

# 高中英语

# 小题才王做<sup>®</sup>

.....选择性必修第二册 YL.....

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# Unit 1 The mass media

## 基础知识过关

### Period I Reading-Grammar and usage

#### 小题语境练 限时 30 分钟

#### 一、语境填词(根据字母或汉语提示,用本单元所学单词填空)

1. After the earthquake, hundreds of people were t\_\_\_\_\_ under the ruins.
2. Last night, the manager \_\_\_\_\_ (发布) a statement explaining the reasons for his resignation(辞职).
3. Three \_\_\_\_\_ (救护车) rushed to the scene of the accident to save the injured.
4. D\_\_\_\_\_ of volunteers gathered to help clean up the park after the storm.
5. She almost \_\_\_\_\_ (窒息) to death in the thick fumes.
6. The teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ (奉献) to her students was evident in the extra hours she spent helping them after school.
7. In the era of fake news, the importance of responsible \_\_\_\_\_ (新闻记者) has never been more critical.
8. The student bullies his classmates and therefore is a \_\_\_\_\_ of breaking the school rule.
9. The company was found guilty of racial d\_\_\_\_\_, and was ordered to renew its employees' contracts.
10. During the intense basketball game, the students s\_\_\_\_\_ with excitement as their team made a game-winning shot.

#### 二、词汇变形(用括号中所给词的当形式填空)

1. Students should \_\_\_\_\_ (critical) analyse the information they encounter in their coursework to develop strong critical thinking skills.
2. An \_\_\_\_\_ (extend) library of resources is available to students for their research and study.
3. Teachers provide \_\_\_\_\_ (construction) feedback to help students improve their academic performance.
4. It took the judge some time to reach the \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) that she was guilty.
5. The attendance system \_\_\_\_\_ (automatic) records students' presence in the virtual classroom.
6. He conducted an \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) to gather data for his science project.



7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (contradict) evidence presented in the debate challenged the students to re-evaluate their positions.
8. In a student's busy schedule, setting \_\_\_\_\_ (prior) is essential for effective time management, stress reduction, and resource allocation.
9. Students' \_\_\_\_\_ (curious) drives them to explore new subjects and helps deepen their understanding of the world around them.
10. It is crucial for students to ensure \_\_\_\_\_ (accurate) in their calculations.

三、选词填空(用方框内所给短语的适当形式完成句子)

dozens of	come about	sum up	be committed to	mount up
break out	bring sth to light	put out	give an account of	shoot up

1. To \_\_\_\_\_, for the reasons I have just given, I think my plan is better.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ using the media to promote understanding among Chinese and African people.
3. They hold mobile phones in hands all day long, send \_\_\_\_\_ messages each day, and even text while walking.
4. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ what had happened to the class in detail.
5. The fire spread through the house quickly and the firefighters tried desperately to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The money he put aside every month soon \_\_\_\_\_ to quite a sizable amount.
7. These problems should have \_\_\_\_\_ much earlier.
8. The police will be committed to investigating how this accident \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When a fire \_\_\_\_\_ at the wilderness camp he attends, Jack knows what to do.
10. Their kids \_\_\_\_\_ in height since I last saw them.

四、单句语法填空

1. It took me a long time before I was able to fully appreciate what they \_\_\_\_\_ (do) for me.
2. —Peter, where did you guys go for the summer vacation?  
—We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy with our work for months, so we went to the beach to relax ourselves.
3. By the time Jack returned home from England, his son \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from college.
4. It was the last time that he \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) his father.
5. Joseph Pulitzer \_\_\_\_\_ (bear) on April 10, 1847, in Hungary.
6. He became an American citizen in 1860s. By then he \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) very little English.
7. She quickly became a successful journalist and by the age of 25, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a publisher.
8. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the project when I arrived.



