10. an

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了澳大利亚的七只小狗接受培训以成为辅助犬,以及辅助犬如何帮助人们。

1. For 24 months.
2. To become assistance dogs and help people in need.
3. What an assistance dog can do.
4. By lying down to control the child with its weight.
5. They feel much better.

六、One possible version:

Dear Ms Brown,

I hear your animal shelter needs some volunteers. I'd like to be a volunteer to help the animals.

I love animals and enjoy playing with them. I hope to give a helping hand to your shelter and learn more skills at the same time. I keep a lovely dog and a cat at home. I know how to feed, clean and play with them. And I also know how to look after them when they're sick sometimes. I have enough free time to do volunteer work. I believe I can be helpful to your shelter.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours,
Eric

Unit 6 Beautiful landscapes

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. surface 2. ground 3. land 4. flat

5. covers 6. ocean 7. rocks

8. Forests 9. desert 10. rises

二、1. carries 2. natural 3. beauty

4. clean 5. amazing

6. covering 提示:此处用现在分词作伴随状语。

三、1. C 提示:river 河流;desert 沙漠;ocean 海洋;forest 森林。句意:海洋覆盖了地球表面超过三分之二的面积,因此人们称地球为“蓝色星球”。多么美丽的名字啊!

2. C

3. A 提示:fresh 新鲜的;simple 简单的;flat 平坦的;round 圆的。句意:雨后,树上的叶子看起来如此翠绿和新鲜。

4. B

四、1. beautiful landscapes

2. runs all the way to

3. surface is covered with

4. carry water from high ground

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了秘鲁的彩虹山并就游览彩虹山给出了一些建议。

1. C 提示:want 想要;help 帮助;need 需要;learn 学习。句意:你所需要做的就是订一张去秘鲁彩虹山的机票。

2. A 提示:lie 位于;live 居住;hold 持有;cheer 欢呼。句意:它位于库斯科的安第斯山脉。

3. B 提示:place 地方;colour 颜色;side 边;shape 形状。句意:顾名思义,这座山有不同的颜色。

4. D 提示:result 结果;centre 中心;form 形式;reason 原因。句意:原因是几个世纪前覆盖该地区的冰。

5. A 提示:turn 使变成;put 放;enter 进入;take 拿。句意:当它开始融化时,水与地下的矿物质结合,使土地呈现出许多颜色。

6. C 提示:city 城市;desert 沙漠;mountain 山;countryside 乡村。句意:如果你计划去这座山旅行,试图在雨雪较少的更温暖的月份去。

7. C 提示:句意:最好的时间是从三月到十一月,那时天空湛蓝,气候宜人。

8. A 提示:may 可能;must 必须;need 需要;

mustn't 禁止。句意:阳光非常明媚的日子可能会让你拍不出好照片。

9. D 提示: end 结束; cover 覆盖; find 找到; start 开始。句意:从那里你可以开始徒步旅行。

10. B 提示: cost 花费, 主语是物; take 花费, 常用于 it takes sb. some time to do sth. 结构中; pay 支付, 主语是人; spend 花费, 主语是人。句意:走到山顶大约需要两三个小时。

Reading (I)

- 一、1. nothing 2. planet 3. powerful
4. fresh 5. mostly 6. conditions
7. survive 8. flood 9. huge
10. produces

- 二、1. survived 2. northern 3. golden
4. breath 5. lives

三、1. B 提示: prepare 准备; produce 生产; pick 挑选; 采摘; practise 练习。句意:——丰富的水资源和适宜的天气对产出优质玉米很重要。——是的,这就是我们需要保护地球的原因。

2. A 提示: be full of 充满; be filled with 充满; be home to 是……的家园; be famous as 作为……而出名。句意:——充满美丽的花朵的山谷看起来很美。——是的,并且这个地方是许多动植物的家园。

3. A 提示: survive 生存, 存活; collect 收集; add 添加; attract 吸引。句意:骆驼能够在沙漠这样的艰难条件下生存。

4. C

- 四、1. covers more than
2. difficult conditions
3. mostly made of water
4. is home to

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了重庆梯田的相关情况。

1. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第二段中“ To use the land well, they also plant corn in the small paths of the fields.”可知,村民在梯田的小路上种玉米是为了更好地利用土地。

2. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第三段中“ These fields look like steps and they are very good at keeping water and helping the rice grow well.”可知,比起在平原上种植水稻,在梯田上种植水稻能帮助水稻保持水分,有助于水稻生长。

3. D 提示: 推理判断题。根据最后一段“ The terraced fields in Chongqing are both a wonder of farming and a natural wonder and a treat for your eyes. I hope you'll have a chance to see them for yourself one day.”可推断出,重庆的梯田值得一游。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国的夏威夷——海南,以及在海南生活的好处。

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

Reading (II)

- 一、1. fresh 2. huge 3. conditions
4. powerful 5. survive 6. produce
7. northern

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了亚马逊雨林的重要性及其面临的威胁。

1. is home to 2. produces 3. in danger
4. problems 5. losing

三、1. B 提示: take 拿, 取; produce 生产; carry 搬运; 携带; breathe 呼吸。句意:我们应该保护树木,因为它们生产氧气供我们呼吸。

2. D 3. B

4. D 提示: alive 活着的, 常作表语或后置定语; living 活的; 现存的, 常作前置定语; survive 幸存。survive the big earthquake 表示“在大地震中幸存下来”。句意:地震三天后,救援队发现建筑物下面的一个小女孩还活着。他们想知道她如何能够在大地震中幸存下来。

- 四、1. can survive
2. better living conditions
3. can't wait to visit
4. to enjoy beautiful views

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了科尼因采集珊瑚而受到大自然的惩罚,最终意识到保护海洋的重要性的故事。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“Keoni was daydreaming, though, about swimming in the ocean.”可知,科尼做着在海里游泳的白日梦。
2. A 提示:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“The ocean punished me and took back what I stole”可知,海浪冲走了他采集的珊瑚。
3. B 提示:词义猜测题。根据最后一段中“Keoni knew he had to protect the ocean. Now, when he swims in the sea, he just looks at the coral. He knows it should stay in the ocean so that fish and other sea creatures can have a home.”可知,科尼知道了他必须保护海洋。现在他在海里游泳时只是看看珊瑚,他知道珊瑚应该待在海里,这样鱼和其他海洋生物才会有家园。由此可推测,科尼的承诺是让珊瑚待在海里。
4. B 提示:主旨大意题。本文通过讲述科尼因采集珊瑚而受到大自然的惩罚的故事告诉我们微小行为也会对自然产生影响。

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了黄河的基本情况及其在中国文化中的重要性。

1. name 2. runs 3. forests 4. home
5. land 6. However
7. floods 提示:flood意为“泛滥”。根据下文“Now big dams help control the water and make electricity.”可知句意:当洪水泛滥的时候,它能毁坏房屋。
8. culture
9. life 提示:根据“Mother River”并结合首字母提示可知,此处指黄河赋予中国生命。
10. trying 提示:try to do sth.意为“努力做某事”。此处应用现在分词形式,构成现在进行时。

Grammar

- 一、1. camping 2. views 3. nothing
4. campfire 5. corn
- 二、A) 1. Nobody 2. something
3. Everything 4. anything 5. nothing
B) 1. How 2. What 3. What an

4. What a 5. What

三、1. C 提示:句意:——教室里有人的吗?——没有。它是空的。所有人都出去做运动了!

2. B 提示:something 某事/物;nothing 没有什么;anything 任何事/物;everything 一切。句意:空气是免费的,但没有它我们就不能生存。

3. A 提示:根据“The parrot in the cage is saying ‘Hello’ to you.”可知,这只鹦鹉会打招呼。由此推断它很聪明。句意:——听!笼子里的鹦鹉在跟你说“你好”。——哇!它多么聪明啊!我也想养一只鹦鹉。

4. C 提示:此处中心词为“important news report”,为可数名词单数,且important以元音音素开头,用What an引导感叹句。

- 四、1. was like a light 2. How useful
3. a good night's sleep
4. enjoyed the nice view

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国多样的地貌特征。

1. oceans 2. Desert 3. south
4. nothing 5. produce 6. several
7. save 8. fantastic

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了长江,包括它的长度,流经的省份,以及中国在保护长江方面做出的努力,并呼吁人们保护长江。

1. The Nile.
2. It is about 6,380 kilometres long.
3. It helped feed millions of people and developed amazing cultures.
4. Two.
5. Because we should help our Mother River become as clean as it used to be.
(言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

- 一、1. D 2. C 3. D 4. D
- 二、1. strange 2. several 3. waterfall
4. treat 5. north-west 6. steps

7. landforms 8. Rainforest 9. power
10. sunrise 11. form 12. wonderland

- 三、1. wonderful 2. natural 3. amazing
4. powerful 5. lucky 6. studying
7. to make 8. unusual

四、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了黄石国家公园。

1. famous 2. wonder 3. example
4. shapes 5. unusual 6. power

- 五、1. a treat for your eyes
2. a wonderful sea of clouds
3. walk up paths and steps
4. stay overnight; watch the sunrise
5. is famous for

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了马尾瀑布上独特的美景及其最佳观赏时间。

1. A 提示:段落大意题。根据第一段中“*So, it got the name ‘firefall’.*”以及整段的介绍可知,第一段主要介绍了“火瀑布”的名字的由来。
2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“*The El Capitan Picnic Area is the best place to watch, because it is close to the fall and is perfect to set up cameras and tents.*”可知,埃尔卡皮坦野餐区是最佳观看地点。
3. C 提示:推理判断题。本文主要介绍了马尾瀑布上独特的美景及其最佳观赏时间,因此我们可以在杂志的自然部分看到这篇文章。

七、【语篇导读】本文主要分析了为什么所有的山从远处看都是蓝色的。

1. reasons 2. Different 3. shorter
4. filled 5. gets

八、【语篇导读】本文介绍了张掖世界地质公园的独特自然景观——七彩丹霞,并解释了其形成过程以及最佳游览时间。

1. The beauty of the rainbow hills.
2. Red, yellow, purple or blue.
3. Through years of wind, sun and rain.
4. June to September.

5. It is fantastic. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

Suzhou, more than beautiful

I'm so glad you're coming to Suzhou!
Our city is not only beautiful but also full of culture and life.

There are many famous places to visit in Suzhou. First, I'll take you to Zhuozheng Garden, a famous old garden with small bridges and clear lakes. It's in the centre of Suzhou. You can walk along the paths, watch fish swim, and feel the quiet beauty of ancient China.

Then we'll go to Shantang Street. It's by the river, with many old shops. You can try sweet osmanthus cakes there and take a boat trip on the river at night—it's like a fairy tale.

I'm looking forward to seeing you. I hope you will have a good time here.

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了稻城亚丁的美丽风光和三座雪山。

1. C 提示:句意:它被誉为“蓝色星球上的最后一片净土”。be known as 意为“被称为,以……著称”。
2. B 提示:句意:稻城亚丁是一个美丽的王国,即使是最好的画家也画不好它。用副词 well 修饰动词 draw,且此处没有比较的意思,用原级。
3. C 提示:quickly 快速地;easily 容易地;freely 自由地;slowly 缓慢地。句意:高山耸立在雪地里,清澈的湖泊在阳光下闪闪发光,动物在大牧场里自由行走,森林里的树木在风中摇曳。
4. A 提示:height 高度;depth 深度;width 宽度;length 长度。句意:它高约 6 000 米,形状像一个完美的金字塔。
5. D 提示:draw 画画;get 得到;see 看见;take

拿。句意:早在1928年,一位名叫约瑟夫·洛克的美国人第一次拍摄了它的照片,并将它介绍给了全世界。take photos意为“拍照”。

6. C 提示:句意:她是我见过的最美丽的雪山。此处用most,表示最高级。
7. B 提示:句意:在它旁边矗立着另外两座大山:仙乃日和夏诺多吉。根据“Xiannairi and Xianuoduoji”可知,还有另外两座山。
8. D 提示:run 跑; jump 跳; rest 休息; walk 步行。句意:当地人说,如果一个人能绕着这些大山走三圈,那么他的人生愿望就会实现。
9. B 提示:hope 希望; challenge 挑战; wish 愿望; chance 机会。句意:这样做是一个巨大的挑战,但许多游客愿意尝试一下。
10. A 提示:naturally 自然地; actually 实际上; nearly 几乎; carefully 仔细地。句意:他们可能会告诉你:当你走在这样一片纯净的土地上时,生活自然会变得更好!

二、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了地貌和景观的区别。

1. B 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“Think of big mountains that rise high up, low valleys between hills, flat plains that go on and on, and sandy deserts. These are all landforms.”可知,高耸的大山、小山之间的低山谷、连绵不断的平原、沙漠都是地貌。
2. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“mountains are formed when huge plates of the earth's surface push against each other”可知,山是由地球表面的巨大板块相互碰撞形成的。
3. B 提示:词义猜测题。根据第三段中“If people build new buildings or cut down a lot of trees, the landscape will look different in just a few months.”可知,如果人们建造新的建筑物或砍伐大量的树木,景观将在短短几个月内看起来不同。由此推断,rapidly 和 quickly 同义,表示“快地,迅速地”。
4. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第三段中“It includes landforms, but it also has other things like plants, buildings, and lakes.”可知,景观包括地貌,但也包含其他东西,如植物、建筑物和湖泊。
5. C 提示:推理判断题。通读全文,结合第二

段中“For example”及第四段中“Let's take a forest in the mountains as an example.”等可知,作者通过列举很多的例子来解释地貌和景观的不同之处。

三、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了扬州这座城市,包括其历史、著名景点以及美食。

1. years 2. special
3. Around 提示:句意:美丽的园林在这个湖周围。
4. boat 5. painting/picture 6. Another
7. quiet 8. miss 9. local
10. waiting 提示:句意:很多美味的食物在这里等着你。

四、【语篇导读】本文介绍了新疆那拉提,包括它的美景、旅游业对其发展的作用以及游客对它的评价。

1. beautiful 2. first 3. millions
4. their 提示:修饰名词 backs,应用形容词性物主代词。
5. happily 提示:修饰动词 enjoy,应用副词。
6. plays
7. to work 提示:encourage sb. to do sth. 意为“鼓励某人做某事”。
8. visitors 提示:“one of+the+可数名词复数”表示“……之一”。
9. better 提示:even 常修饰比较级。good 的比较级是 better。
10. surprised

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了新疆的独库公路。它于1983年9月建成,沿途风景秀美。许多工人在建造这条公路时牺牲,因此它也被称为“英雄之路”。

1. (It was completed) In September, 1983.
2. (They will see) Amazing snow-covered mountaintops and green fields.
3. Because the rocks are bright red, orange and yellow. /Because the rocks look like a rainbow.
4. Nine/9 years. /It took them 9 years to build the road.

5. It's really a great place for people who love nature. (言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

Dear Xiaohua,

I followed your advice and had a trip to Yunnan last month. It was amazing and I can't wait to share it with you.

First, I visited Lugu Lake. The lake is so beautiful, with clear blue water under the sky dotted with white clouds. I took a walk along the shore, breathing in the fresh air and enjoying the peaceful view. It made me feel really relaxed.

Then, there was Yulong Snow Mountain. Standing at the foot of it, the snow-capped peaks looked so beautiful under the sun. I even tried a horse-riding tour near the mountain. It was exciting to ride a horse on the grassland, feeling the wind on my face.

Yunnan is truly a wonderful place. Every sight here is like a beautiful picture. I had a great time and hope to come back again someday.