## 五、句式表达

1. 透过烟雾,救援人员能听到人们的呼救声。(hear+宾语+宾语补足语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 决心和乐观是战胜恐惧和实现目标所需要的。(what 引导表语从句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 因为医生和护士没有遵守一个简单的规则,她得了严重的感染。(contract)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 足球赛刚刚开始就下起雨来。  
Hardly \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 在看完广告后,许多人会急于得出结论,认为这种产品适合他们。(rush to the conclusion)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 他被警方指控偷窃。(be accused of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 你说话的时候一定要面带微笑,这有助于你放松。(which 引导非限制性定语从句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 做一个好朋友并不总是那么容易。然而,花时间发展一段持久的友谊是值得付出一切努力的。  
(nevertheless)  
\_\_\_\_\_





## 一、阅读理解

[江苏泰州姜堰期中] Kapraun has always received unwelcome advertisements on the phone, usually from major brands broadcasting expensive jewellery that she, as a librarian, couldn't afford. Ms Kapraun wasn't interested, but she soon received the advertisements again. And again. And again. "These feel like low-end advertisements," she said. In an uncertain advertising market, advertisements that few people want to see suddenly seem to be everywhere.

Advances in digital advertising technology were meant to improve users' experience. People interested in shoes are intended to get advertisements for shoes, not repeated advertisements for jewellery. And the technology should remove misleading or dangerous information. But lately, on several platforms, the opposite seems to be happening for different reasons, including a decrease in the whole digital advertising market. As many famous marketers have pulled back, and the weaker market has led several digital platforms to lower their advertisement pricing, opportunities have opened up for less-demanding advertisers.

Advertising experts agree that poor-quality advertisements appear to be increasing greatly. They are caused by different factors such as huge troubles in technology companies and weak content check. Then, there's the economy: A recent survey found that nearly 30 percent of companies planned to reduce their marketing spending.

Other factors are also contributing to poorer advertising quality. Social media advertising, once only practised by specialists, is now easily available to anyone. To reduce the cost, many of them are avoiding targeted advertisements—placements intended to reach particular audiences. Major social media platforms are now like "a mall that used to be good", Corey Richardson, president of an advertisement company, says. "But now there's no longer a mall there—it's just a discount store with bargains."

- (     ) 1. What message does the author want to deliver in Kapraun's story?
- A. Major brands usually prefer social media advertising.
  - B. Social media users often encounter unwanted advertisements.
  - C. Repeated advertisements have a strong power of persuasion.
  - D. An uncertain economy leads to lower levels of consumption.
- (     ) 2. What can be inferred about the "less-demanding advertisers" mentioned in Paragraph 2?
- A. They are forced to exit the digital advertisement market.
  - B. They have benefited from advertising experts.
  - C. They can now advertise at a more affordable price.
  - D. They work hard to improve their users' experience.
- (     ) 3. What does the underlined word "specialists" mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Professionals.
  - B. Celebrities.
  - C. Amateurs.
  - D. Individuals.



- ( ) 4. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Where is social media advertising heading for?
- B. What is brightening up the online advertising market?
- C. How are advertisements impacting your purchase decisions?
- D. Why are you seeing so many bad digital advertisements now?

## 二、完形填空

[江苏徐州期中] Peng Yixuan studied digital media at the Communication University of China and has been a video journalist at *China Daily* for almost five years.

Peng is well known for her vlogs( 视频博客) 1 big national events. But her success in becoming a famous vlogger was quite 2. “When I proposed the idea of recording two sessions in the form of a vlog with just my phone in 2019, the others on my team felt 3 about it,” Peng said. “But we decided to give it a try, and it became a 4.” Bringing the serious-natured national event closer to ordinary people is what Peng believes to be the reason for its success.

Compared with 5 media journalists, those in new media are “well-rounded”, according to Peng. “From script writing to video editing, we need to be 6 in each step of the video-making process,” she said. Also, it’s important to “care”. Peng said that only when you actually 7 the people and the topic you are covering will you make the 8 open up and touch the hearts of your audience. “I’m outgoing. I always have 9 about the lives of others and want to engage with them,” she said.

Once, Peng tried to interview an ambassador. She saw him 10 many journalists before her. “I knew I couldn’t simply ask him to do the interview.” 11, she said, “Your outfit is so cool! Are these traditional clothes from your country?” That is what 12 him to start talking with her.

Peng’s job makes her see the 13 and power of international communication. “I can feel the 14 in Chinese media over the past few decades,” Peng said. “We went from telling stories from abroad to telling the world our stories. As a journalist, I’m 15 to be part of it.”