Yours,
Andy

Unit 7 Outdoor fun

Welcome to the unit

一、1. jogging 2. camping 3. skiing

4. skating 5. balance 6. break

二、1. spent 2. to work 3. riding

4. skiing 5. Cycling 6. to go

三、1. C 提示: way 方式; power 权力; balance 平衡; interest 兴趣。句意:——蒂米的腿怎么了? ——他骑车拐弯时失去平衡,摔了下来。

2. B 提示: fish 钓鱼; camp 露营; ride 骑; jog 慢跑。句意:图片中的两个人正在公园里露营。

3. B 提示: be worried about 意为“担忧”; on one's own 意为“独自”。句意:当他独自一人 在山里露营时,他的父母很担心他。

4. B 提示:第一个空指代的就是前面的“my pen”,应该用 it;第二个空表示盒子里的一支 钢笔,并不是上面提到的那一支,应该用 one。

5. D 提示:根据答语中的“a good idea”可知, 问句在询问对方的意见,用句型 Shall we do sth., 意为“……好吗?”。a good idea 是一个 名词短语,所以第二空选 sounds like。

四、1. outdoor activity

2. on his own

3. keep a balance between

4. spend her pocket money

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者上周日 去山村看望祖父母的愉快经历。

1. C 提示:句意:我早上起得很早,因为我 去看望我的祖父母。

2. B 提示: on 在……上; in 在……里; at 在; by 通过。句意:他们住在山里的一个小村庄。

3. A 提示: clean 干净的; dirty 脏的; polluted 污 染的; noisy 吵闹的。句意:村里的空气干净 清新。

4. C 提示: sad 悲伤的; angry 生气的; happy 高 兴的; worried 担心的。句意:当我到达时,我 的祖父母很高兴见到我。

5. B 提示:句意:午饭后,祖父带我去村子附 近的河边。

6. A 提示: catch 抓住; buy 买; sell 卖; see 看见。 句意:当我钓到第一条鱼时,我非常兴奋。

7. B 提示: look for 寻找; look at 看; look after 照顾; look up 查阅。句意:晚上,我们坐在屋 外看星星。

8. A 提示: carefully 认真地; clearly 清晰地; lonely 孤独的; quickly 快速地。句意:我认真 地听,并且从她的故事中学到了很多。

9. C 提示: terrible 糟糕的; boring 无聊的; wonderful 美好的; bad 坏的。句意:这是美好 的一天。

10. D 提示: teach 教; forget 忘记; see 看见; learn 学习。句意:我不仅和祖父母度过了 愉快的时光,还学到了很多新东西。

Reading (I)

- 一、1. app 2. proud 3. worried
4. countryside 5. hiking 6. none
7. lost 8. arrive 9. experience
10. enough

- 二、1. to leave 2. setting 3. enjoyable
4. later 5. took 6. found 7. worries
8. Unluckily

三、1. A 提示: luckily 幸运地; usually 通常; suddenly 突然; however 然而。句意: 旅馆里发生了火灾。幸运的是, 所有人都在消防员的帮助下跑出了旅馆, 没有人受伤。

2. C 提示: be careful with 小心……; be surprised at 对……感到惊讶; be proud of 为……感到骄傲; be popular with 受……欢迎。句意: ——观看 2024 年巴黎奥运会后, 我们都为我国的运动员感到骄傲。——是的。他们是我们的英雄。

3. D 提示: set up 建立; set off 出发; reach 到达, 后面需要接宾语; arrive 到达, 后面可以不加宾语。句意: 去年夏天, 我们一大早就出发去了石林。当我们到达时, 我们对自然奇观感到惊讶。

4. B 提示: all 全部; none 没有一个; any 任何; both 两者都。句意: ——吉姆为什么看起来那么担心? ——因为他试了 7 把钥匙, 但没有一把能开门。

5. D

- 四、1. set off early
2. proud of her team
3. catch our train
4. find out when
5. a little worried about

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国古代的儿童玩的游戏。

1. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据 Playing hide-and-seek 下“others hide and one child must try to find them”可知, 玩捉迷藏时, 其他人躲起来, 一个人找。

2. D 提示: 细节理解题。根据 Flying kites 下

“The earliest kites weren't made of paper. They were made of wood instead.”可知, 最早的风筝是木头做的。

3. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据 Watching shadow plays 下“The most similar thing to watching a film during ancient times was going to see a shadow play.”可知, 看皮影戏和看电影相似。

4. A 提示: 细节理解题。根据 Kicking stone balls 下“kicking a stone ball around was a popular sport in the northern part of China, and it was often played in winter”可知, 踢石球经常在冬天进行。

5. B 提示: 细节理解题。根据 Watching shadow plays 下“The artists controlled puppets behind the screen to make the puppets move like people and tell stories.”可知, 艺术家们在幕后控制着木偶, 让木偶像人一样移动并讲述故事。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了江苏省城市足球联赛(苏超)受欢迎的原因。

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

Reading (II)

- 一、1. later 2. Luckily 3. Teamwork
4. none 5. excited 6. experience
7. noon 8. hiking 9. proud 10. arrive

- 二、1. amazing 2. tired 3. stopped
4. cycling 5. enjoyable 6. lost
7. interesting 8. finding

三、1. B 提示: turn off 关上; set off 出发; take off 起飞; 脱掉; give off 发出。句意: ——汤姆, 我们什么时候出发去北京? ——我不确定。我们必须等陈先生的决定。

2. D 提示: collection 收集; condition 条件; information 信息; experience 经验。句意: 手工艺比赛需要参赛者有至少三年的制陶经验。

3. B

4. B 提示: no wonder 难怪; come on 加油; I hope so 我希望如此; you're right 你说得对。句意: ——这是我第一次在全班同学面前发表演讲。我认为我做不好。——加油! 维多利亚。你会做到的。

- 四、1. set off; got lost
2. go hiking; planning to
3. to find out
4. was worried
5. brought enough food

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了河南郑州的大学生开展的“夜骑开封”活动及其引发的问题。

1. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“The late-night rides were full of meanings for the students. They sang together and cheered for each other along the way. They felt the energy of youth.”可知,大学生觉得夜骑活动有意义且令人兴奋。
2. C 提示:段落大意题。第三段介绍了四个女孩心血来潮开启夜骑之旅,并在网上分享了她们故事,引起很多学生效仿。由此可知,第三段主要介绍了夜骑活动的起源。
3. B 提示:词义猜测题。根据画线单词所在句“Youth needs passion, but also safety.”可知,青春需要热情,但也需要安全;再根据第四段中“Young people should always stay safe while doing things with great love and energy.”可知,年轻人在满怀热情和精力地做事时,要一直注意安全。由此可推测出,passion 在此处表示“强烈的热爱”。
4. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第五段中学生所说的“Of course, we will follow the advice”可知,他们会听从建议。
5. C 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文介绍了河南郑州的大学生开展的“夜骑开封”活动及其引发的问题。由此可知,这篇文章的写作目的是介绍一种在大学生中很流行的活动。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了江苏省城市足球联赛的盛况及其社会意义。

1. from 2. practise 3. full
4. cheer 提示:句意:球迷们非常开心地为他们的球队呐喊、欢呼。cheer for... 意为“为……欢呼”。
5. between 6. won 7. happy

8. culture 提示:句意:它们也帮助人们更多地了解每个城市的文化。
9. special 提示:根据“like noodles and cakes”并结合首字母提示可知,此处指特色美食。
10. relaxed

Grammar

- 一、1. picnic 2. childhood 3. relaxed
4. skating 5. because

- 二、1. fell 2. tried 3. climbing 4. had
5. planned 6. flew 7. left 8. met

三、1. A 提示:set off 出发;put up 搭建;take off 起飞;leave for 动身去。句意:我们明天早上早点出发吧,这样我们就能够在中午之前到达海滩。

2. C 提示:句意:——彼得,你昨天放学后和朋友打乒乓球了吗?——不,我没有。我们在学校花园里给蔬菜浇水。事情发生在过去,用一般过去时。

3. D 提示:did 是助动词,在此指代 cleaned。问句用的是过去时,因此答句也要用过去时。

4. A 提示:句意:我和妈妈在做蛋糕时,手机响了。事情发生在过去,用一般过去时。

5. B 提示:根据时间状语“two days ago”可知,两个句子中的谓语动词都要用一般过去时。问句为含有实义动词的特殊疑问句,故用助动词 did。

- 四、1. play her favourite songs
2. At first; because of
3. To prepare for
4. practised the piano
5. stayed up late

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了作者在中国台湾骑自行车的经历,介绍了台湾的自行车道、美食以及当地人的热情好客。

1. third 2. powerful 3. their 4. safety
5. humans
6. happily 提示:此处用副词修饰动词 cycle。
7. travelling
8. to give 提示:此处表目的,用不定式 to give。

9. will help

10. bought 提示:根据时间状语“during my last visit”可知,此处应用一般过去时。

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了随着越来越多的人开始关心自己的健康,他们对户外运动的需求也越来越强烈,因此许多人开始骑自行车,骑自行车变得越来越受欢迎。

1. Cycling.
2. By giving some numbers.
3. Every July.
4. Spending money on their own bodies.
5. I like running. Because running can make me feel happy. (言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

一、1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C

二、1. chance 2. focus 3. ever 4. fell
5. narrow 6. support 7. cameras
8. medicine 9. thirsty 10. camper
11. down 12. mind

三、1. asleep 2. safety; safely 3. supported
4. to make 5. rolling 6. to take
7. pride 8. clearly 9. not go
10. to bring

四、【语篇导读】本文是丹尼尔写给西蒙的一封信,向他分享了到达旅馆后的经历。

1. arrived at 2. asleep 3. collected
4. clearly 5. safety

五、1. ever; focus on your study
2. after the picnic; fell asleep; getting into his sleeping bag
3. had better give him a chance
4. support me; little by little

六、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了观鸟对我们的好处。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第二段中“*In fact, a study published in 2024 shows that even half an hour of birdwatching could make us*

happier, healthier and help us get close to nature.”可知,观鸟对我们有帮助,可以让我们更快乐。

2. D 提示:代词指代题。根据第三段中“*So why is birdwatching so good for us? Biophilia could be a big part of it.*”可知,观鸟对我们有好处可能是因为亲生命性,所以画线部分指代的是“*why birdwatching is so good for us*”。

3. A 提示:篇章结构题。通读全文可知,第一段介绍观鸟或散步对我们的健康有好处,但有人认为观鸟很无聊;第二段介绍观鸟对我们有好处,能让我们更快乐;第三段和第四段介绍观鸟对我们有好处的原因;最后一段总结全文并呼吁我们去观鸟。

4. B 提示:最佳标题题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了观鸟对我们的好处,并呼吁人们去观鸟。

七、【语篇导读】本文介绍了徐霞客。

1. famous 2. hundred 3. interested
4. parents 5. important 6. walked
7. brave 8. book 9. after 10. without

八、【语篇导读】本文阐述了延长课间休息时间的原因、对学生的好处以及人们对这一举措的看法。

1. They stayed in the classroom or walked in the hallway.
2. Beijing, Wuxi and Zhenjiang.
3. Because a 10-minute break was too short./Because going up and down stairs took much time.
4. They think it's helpful.
5. Yes, I do. Because I can relax and exercise. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

An outdoor activity

Last Sunday, our class had an exciting outdoor activity in a nearby park. When we arrived, the park was filled with green grass and beautiful flowers. Some classmates quickly started to set up tents.

It was like building our own little homes in the wild. Then, a group of us went cycling along the small paths in the park. The wind blew gently against our faces as we enjoyed the beautiful scenery around us.

After that, we gathered together to have a picnic. We shared all kinds of delicious food while chatting and laughing. The clear blue sky above us made the moment even more pleasant.

This outdoor activity was really great. It not only allowed us to get close to nature and relax, but also helped us know how to get along with our classmates. I'm looking forward to more such activities in the future.

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了可以帮你减肥的三种户外运动。

1. B 提示: stay away from 远离; take part in 参加; do well in 擅长; go to 去。句意: 你可以通过参加户外活动使它变得有趣。
2. A 提示: burn 燃烧; waste 浪费; store 储藏; keep 保持。句意: 你会对你在短时间内燃烧的卡路里的数量感到震惊。
3. D 提示: grade 年级; diet 饮食; place 地方; way 方式。句意: 徒步旅行是一种燃烧卡路里和改善心血管系统的很好的锻炼方式。
4. C 提示: decide 决定; plan 计划; help 帮助; try 试图。句意: 此外, 如果你徒步上山, 它会有助于强健腿部肌肉。
5. A 提示: water 水; soil 土壤; sand 沙子; wind 风。句意: 如果你喜欢水, 你可以去划独木舟!
6. B 提示: worse 更差的; more 更多的; better 更好的; bigger 更大的。句意: 一个男人能减掉甚至更多, 大约 2 200 卡路里。
7. D 提示: leg 腿; head 头; foot 脚; arm 手臂。句意: 这项运动增强你手臂以及上半身肌肉的力量。
8. B 提示: too 也, 放在句尾; also 也, 放在句

中; never 从不; hardly 几乎不。句意: 它也是一个让你更苗条的好方法。

9. A 提示: you 你; he 他; she 她; we 我们。句意: 滑雪是一项很好的用来减肥的运动, 因为你能用到你所有的主要肌肉群——从你的胸部到肩膀。

10. C 提示: in order to 为了, 后接动词原形; so as to 以便, 后接动词原形; so that 以便, 后接从句; because 因为, 后接从句。句意: 它可以通过锻炼你的主要肌肉来改善你的平衡能力, 这样你就不会跌倒。

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了一个兴趣小组“我们爱公园漫步”, 并告诉我们每天在公园里待 20 分钟有助于减轻压力。

1. D 提示: 推理判断题。根据第三段中“Huang believes that parks are private spaces, where one can fully sense the growth of plants, the warmth of the sunlight, the gentle touch of breeze and the energy of nature.”可知, 人们可以在公园里充分感受到植物的生长、阳光的温暖、微风的轻拂和大自然的能量, 所以在公园里人们可以听鸟鸣、享受阳光、感受和煦的风以及漫步。
2. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第二段中“it allowed me to refresh my mind and heal from the stress of work”可知, 参观公园让她从工作的压力中恢复过来。
3. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第四段中“she noticed that many park benches were donated by local people and featured the givers' nameplates.”可知, 她注意到许多日本公园的长椅都是当地人捐赠的, 并印有赠送者的名牌。
4. D 提示: 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“I hope this group shows more social responsibility. Each of us can become a guardian and contributor to the parks and our city”可知, 她希望小组里的每个人都能保护和帮助公园。
5. B 提示: 篇章结构题。通读全文可知, 第一段引出话题; 第二段和第三段介绍了黄冰冰对参观公园的看法; 第四段和第五段介绍了承雨嫣建立这个兴趣小组的原因和目的。选项 B 符合文章结构。

三、【语篇导读】本文介绍了在公园中度过 20 分钟对身心健康的益处,并呼吁人们去公园感受大自然的宁静。

1. Studies 2. views
3. mind 提示:句意:仅仅在大自然中度过 20 分钟真的会让你的身心有更好的感受。body and mind 意为“身心”。
4. relaxing 5. happiness 6. warmth
7. busy 提示:此处指从忙碌的生活中休息一下。
8. power/peace 9. take 10. other

四、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了慢跑的好处并就慢跑给出了一些建议。

1. kinds 2. Why 3. makes
4. (to) keep 5. go 6. feel 7. years
8. first 9. for 10. to have

五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种新的运动——攀冰。

1. Yes, they are.
2. They can go ice climbing on frozen waterfalls, glaciers or/and mountains that are covered in ice.
3. They are special boots and (they) made ice climbing easier and safer.
4. People can go ice climbing in easy places or difficult places.
5. Yes, I'd like to. Because although it is hard, I want to challenge myself and I will have the best feeling in the world.
(言之有理即可)

六、One possible version:

A wonderful outdoor activity

Time flies by quickly. In the past year, I took part in many wonderful outdoor activities. Among them, the school trip to Green Hill last October was the most unforgettable one.

When we got there in the morning, the hill was covered with green trees and

colourful flowers. First, we walked along the path, singing and cheering for each other. After reaching the top, we all felt very proud. Then, we had a picnic at noon. Everyone shared their delicious food, like sandwiches, fruits and snacks. We talked happily while eating. In the afternoon, we played a group game called “Eagle Catches Chicken”. It was so funny that we laughed a lot.

This activity made me feel relaxed and happy. It not only let me enjoy the beauty of nature but also helped me get closer to my classmates. I really hope we can have such a great outdoor activity again soon.