- |                        |                  |                 |                   |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. writing      | B. reading       | C. recording    | D. describing     |
| ( ) 2. A. intentional  | B. accidental    | C. challenging  | D. struggling     |
| ( ) 3. A. happy        | B. satisfied     | C. certain      | D. unsure         |
| ( ) 4. A. failure      | B. hit           | C. difficulty   | D. challenge      |
| ( ) 5. A. traditional  | B. modern        | C. contemporary | D. alternative    |
| ( ) 6. A. equal        | B. energetic     | C. competent    | D. critical       |
| ( ) 7. A. worry about  | B. interact with | C. remark on    | D. care about     |
| ( ) 8. A. interviewers | B. interviewees  | C. journalists  | D. celebrities    |
| ( ) 9. A. curiosity    | B. capacity      | C. commitment   | D. characteristic |
| ( ) 10. A. accept      | B. reject        | C. release      | D. remark         |
| ( ) 11. A. However     | B. Therefore     | C. Instead      | D. Moreover       |
| ( ) 12. A. limited     | B. demanded      | C. allowed      | D. got            |



- ( ) 13. A. necessity      B. possibility      C. efficiency      D. diversity  
 ( ) 14. A. success      B. changes      C. ambition      D. phenomenon  
 ( ) 15. A. critical      B. curious      C. honoured      D. amused

### 三、语法填空

[山东滨州惠民期中] Recent studies show that the amount of time people spend looking at screens is rising. We live in an era where mass media is   1   (ready) accessible and at times, it can influence how we see the world around us. Many experts agree that too much   2   (expose) to mass media can have negative   3   (effect) on your psychological well-being. It can influence how you feel about yourself and life,   4   it impacts what messages others consider   5   (be) true about healthy living.

For example, advertisements often feature beautiful,   6   (wealth) individuals or groups that enjoy their lives by eating rich foods and   7   (spend) lots of money on flashy clothes and houses. Such images may appeal to someone who does not know any different leaders, parents, or peers who eat poorly and do not have much money. Advertisements create a sense of urgency,   8   can make you feel like you must have what everyone else has before you don't consider   9   (you) part of the "in-group". It is easy to fall into a habit of buying whatever new thing comes along, without thinking too hard about   10   it is worth it.

So be a critical mass media reader.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## Period II Integrated skills-Extended reading

### 小题语境练 限时 30 分钟

#### 一、语境填词(根据首字母或汉语提示,用本单元所学单词填空)

1. Online resources, such as educational p\_\_\_\_\_, are helpful for students to access a variety of learning and communication tools.
2. A university degree has become a requisite(必要条件) for entry into most \_\_\_\_\_(行业).
3. They're putting up new restaurants and hotels in order to b\_\_\_\_\_ tourism in the area.
4. For students, \_\_\_\_\_(购买) textbooks and study materials is a necessary part of their educational expenses.
5. Students often participate in extracurricular activities that are \_\_\_\_\_(赞助) by local businesses.
6. Police have asked w\_\_\_\_\_ of the accident to provide evidence.
7. At age 16 he made it to Harvard on financial aid and a s\_\_\_\_\_.
8. It is obvious that shoppers will buy more if they are offered a d\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The teacher t\_\_\_\_\_ her classes to suit different learners' needs.
10. Students use different \_\_\_\_\_(渠道) such as books, the Internet, and teachers to learn new things.

#### 二、词汇变形(用括号中所给词的适当形式填空)

1. As an \_\_\_\_\_(edition) for the school newspaper, I help students refine(改进) their writing skills and express their ideas clearly.
2. Group projects can foster \_\_\_\_\_(interact) among students, enhancing their learning and teamwork skills.
3. Careful management of campus \_\_\_\_\_(advertise) is essential to prevent them from distracting students.
4. Students can be inspired to act on issues they care about through \_\_\_\_\_(persuade) speeches.
5. Learning \_\_\_\_\_(psychology) concepts can help students understand and manage their stress better.
6. Engaging activities and real-world examples make lessons more \_\_\_\_\_(memory) for students.
7. Organized \_\_\_\_\_(place) of study materials can greatly improve a student's study efficiency.
8. Those students are so \_\_\_\_\_(absorb) in their reading that they lose track of time.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_(broadcast) is a person whose job is presenting or talking on television or radio programmes.
10. Watching \_\_\_\_\_(amuse) videos can be an effective way for students to relax and take a break from their studies.