Unit 8 Wonderland

Welcome to the unit

- 一、1. poor 2. god 3. collection 4. magic
5. partners' 6. fishermen 7. adventures
8. characters

- 二、1. wishes 2. lent 3. adventures
4. paintbrushes 5. classics 6. to watch
7. caught

- 三、1. A 提示:borrow 借入,常与 from 连用;lend 借出,常与 to 连用;keep 保留。句意:你可以一次从图书馆借五本书,但是你不可以把它们借给其他人。

2. D 3. A 4. C

5. B 提示:Not really. 不完全是;That's true. 确实如此;I don't think so. 我不这么认为;It sounds like fun. 这听起来有趣。句意:——阅读是在火车上消磨时间的最好方法。——确实如此。我旅行时总是带本书。

- 四、1. a collection of ancient
2. a way into real life
3. come true

4. lent his books

5. used a magic paintbrush

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了《西游记》中的主角美猴王。

1. C 提示:句意:1979年11月,英国学生能够观看一个叫《美猴王》的新的电视节目。在某年某月用介词 in。

2. D 提示:but 但是,后面不用逗号隔开;so 因此;because 因为;however 然而,后面须用逗号隔开。句意:然而,这个故事对于中国的孩子们来说并不陌生。

3. B 提示:the 冠词,表示特指;one 代词,表示同类事物中的一个;some 一些;each 每一个。句意:《西游记》是其中一部。

4. C 提示:句意:在这部(童话)故事中,美猴王是主角。此处特指《西游记》这部作品,用 the。

5. A 提示:ordinary 普通的;平常的;common 常见的;usual 通常的;special 特别的。句意:他(美猴王)不是一只普通的猴子。空格前是冠词 an,只能选 ordinary。

6. B 提示:why 为什么;because 因为;so 因此;that 用于引导从句,无实意。句意:我们这么说是因为他能对他自己的形状和大小做出 72 种变化。

7. C 提示:same 相同的;similar 相似的;different 不同的;difficult 困难的。句意:他可以将自己变为不同的动物或物体。

8. A 提示:man 男人;people 人;pig 猪;monkey 猴子。句意:但除非他能将尾巴藏起来,否则他就不能把自己变成一个人。people 为集体名词,前面不能加 a。

9. C 提示:play 玩;please 使愉悦;fight 斗争;work 工作。句意:他总是使用金箍棒同坏人做斗争。

10. D 提示:keep 保留,维持;study 学习;cut 切;put 放置。句意:有时他能将金箍棒变得很小,放进耳朵里。

11. B 提示:too, as well 和 also 用于肯定句和疑问句。too 和 as well 多用于口语,一般放在句末;而 also 多用于书面语,一般放在句中,与动词连用。句意:他也能将它变得又大又长。

12. B 提示:has 后需接动词过去分词。句意:美猴王已经使中国的孩子们兴奋了很多年。

13. A 提示:as soon as 一……就……;before 在……之前;because 因为;although 尽管。句意:30 多年前这个电视节目一上映,西方的孩子们就(也)开始对读这个故事感兴趣。

14. C 提示:句意:美猴王一直(与邪恶)斗争,帮助弱者且从不放弃。keep doing sth. 意为“一直做某事”。

15. C 提示:句意:事实上,全世界的孩子都喜欢美猴王。all over the world 意为“全世界”。

Reading (I)

一、1. locked 2. happened 3. noticed

4. passed 5. lock 6. hit 7. low

8. fits

二、1. passed 2. plant 3. herself

4. to raise 5. to see 6. happily

7. heard 8. found

三、1. D 提示:根据“from the tree”和“saw a bird in it”可知,他抬起头。

2. A 提示:pass by 经过;set up 建立,设立;walk into 走进;look for 寻找。答句句意:当然。沿着这条街走,直到你经过一家银行。书店就在它旁边。

3. D 提示:句意:自动驾驶汽车足够智能,能够遵守交规、自己停车。此处表示“自己停车”,用反身代词。

4. B 提示:with 在此处表示“用”。

四、1. didn't fit her

2. get away safely

3. flying over

4. found herself alone

5. fell down from

五、【语篇导读】本文改编自《五个孩子和沙精》,主要讲述了孩子们在采砾坑挖掘时意外唤醒了一只沙精的故事。

1. A 提示:细节理解题。根据第六段“‘I'm not frightened,’ said the Sand-fairy. ‘I'm only angry. You wake me up out of my thousand

years' sleep.' ”可知,沙精被吵醒后感到愤怒。

2. D 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段“*They were indeed beautiful—their faces perfect, their clothes changed into splendid silks and velvet... ‘Get away with you!’ and slammed it in their faces.*”可知,孩子们的外貌和衣着都发生了改变,玛莎无法辨认出他们,所以关门。
3. B 提示:细节理解题。通读全文可知,正确顺序应为:④孩子们在采砾坑挖掘→①沙精现身→②孩子们许愿变美→③孩子们的衣着和外貌发生了改变→⑤家人认不出他们。
4. B 提示:主旨大意题。故事围绕孩子们意外唤醒沙精并获得魔法愿望展开,核心冲突是愿望带来的身份识别问题,体现了魔法的潜在危险。
5. C 提示:推理判断题。根据第八段中“*A sand-fairy. And I can give you anything you wish for—one wish a day, and the wish lasts till sunset.*”及最后一段中“*‘Get away with you!’ and slammed it in their faces.*”可知,沙精承诺每天为他们兑现一个愿望,但最后愿望导致他们的家人认不出他们了,所以孩子们极有可能许下一个新愿望来解决问题。

六、【语篇导读】本文介绍了《爱丽丝漫游仙境》及其影响。

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

Reading (II)

- 一、1. happened 2. sounds 3. key
4. lock 5. through 6. passing
7. across 8. fit

- 二、1. herself 2. tried 3. stood
4. dancing 5. locked 6. sunny

- 三、1. C 提示:表示“在道路的一侧”,介词用 on。
2. C 提示:a key to... 表示“……的钥匙”。
3. A 提示:根据“a busy day”可知,在晚上7点前“我”不能离开办公室。get away 意为“离开”。
4. A 提示:I hope so 我希望如此;No problem 没问题;I'm afraid so 恐怕是这样;It's a deal 一言为定,成交。句意:——也许你能赶上末班

车。——我希望如此。要是赶不上,我就得走回家了。

- 四、1. take; out of
2. something exciting happened
3. passed by; hit the window
4. saw a dog running
5. locked the door

五、【语篇导读】本文改编自《秘密花园》,讲述了科林见到了梦中的秘密花园,并对未来燃起希望的故事。

1. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第七段中“*The new-born lamb was in his arms and the little red fox walked next to him. A bird sat on his left shoulder and a squirrel sat on the other. Another squirrel was looking out of his coat pocket.*”可知,迪肯带了五只动物——羔羊、狐狸、鸟和两只松鼠去看科林。
2. D 提示:细节理解题。根据第四段中“*That night Colin slept well. He dreamt about the garden again*”可知,那晚科林睡了一个好觉,再一次梦见了那个花园;根据第六段中“*‘Dickon and his animals are here, sir,’ she said. Colin looked very excited.*”可知,迪肯带着他的动物来看望科林;根据第十三段中“*Dickon pushed Colin's wheelchair slowly and carefully. Mary walked next to it.*”可知,迪肯小心地把科林推进了秘密花园;根据最后一段中“*He looked different. His face was pink, not white.*”可知,最后科林看上去不一样了,因为他的脸是粉色的,而不是白色的。因此正确顺序是 b-c-a-d。
3. C 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*he saw the walls and the earth and the trees with their new green leaves*”可知,科林见到了梦中的秘密花园,因此他很激动。
4. B 提示:推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*‘Mary! Dickon! I'm going to get well!’ he cried. ‘And I'm going to live forever and ever!’*”可知,科林认为自己快好了,对未来燃起了希望。

六、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了《爱丽丝漫游仙境》这本书的写

作历程。

1. tells
2. follows
3. popular
4. fact
5. with
6. wrote
7. as
8. works
9. carefully
10. surprised

Grammar

- 一、1. publish 2. just 3. companies
4. factories 5. died 6. if 7. lost
- 二、1. crossing 2. fits 3. has; had
4. didn't find 5. did; fly; flew
6. began 7. didn't pay 8. brought
- 三、1. C 提示:句意:——看这个标志,博物馆内不能拍照。——抱歉,我没注意到。“没注意到标志”是过去发生的动作,所以要用一般过去时。
2. D
3. C 提示:第一空表示客观事实,用一般现在时。第二空表示过去发生的事情,用一般过去时。
4. A 提示:句意:——干得好!你赢得了昨天的英语演讲比赛。——谢谢你。我为此练习了很多。此处描述过去发生的事情,用一般过去时。
- 四、1. was born on 2. got the idea for
3. something interesting
4. tasted nice/great/delicious; speak to animals
5. forgot to
- 五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了“郑人买履”的故事。
1. to go 2. left 3. arriving
4. unluckily 5. forgot 6. was
7. yourself 8. him 9. to bring
10. better
- 六、【语篇导读】本文改编自《巴斯克维尔的猎犬》,主要讲述了福尔摩斯调查查尔斯·巴斯克维尔爵士离奇死亡案的过程。
1. On the night of the 4th of May.
2. Near a small gate which opened onto the moor.