### 三、选词填空(用方框内所给短语的适当形式完成句子)

make a hit	spring up	brighten up	in addition to
have an effect on	get across	be targeted at	be tailored to

1. The doctor tried to explain the symptom but the explanation did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the patient.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ these differences, the pronunciation of many words has changed over the years.
3. Hope will \_\_\_\_\_ when you think there is no hope at all.
4. Online scams(骗局), which \_\_\_\_\_ seniors, have been the focus of the whole country.
5. Fresh flowers will \_\_\_\_\_ any room in the house.
6. Our tutors will get the best from you because each session \_\_\_\_\_ you as an individual.
7. What happens to you will \_\_\_\_\_ you, whether or not you can recall the details.
8. This invention changes how we interact with each other, so it will \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

### 四、句式表达

1. 中国将在新世纪发生重大的变化。(无灵主语;witness)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 在线教学的优势之一是可以为学生提供即时反馈。(strength)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 虽然每天都和朋友聊天是不现实的,但每周至少联系一个朋友会有很大的不同。(make a big difference)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 这是我们第一次在旅途中遇到这样奇怪的问题。(This was the first time that ...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 我们一到机场就见到了那位伟大的科学家。(no sooner ... than ...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 另一个积极的方面是,几乎所有的博物馆画廊都是免费的。(another positive aspect is that ...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 当谈及网络新闻媒体时,利大于弊。(when it comes to ...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 如图表所示,我国地下水的储量并不令人满意。  
\_\_\_\_\_





## 一、阅读理解

[江苏南通海安高级中学模考] A bat and a ball cost \$1.10 in total. The bat costs \$1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?

If you answered 10 cents, you're not alone—most people give the same answer (the correct answer is 5 cents). It's an example of how we often rely on intuitive(直觉的) responses—answers we feel are true. People give answers that “pop into their mind”, says Steven Sloman. We don't spend much time “reflecting and checking whether the answer is right or wrong”.

The bat and ball question helps explain why we often believe in fake news. It is part of human nature to believe, says Sloman. But “the trick with fake news is to know to verify”—in other words, to stop and question what you know. In one experiment, Sloman and a colleague invented a discovery called helium rain. They told a group of volunteers about it, but admitted they could not fully explain what it was. They then asked the volunteers to rate their own understanding of helium rain. Most volunteers rated themselves 1 out of 7, meaning they did not understand the concept.

The researchers then told another group of volunteers about the discovery. This time, they said that scientists could fully explain how it worked. When asked to rate their understanding, the volunteers gave an average answer of 2. The scientists' confidence gave the volunteers an increased sense of their own understanding, Sloman says.

According to Sloman, studies show that knowledge spreads like a contagion(传染病). This idea can be seen in many fields, including politics. “If everyone around you is saying they understand why a politician is dishonest,” Sloman says, “then you're going to start thinking that you understand, too.”

Another explanation for the spread of fake news is “motivated reasoning”, writes Adam Wyatz, an American management professor, “we are naturally more likely to believe things that confirm our existing opinions.”

So in a world where misleading information is common, training people to care about fact-checking is important, especially in online communities. “We should check things and not just take them at face value,” Sloman says. “Verify before you believe.”

( ) 1. Why does the author use the example of the bat and ball question?

- A. To warn that people often ignore skills that they learnt.
- B. To show that there are various answers to a question.
- C. To arouse people's interest in playing guessing games.
- D. To illustrate that people tend to rush to a conclusion.

( ) 2. In Paragraph 3, what does the underlined word “verify” mean?

- A. To express an opinion about something.
- B. To make sure something is true.
- C. To think about something for a long time.
- D. To follow your intuitive response.



- ( ) 3. When did volunteers claim to understand helium rain better?
- A. When Sloman and his colleagues showed them how it worked.
  - B. When they had more confidence in themselves.
  - C. When they believed that scientists understood it.
  - D. When some of the volunteers explained it to them.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is an example of “motivated reasoning”?
- A. You post a message online that gives your personal opinion about a news story.
  - B. You think a university professor dishonest when everybody around you says so.
  - C. You search online for more information about a doubtful story on social media.
  - D. You trust a damaging story about someone who you always judge negatively.