3. The son of Sir Charles Baskerville's younger brother.
4. The footprints of a huge hound.
5. Terrible./Strange. (言之有理即可)

Pronunciation and Integration

- 一、1. Do you think/we may be allowed to take photos/if we don't use a flash?
2. Whatever he does,/he never gives up.
3. There are storms/from time to time/in summer and autumn.
4. It's best/not to run away from our problems.
5. It's a good idea/to write down the correct answers/next to the mistakes.
- 二、1. guides 2. Suddenly 3. reached
4. entered 5. decide 6. failed
7. solved 8. filled 9. task 10. goal
11. note 12. While 13. nurses
14. towards
- 三、1. happily 2. to feed 3. are flying
4. to find 5. entering 6. really
7. smoking 8. finally
- 四、1. task 2. goal 3. In the face of
4. sudden 5. reach 6. will fail
7. to imagine 8. notes
- 五、1. notice the time
2. in the face of
3. solve the maths problem
4. a walking stick
5. careful enough; failed
6. entered the classroom; realized
- 六、【语篇导读】本文改编自《绿山墙的安妮》。有失明风险且经济困难的玛丽拉考虑卖掉绿山墙农场,安妮得知后,决定放弃去雷德蒙德学院学习的机会,在附近村庄任教,这样她就可以照顾玛丽拉。
1. C 提示:词义猜测题。softly 温柔地;shyly 害羞地;strongly 坚定地;强烈地;angrily 生气

地。根据第四段中“Then she said firmly, ‘Then you must be careful, Marilla.’”可知,安妮得知玛丽拉面临失明的风险,所以说话时态度非常坚决。

2. D 提示:推理判断题。根据第三段中“‘But if I’m not very careful, I’ll be blind in six months!’”可推断出,玛丽拉得知自己可能会失明,因此感到害怕;根据第五段中“‘I can’t give you any money...’”可知,玛丽拉因没钱考虑卖掉农场,因此感到无助;根据倒数第三段可知,听到安妮说她要放弃去雷德蒙德学院学习的机会,留下来照顾她时,玛丽拉产生了犹豫;根据最后一段中“‘Marilla was moved and tried not to cry.’”可知,玛丽拉非常感动,因此她是感激的。

3. C 提示:细节理解题。根据第一段中“‘The next day Marilla went to see the doctor.’”及第三段中“‘Then my head won’t hurt.’”可知,玛丽拉因头疼去看医生;根据第三段“‘He says I mustn’t read or write, and I must wear glasses. Then my head won’t hurt. But if I’m not very careful, I’ll be blind in six months!’”可知,玛丽拉得知如果护理不当,她就会失明;根据第五段“‘... I can’t give you any money, you see. All our money’s gone, and I can’t work now. I think I’ll have to sell the farm, and go and live with Rachel Lynde!’”可知,玛丽拉计划卖掉农场;根据第八段至第十段可知,安妮告诉玛丽拉她要放弃去雷德蒙德学院学习的机会,留下来照顾她。故正确顺序是c-d-a-b。

4. D 提示:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文讲述了安妮选择放弃去雷德蒙德学院上学的机会,去乡村学校教书,以便周末可以回家照顾因病不能工作的玛丽拉的故事。

七、【语篇导读】电子书日益流行,但纸质书仍很重要。作者个人更偏爱纸质书。

1. Finding
2. more
3. about
4. opinions/ideas
5. save
6. easily
7. many
8. important
9. better
10. reading

八、【语篇导读】本文是一篇读书报告,分析了《爱丽丝漫游仙境》。

1. Shirley (Nelson).
2. Two.
3. She drinks and eats things that make her grow smaller.
4. She goes to the trial (of the Knave of Hearts).
5. Brave. Because she follows the rabbit down a rabbit hole. (言之有理即可)

九、One possible version:

The lion and the mouse

Long long ago, there lived a large and strong lion in the forest. One day, while he was sleeping under a tree, a little mouse passed by and accidentally woke him up. The lion was very angry. “How dare you wake me up? I will eat you!” he shouted. The little mouse was very afraid. “Please let me go! Maybe someday I can help you,” cried the mouse. “You help me? But you’re so small and weak!” the lion laughed. However, after thinking for a moment, he decided to let the little mouse go.

A few days later, the lion was caught in a net. He felt helpless and didn’t know what to do. Suddenly, the little mouse appeared. He started biting the net with his sharp teeth and finally made a big hole. The lion was free! “Thank you so much, little mouse!” said the lion gratefully.

From that day on, the lion and the mouse became good friends.

Assessment and Further study

一、【语篇导读】本文讲述了三只鸟和一条鳄鱼的故事,告诉我们:动脑筋就能有出路。

1. D 提示: not at all 一点也不; with pleasure 乐意效劳; I don't agree 我不赞同; that's right 对的。句意: “对的——除了坐在这棵古老的大树上无所事事。”黑色的鸟说。
2. C 提示: exciting 令人兴奋的; interesting 有趣的; boring 无聊的; moving 感人的。句意: “是的。”白色的鸟说。“又一个无聊炎热的日子。”
3. A 提示: below 在……下面; above 在……上面; left 左边; right 右边。句意: 他(鳄鱼)在下面听着, 漂浮在温暖的水面上。
4. B 提示: fail 失败; win 赢; drop 掉下来; rest 休息。句意: 谁赢了谁就是最好的飞行员。
5. A 提示: 根据第一段中“*One hot day, three birds sat at the top of a tree near a river.*”和下文“*The three birds lifted...*”可知句意: 另外两只鸟很快就跟上去。
6. D 提示: 根据第一段中“*One hot day, three birds sat at the top of a tree near a river.*”可知句意: 当他们掉进河里时, 我就有一顿免费的午餐了!
7. C 提示: explain 解释; complain 抱怨; whisper 小声说; cry 哭。句意: 然后他低声说: “或者我应该说午餐时间?”
8. A 提示: and 和; but 但是; so 因此; or 或者。句意: 三只鸟起飞, 高高地飞向空中。
9. B 提示: careless 粗心的; silly 愚蠢的; lazy 懒惰的; rude 粗鲁的。句意: “傻瓜。”鳄鱼露齿大笑说。
10. D 提示: stop 停止; avoid 避免; practise 练习; keep 继续。句意: 他抬起头, 等着他们从天上掉下来, 但他们一直在飞。
11. B 提示: 句意: 过了一会, 这三只鸟飞了回来, 和他们的石头一起停在同一棵树上。fly back 意为“飞回来”。
12. D 提示: 句意: 因为这些大石头, 你们的身体发生了多大的变化啊!
13. A 提示: laugh 笑; sing 唱歌; taste 品尝; breathe 呼吸。句意: 浮在水面上的鳄鱼张开大嘴, 放声大笑, 等待着他的免费午餐。
14. C 提示: all the time 一直; for the first time 第一次; at the same time 同时; at times 有时。句意: 三只鸟同时放开了他们的大石头。

15. C 提示: noise 噪声; wind 风; weight 重量; laugh 笑。句意: 突如其来的重量让他沉入河中。

二、【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文, 改编自《爱丽丝漫游仙境》。文章描述的是爱丽丝掉入兔子洞后进入花园前的遭遇。

1. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第七段“*Her voice frightened the Rabbit. He dropped the gloves and the fan, and ran away quickly.*”可知, 兔子丢掉的是手套和扇子。
2. C 提示: 细节理解题。根据第九段中“*She began to feel very unhappy again, but then she looked down at her hand.*”可知, 兔子走后, 爱丽丝感到不开心。
3. D 提示: 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句可知, 故事开端是爱丽丝吃蛋糕, 排除 B、C 两项; 接下来介绍了她吃了蛋糕后变高了, 迅速拿到了钥匙。故正确顺序是 b-d-a-c。
4. B 提示: 细节理解题。文中没有提到“法国猫”, 故排除 A 项; 根据文章最后四段可知, 老鼠在听到爱丽丝说法语后有了回应, 故排除 C 项; 根据第四段可知, 白兔要去找公爵夫人, 故排除 D 项; 根据第九段可知, B 项“扇子让爱丽丝变得越来越小”是正确的。
5. D 提示: 最佳标题题。短文描述的是爱丽丝掉入兔子洞后进入花园前的离奇经历。故选项 D 作为短文标题最合适。

三、【语篇导读】本文讲述了查理抽到最后一张金奖券的故事。

1. handed 提示: hand sth. to sb. 意为“把某物递给某人”。
2. couldn't 3. something 4. with
5. change 提示: change 在此处指“零钱”。
6. However 7. whole
8. more 提示: one more 意为“再一个, 又一个”。
9. reaching 10. Suddenly

四、【语篇导读】本文讲述了唐尼在街上捡到一个钱包, 通过钱包里的信息找到失主并归还钱包的故事。

1. picked 2. Inside/In 3. Luckily

4. to give 5. visitor 6. son's
7. because 8. an 9. powerful
10. will do

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了英国作家刘易斯·卡罗尔创作的儿童书《爱丽丝漫游仙境》吸引人的原因。

- Lewis Carroll.
- More than 100.
- Because Alice is our inner child and the setting of the story is attractive.
- Childhood.
- The popularity of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and why it is so attractive.