## 二、七选五

[江苏常州第二中学月考] School newspapers are considered to be one of the best media of teaching students about various problems in the society. They create a sense of achievement in the minds of the students and help students improve their writing, creativity and management skills at a young age. 1 So it's important to start a school newspaper.

School newspapers are supposed to be “of the students, by the students and for the students”. The committee of the “little journalists” should include a student with excellent writing and editing skills acting as the editor, along with a team of 3 or 4 other writers regularly writing articles. Students outside the committee might also be given a chance to write short stories, poems, jokes, etc. 2 This is because it can give a fair chance to all the students.

3 To make the contents available to readers, the contents have to be classified into different topics, including news articles on current problems, school news and announcements, activity schedules for sports and quiz competitions, columns for personal contributions, such as jokes, puzzles, paintings and photography. 4 School kids can be asked to write their views about the paper or about any topic that they wish for.

It's common to publish school newspapers every month. The committee may be allowed to select any other duration if it wishes to. 5

Now, does starting a school newspaper still seem like a challenge?

- A. It reflects students' special interests and hobbies.
- B. A school newspaper is basically a collection of contents.
- C. It would be advisable to elect a new committee annually.
- D. They have the art of discovering new talent out of the students.
- E. Letters to the editor are also an important part of the newspaper.
- F. However, committee members should ensure publishing schedules are followed.
- G. But schools may publish their newspapers by putting them up for viewing in classrooms.



## 三、完形填空

[湖南邵阳第二中学期中] About a year ago, my department invited me to submit a 5-minute video clip about my research laboratory, to be screened at a secondary-school summer camp. With many 1 under my belt after five years as a main investigator, I was quite 2 about getting this 3.

Three seconds into 4 myself on my phone in my office, I realized that I had been too 5. I had to press “Pause” 6 I couldn't help looking around the room. And while watching myself on camera, I couldn't obtain the excitement I brought to the classroom—all my 7 trained teaching method didn't work well for a video clip. Admitting that my acting career had 8 a wall, I decided to 9 to a directing role and asked my graduate students to help me to film and present the video.

The 5-minute clip 10 taking 2 hours to finish, but it was so well received by the audience that it 11 me to create an account on Bilibili, one of the leading video-sharing websites in China. I got my lab to 12 making short films in Chinese on the main topics of our 13, which include digital fabrication in architecture and adaptive structures that can respond to stimuli. In the nine or so months since I created that 14, our lab videos have attracted more than 20,000 subscribers and received nearly 3 million 15, mainly in China.

- |                      |                |                 |              |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. students   | B. experiences | C. cameras      | D. comments  |
| ( ) 2. A. curious    | B. nervous     | C. confident    | D. cautious  |
| ( ) 3. A. cut        | B. posted      | C. passed       | D. done      |
| ( ) 4. A. filming    | B. watching    | C. reminding    | D. calling   |
| ( ) 5. A. anxious    | B. optimistic  | C. active       | D. hard      |
| ( ) 6. A. unless     | B. though      | C. because      | D. until     |
| ( ) 7. A. badly      | B. newly       | C. easily       | D. finely    |
| ( ) 8. A. hit        | B. covered     | C. destroyed    | D. built     |
| ( ) 9. A. turn       | B. react       | C. take         | D. switch    |
| ( ) 10. A. set about | B. ended up    | C. put off      | D. went on   |
| ( ) 11. A. invited   | B. taught      | C. motivated    | D. required  |
| ( ) 12. A. enjoy     | B. admit       | C. miss         | D. continue  |
| ( ) 13. A. research  | B. video       | C. school       | D. team      |
| ( ) 14. A. website   | B. account     | C. architecture | D. classroom |
| ( ) 15. A. gifts     | B. fans        | C. views        | D. prizes    |



## 阅读拓展提优



限时 40 分钟

## Passage 1

[江苏常熟月考] Do you ever hear a friend speak on a topic with the belief that “everyone” thinks the same way? Do you often find yourself surrounded in a social media feed that is completely tailored to you and your beliefs, reading along without the immediate realization?

A social media echo chamber(回声室) is when one experiences a tailored media experience that leaves out opposing viewpoints and differing voices. Social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube connect groups of like-minded users together based on shared content preferences. As a result, we see and take in information according to our pre-existing beliefs and opinions. Social media companies therefore rely on algorithms(算法) to assess our interests and flood us with information that will keep our attention. The algorithms focus on what we “like” and “share” to keep feeding content that makes us comfortable.

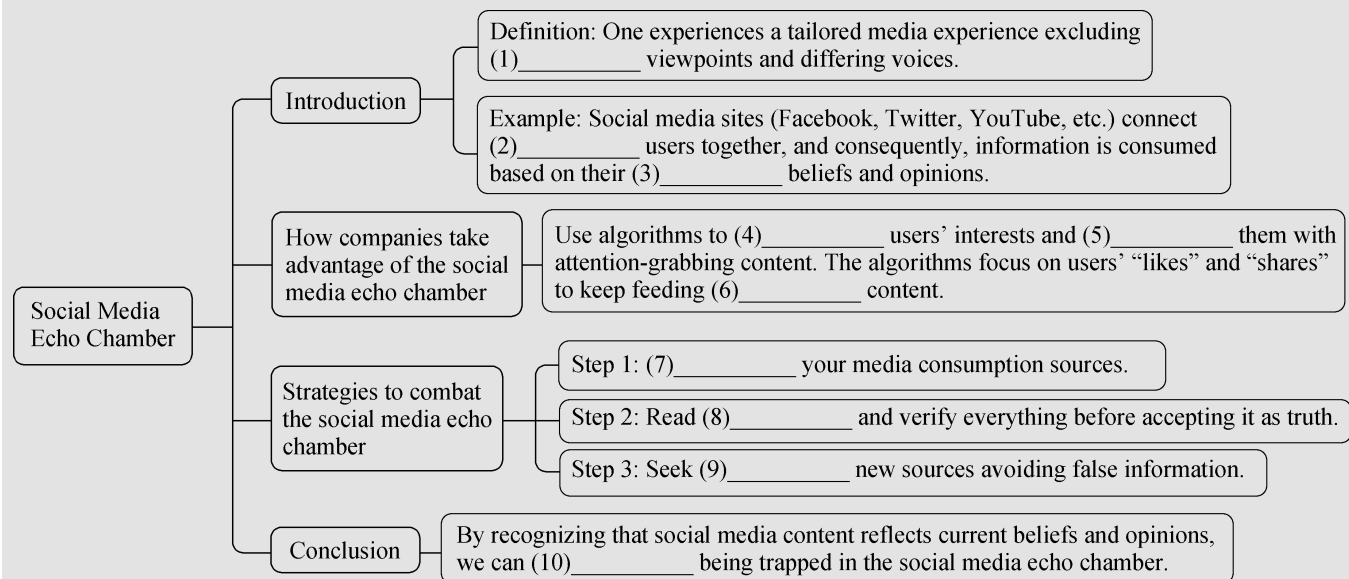
In order to truly get access to all information and to evaluate our media, we must give ourselves the opportunity to step out of our comfort zone. While this becomes increasingly challenging, there are things we can do. The first step is to beef up your media consumption sources. Adding in a few media sources with differing opinions will allow you to at least understand what people are saying outside of your echo chamber. Next, read each thing you see with a critical eye. Make sure that each thing you accept as truth is truly fact. Lastly, attempt to search out reliable new sources that are known for trying their best to leave out false information. By accepting that our media buffet on social media is a product of our present beliefs and opinions, we can work to make sure we are not simply stuck in a social media echo chamber.

- (     ) 1. What is a result of the social media echo chamber?
- A. People contact like-minded online users effectively.  
B. People keep reading for more differing viewpoints.  
C. People rely on algorithms to evaluate their interests.  
D. People only get information confirming their beliefs.
- (     ) 2. What does “beef up” underlined in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Track.                      B. Improve.                      C. Provide.                      D. Identify.
- (     ) 3. Which of the following can help us get out of the echo chamber?
- A. Criticizing fake news on social media.  
B. Exposing ourselves to opposing voices.  
C. Researching primary sources of information.  
D. Accepting our present beliefs and opinions.
- (     ) 4. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To call on people to use algorithms frequently.  
B. To ask people not to take in information blindly.  
C. To promote the use of various social media sites.  
D. To inform people of new technology developments.