六、One possible version:

My favourite fantasy story is *The Magical Forest Adventure*. It tells the story of Lila, a brave 12-year-old girl with bright eyes and a kind heart, who accidentally enters a mysterious forest one summer afternoon.

I love reading fantasy stories like this because they take me to exciting worlds. In *The Magical Forest Adventure*, I can almost smell the sweet scent of magical flowers. These stories teach me important lessons about bravery, friendship, and never giving up. Every time I finish reading it, I feel inspired to be kind and brave in my own life.

周周练答案

Unit 1 周周练 1

- 一、1. calendar 2. town 3. hundreds
4. view 5. village 6. twenty-first
7. south-east 8. number 9. centre
10. own
- 二、1. fortieth 2. collecting 3. two
4. twelfth 5. to visit 6. friendly; helpful

7. really 8. best 9. first 10. to visit
三、1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. D

- 四、1. the first person to help us grow cotton
2. In the busy season; go to the cotton field to help the farmers pick cotton
3. Next to my house; smell the flowers, hear the birds sing and share each other's stories
4. enjoy the nice view of the city
5. At the weekend; away from the city to enjoy nature

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了艾米搬家后不适应新环境,在与家人一起收拾房子时重新理解了“家”的意义,最终融入新生活的故事。

- noise 2. lonely
- goal(s) 提示:give up on one's goal(s) in life 表示“放弃某人的的人生目标”。
- tidy 5. old 6. tasted 7. decided
- support 提示:support 表示“支持”。
- Finally
- happiness 提示:此处表示“(真正的)幸福”,用 happiness。

Unit 1 周周练 2

- 一、1. square 2. study 3. dry 4. miles
5. relax 6. field 7. bamboo 8. fourth
9. kitchen 10. busy

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了利用人工智能教学的利弊。

- Among 2. wonders 3. relaxing
- are willing to 5. to collect

- 三、1. D 2. D
3. A 提示:hold up 承受住(压力、重量等);put up 搭建;pick up 捡起;look up 查阅。句意:这样一座老木桥在这么大的雨中能承受得住吗?
4. C
5. D 提示:朋友已经来三亚两次了,他将会再来一次。a third time 表示“第三次”。

- 四、1. made of wood; relax and eat our meals
2. lives in a farmhouse; in the west of France
3. by the seaside; 5 miles from our home; have fun there
4. help my parents take care of my little sister
5. enjoy playing chess; on the second floor

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了根据杨利伟的自传《天地九重》改编的绘本——《太空一日》和杨利伟的太空之旅。

1. to fly 2. the 3. better 4. seventh
5. on 6. tells 7. so 8. helpful
9. will take 10. writing

Unit 2 周周练 1

- 一、1. notice 2. engineer 3. information
4. raising 5. organizing 6. communities
7. repairing 8. volunteers' 9. check
10. throat

- 二、1. managers' 2. will be/are going to be
3. will take/am going to take
4. will buy/am going to buy
5. to volunteer 6. sleeping

- 三、1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C

- 四、1. an engineer; from time to time
2. Next weekend; volunteer to
3. I plan to invite my neighbours to a restaurant
4. The cook; how to fix the broken fridge
5. take care of

五、【语篇导读】本文讲述了在“我”所在的社区里,居民们互帮互助,通过开展清洁活动、设立布告栏、举办“技能分享日”等丰富多彩的活动,让社区成了充满欢笑与信任的温暖家园。

1. own 2. heavy
3. organize 提示:此处表示“我们组织清洁活动”。与下文“plant colourful flowers”和“paint

benches”并列,此处应用一般现在时。

4. information 提示:根据下文“lost pet notices”及“free yoga classes”可知,此处表示“分享有用的信息”。
5. above 提示:牌子应该挂在公告栏的上方。
6. help 7. repair 8. volunteer
9. itself 10. respect

Unit 2 周周练 2

- 一、1. Someone 2. such 3. deal 4. hold
5. throat 6. information 7. wonder
8. broken 9. able 10. fridge

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了阳光社区在社区中心举行了一次成功的邻里聚会。

1. lucky 2. free 3. even 4. pick up
5. neighbours

- 三、1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D

- 四、1. volunteer to clean up the streets nearby to keep our community tidy
2. will help collect old things from the neighbourhood and give them a new life
3. will invite volunteers to come to the school to share
4. If you have a fever; be able to go to school tomorrow
5. check our homework carefully; in a hurry

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了拥有一个好邻居的重要性以及好邻居给我们带来的好处。

1. means 2. your 3. about 4. to come
5. and 6. feel 7. Second 8. will take
9. an 10. to live

Unit 3 周周练 1

- 一、1. kilometres 2. emperor's 3. ancient
4. outside 5. square 6. seems
7. local 8. theatre 9. lying 10. lies

- 二、1. visitors' 2. national 3. will attract

4. wonderful 5. buying 6. sandwiches
7. to write 8. British

三、1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

四、1. a city with a long history; famous places of interest

2. attracts people; the local traditional food

3. the past and present of this city

4. Learning about ancient art forms

5. get a taste of the past life

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了北京四合院的相关知识。

1. China 2. with 3. design 4. so

5. helps 6. together 7. neighbours

8. problems 9. modern 10. number

Unit 3 周周练 2

一、1. objects 2. recommends 3. fantastic

4. along 5. present 6. shopkeeper

7. end 8. waved 9. interests

10. theatre

二、【语篇导读】本文介绍了中国古代的冰激凌——酥山。

1. date from 2. called 3. was made from

4. tasty 5. the form of 6. added

7. some flowers and leaves

8. touches your teeth 9. At first

10. pay for

三、1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

四、1. are well worth reading

2. dates from ancient China

3. recommend this book; how to cook local food

4. have/take a close look

5. by walking through the *hutong*

五、【语篇导读】一位老人觉得妻子听力有问题,于是去问医生。医生告诉他一个方法,结果发现是他自己听力有问题。

1. hearing 2. ask 3. doing 4. to work

5. While 6. no 7. once 8. more

9. at 10. times

Unit 4 周周练 1

一、1. outdoor 2. expressing 3. warmth

4. simple 5. itself 6. respecting

7. quality 8. spirit 9. creative

10. basic

二、1. nurse's 2. cultural 3. quickly

4. expressing 5. happiness 6. adding

7. alive 8. hers

三、1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

四、1. a traditional art form; hands and simple tools to create

2. takes a long time to make

3. After years of practice; a popular master of Beijing opera

4. made the final cut; seemed to come alive

5. feel the warmth and life of this folk art; cultural festival

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了空竹的历史、文化意义及其作为传统活动的现代发展。

1. fresh

2. amazing 提示:amazing 表示“令人惊叹的”。

3. important 4. during

5. bamboo 提示:空竹通常由木头或竹子制成。

6. balance 7. old 8. relax

9. different 提示:hundreds of different moves 表示“数百种不同的动作”。

10. ancient

Unit 4 周周练 2

一、1. mine 2. scissors 3. warmth

4. Happiness 5. simple 6. main

7. mean 8. still 9. folk 10. quality

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了老门东是展示中国传统艺术的绝佳之地,这里保存着古色古香的历史街区,汇聚了多种民