## 读后拓展

## 一、语篇结构梳理



## 二、语言知识深挖

## 1. 词义匹配

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| (1) evaluate     | a. made for a particular person or purpose                |
| (2) viewpoint    | b. make a judgement about the nature or quality of sb/sth |
| (3) tailored     | c. existing before sth else                               |
| (4) pre-existing | d. a way of thinking about a subject                      |

## 2. 选词填空(使用正确形式)

leave out    get access to    rely on ... to ...    beef up    flood ... with ...

- (1) These days we \_\_\_\_\_ computers \_\_\_\_\_ organize our work.
- (2) To \_\_\_\_\_ his argument, he added more data support to his paper.
- (3) The teacher stressed again that the students should not \_\_\_\_\_ any important details while retelling the story.
- (4) Through the Internet, we can easily \_\_\_\_\_ information from all over the world.
- (5) The morning sun \_\_\_\_\_ the room \_\_\_\_\_ gentle light.

## 3. 长难句分析

A social media echo chamber    is    when one experiences a tailored media experience  
主句主语    主句谓语    表语从句

that leaves out opposing viewpoints and differing voices.  
定语从句

“社交媒体回声室”是指一个人经历了一种量身定制的、将对立的观点和不同的声音排除在外的媒体体验。



**分析:**本句中,when 引导表语从句,该表语从句中有一个由 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 a tailored media experience。

### 及时巩固

**填词:** Integrity and honesty are words \_\_\_\_\_ spring to my mind when talking of the man.

**翻译:**他失败的原因是他不够刻苦。(定语从句;表语从句)

## Passage 2

[江苏太湖高级中学月考] Virtual reality is quickly becoming the new technological frontier. Tech companies everywhere seem to be racing to get their foot in the VR door. However, virtual reality has a set of challenges and hurdles that it must overcome in order to work well. It should be noted that VR is heavily dependent on being very fast, very accurate and very good-looking. If it isn't, the viewer will feel motion sick or disconnected from the world that VR is trying to create.

Now that we can actually build VR headsets that begin to meet these requirements, we are seeing a rising interest in VR. As it rises, so does the interest in creating new media to be experienced in using virtual reality. Journalism is a medium built on relevance. Journalists should always be finding new way to tell stories and deliver content. It is a goldmine for storytelling. What better way to tell a story to someone than to put them right in the centre of it?

Virtual reality is a powerful tool for journalists. The consumer isn't just reading or watching something play out; they're experiencing it. The immersive nature of VR allows for people to connect with the subject matter on a much deeper level than just reading about it. The experience is emotional, speaking more to our instinct than our intellect. The possibilities for storytelling here are legion, and any storyteller wanting to do something more interesting than their peers should surely be considering the sheer power of VR.

The question of virtual reality, though, is not how powerful it is. That is immediately apparent. The question of VR is one of viability and availability. Telling stories must be easy to do, and access to those stories must be readily available. This is the biggest challenge that VR faces. If the tools to tell a story with VR aren't easy to pick up and learn, VR will fail. If VR technology isn't both top-of-the-line and affordable, VR will fail.

Accessibility was one concern for Thomas Hallaq, assistant professor of journalism and mass communications, who said that current VR technology is pretty exclusive right now. Despite that, he said he doesn't think the exclusivity of this technology will be a problem in the long run.

"I think it's very promising," Hallaq said. "We're seeing more technology become accessible, and more people having access to that technology. Just look at smartphones." Like radio, TV and the Internet before it, virtual reality will change the way we tell stories.

( ) 1. Why is VR considered a powerful tool for journalism?