间艺术形式。

1. date from
2. traditional
3. made in moulds
4. like
5. a gift

三、1. D

2. C 提示:句意:——从三月初开始,我们已经经历了五轮“沙尘天气”!——空气质量不好,你最好尽可能多地待在室内。

3. B 提示:belief 信仰;respect 尊重;standard 标准;interest 兴趣。句意:我希望更多的人能够理解外卖骑手,对他们表达更多的尊重。

4. B 提示:be made in 意为“在某地制造”,后面接地点;be made of 意为“由……制造”,能看出原材料;be made from 意为“由……制造”,不能看出原材料。

5. B

四、1. a fine example of; an important part of Chinese culture

2. express the joys and troubles in ordinary people's lives

3. It takes over a month to make such a lantern

4. is famous for its high quality and design; among students

5. got its name from; means “happiness” in the local language

五、【语篇导读】纪录片《寻找手艺》通过记录199位中国手工艺人的故事,呼吁人们关注和保护中国传统文化遗产。

1. quietly

2. watching

3. missed

4. them

5. to join

6. feel

7. Making

8. are

9. are using

10. meaning

Unit 5 周周练 1

一、1. till

2. fight

3. giraffes'

4. round

5. sticks

6. noise

7. hole

8. corner

9. cheer

10. snakes

二、1. cleverest

2. awake

3. to send

4. weight

5. useful

三、1. B

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. D

6. B 提示:role 角色;relationship 关系;represent 代表;respect 尊重。句意:你知道颜色和情绪

之间的关系吗?

7. A 提示:noisy 吵闹的;tidy 整洁的;quiet 安静的;beautiful 美丽的。句意:莫莉住在一个吵闹的社区,她晚上睡不好。

8. A 提示:第一空前 smell 是系动词,后接形容词。第二空前 smell things 是动词短语,须用副词修饰。

9. B 提示:sound 表示人能听到的一切声音;voice 表示人唱歌或说话的声音;noise 噪声;shout 大声喊叫。句意:杰克嗓音很好。他唱歌很好听。

10. A

四、1. feel lonely; look after

2. allows us to travel safely

3. respect and care for

4. our pets can cheer us up

5. learn to sing simple songs

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了约翰的导盲犬查理在酒店发生火灾时及时提醒约翰,最后他们都成功逃离火灾的故事。

1. allow

2. eyes

3. led

4. Suddenly

5. smelled/smelt

6. something

7. seemed

8. ears

9. tried

10. without

Unit 5 周周练 2

一、1. touches

2. tasted

3. tricks

4. afraid

5. times

6. safely

7. lonely

8. hard-working

9. relationship

10. correctly

二、【语篇导读】本文作者讲述了自己和妈妈在社区花园里见到各种昆虫的故事。

1. butterflies

2. wings

3. insect

4. honey

5. amazed

6. to look after

三、1. C

2. B

3. B

4. D

5. B

6. C

7. C

8. C

四、1. forget to turn off

2. makes any sounds

3. work as a team

4. help people save lives

5. helps me relax

五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了狗与人类的深厚关系以及它们在人类生活中扮演的多种角色。

1. first 2. are 3. to search 4. like
5. them 6. problems 7. When/If
8. working 9. emptied 10. safely

Unit 6 周周练 1

- 一、1. surface 2. cover 3. land 4. desert
5. produces 6. conditions 7. fresh
8. treat 9. planet 10. powerful
- 二、1. northern 2. powerful 3. natural
4. covered 5. unusual 6. living
7. difficult 8. mostly
- 三、1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A
- 四、1. there is nothing to do
2. living in such difficult conditions
3. a few plants can survive
4. a great place to enjoy the beautiful views
5. is home to many living things
- 五、【语篇导读】本文介绍了拱门国家公园独特的沙漠景观、自然地貌的形成及其启动的新的入园系统。
1. different 2. amazed 3. add 4. its
 5. others 6. slowly 7. form 8. lost
 9. natural 10. allows

Unit 6 周周练 2

- 一、1. huge 2. fresh 3. northern
4. desert 5. rainbow 6. strange
7. steps 8. survive 9. camping
10. mostly
- 二、1. corn 2. several 3. survive
4. camping 5. produce
- 三、1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D
- 四、1. a treat for your eyes
2. is famous for
3. produce; for us to breathe
4. desert; get in our way
5. The air is really fresh with
- 五、【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了热带雨林、北方针叶林和温带森林的相关信息。

1. are 2. tenth 3. to 4. called
5. will find 6. growing 7. Russia
8. its 9. like 10. leaves

Unit 7 周周练 1

- 一、1. chances 2. safety 3. focusing
4. countryside 5. Following 6. proud
7. medicine 8. mind 9. balance
10. camera
- 二、1. experiences 2. clearly 3. useless
4. Unluckily 5. to set 6. enjoyable
7. not go 8. lost
- 三、1. B
2. D 提示:句意:——你父亲昨天上班了吗?——没有,他去乡下看望我的祖父母了。句中没有实义动词,因此用 be 动词的过去式。根据“your father”可知,谓语动词应用三单形式。
3. D
4. A 提示:excited 兴奋的;worried 担心的;exciting 令人兴奋的;worrying 令人担忧的。句意:今天,所有的学生都很兴奋,因为我们校足球赛的决赛将于今天下午开始。
5. D 6. D
- 四、1. put up our tents
2. felt a little down; take a break
3. it was a great chance to learn more about animals
4. Last weekend; cycled to; arrived there
5. didn't use the map; found their way back
- 五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了瑜伽如何融入作者一家的生活。
1. recommended 2. tired 3. decided
 4. practise 5. later 6. idea
 7. beginning 8. because 9. happily
 10. lies

Unit 7 周周练 2

- 一、1. balance 2. support 3. narrow

4. asleep 5. medicine 6. focus
7. experience 8. worried

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了倾听大自然的声音对我们有好处。

1. touch our hearts 2. in our minds
3. but 4. through 5. feel relaxed
6. to keep 7. sit quietly 8. find out

三、1. D 2. C

3. B 提示: put on 穿上; put up 建造; put out 扑灭; put down 放下。句意: 一些农民在20年前建造了这所房子, 但它现在仍在使用。

4. C 提示: designed/dɪ'zaɪnd/; raised/reɪzd/; watched/wɒtʃt/; enjoyed/ɪn'dʒɔɪd/。

5. B 6. A

四、1. feel sleepy; had better take a break

2. for the first time; because of

3. Early in the morning; gave everyone a chance to

4. for the first time; seeing a path roll out in front of me

5. get close to nature; go hiking

五、【语篇导读】本文主要讲述了乐观的女孩爱丽丝和悲观的朋友辛迪一起登山的故事。

1. called 2. a 3. because 4. to walk

5. excited 6. enjoyed 7. decide

8. roads 9. heard 10. From

Unit 8 周周练 1

一、1. decided 2. reaches 3. magic

4. towards 5. characters 6. factories

7. lend 8. suddenly

二、1. set 2. to relax 3. entering

4. practising 5. to pass 6. fishermen's

7. locked 8. filled 9. luckily

10. unhappy

三、1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B

四、1. too high for me to reach

2. was born with; never gave up her dream of

3. In the face of; decided to

4. finally lent me his notes

5. taught him a lesson about

五、【语篇导读】本文通过《山海经》里的神话故事, 如女娲补天、大禹治水、精卫填海, 告诉我们应该勇敢、永不放弃。

1. world 2. fix 3. Finally 4. also

5. if 6. With 7. ocean 8. seems

9. interesting 10. humans

Unit 8 周周练 2

一、1. partners 2. goal 3. just 4. If

5. decided 6. happened 7. born

8. noticed

二、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了《山海经》中夸父逐日、精卫填海、大禹治水这些著名故事告诉我们的道理。

1. set off 2. goals 3. herself

4. volunteered 5. natural

三、1. A

2. C 提示: cage 笼子; hill 小山; field 田野; forest 森林。句意: 看! 那只狗在田野里追着一只鸡跑。

3. B

4. D 提示: 句意: 真是个好消息! 但是已经证实了吗? 它听起来好得令人难以置信。

5. A

四、1. take a break

2. take place at different times

3. turned around; found herself alone in the park

4. passing by the library; decided to enter

5. tried to reach; he failed

五、【语篇导读】本文主要介绍了英国作家刘易斯·卡罗尔及《爱丽丝漫游仙境》的创作背景。

1. really 2. on 3. third 4. interesting

5. artists 6. helped 7. but 8. named

9. a 10. finally