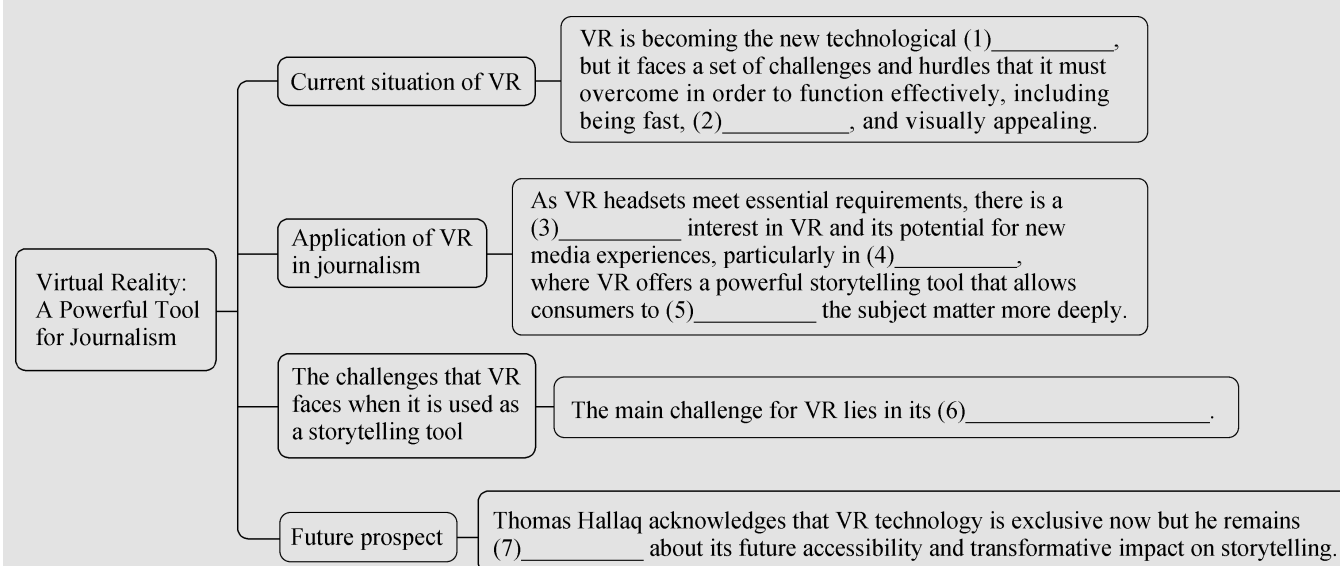
- A. Because it is an exclusively new tool.
- B. Because it is very powerful and popular.
- C. Because people can experience the story in person.
- D. Because it is very fast, accurate and good-looking.



- ( ) 2. According to the passage, what is the biggest challenge VR is facing?
- A. How powerful and interesting it can be.  
B. Whether people will have easy access to it.  
C. Whether qualified VR headsets can be built.  
D. What new ways people will find to deliver content.
- ( ) 3. What's the author's attitude towards the future of VR technology?
- A. Optimistic. B. Neutral.  
C. Pessimistic. D. Concerned.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Wide Popularity of Virtual Reality  
B. The Future Development of Virtual Reality  
C. Challenges and Hurdles of Virtual Reality  
D. Virtual Reality Is the Future of Storytelling

### 读后拓展

#### 一、语篇结构梳理



#### 二、语言知识深挖

##### 1. 词义匹配

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| (1) availability    | a. a natural ability or tendency to act in a certain way                                 |
| (2) instinct        | b. being or belonging to the highest or most expensive class                             |
| (3) exclusive       | c. the fact that sth is able to be used or can easily be bought or found                 |
| (4) top-of-the-line | d. of a high quality and expensive and therefore not often bought or used by most people |



## 2. 选词填空(使用正确形式)

in the long run      feel disconnected from      pick up      be heavily dependent on

- (1) I live far away from the city and \_\_\_\_\_ other people.
- (2) The success of a team project \_\_\_\_\_ good communication and collaboration among members.
- (3) Investing in education is beneficial \_\_\_\_\_, as it provides individuals with the skills and knowledge needed for future success.
- (4) The complex concepts in physics can be difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ at first, but with practice and perseverance, students can gradually understand them.

### 3. 长难句分析

Accessibility was one concern for Thomas Hallaq,      assistant professor of journalism and mass

主句                          同位语

communications,    who said    that current VR technology is pretty exclusive right now.

定语从句                          宾语从句

可访问性是新闻与大众传播学助理教授 Thomas Hallaq 所担心的一个问题,他说目前的 VR 技术还相当昂贵。

**分析:**本句中,assistant professor of journalism and mass communications 是 Thomas Hallaq 的同位语,说明他的身份;who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 Thomas Hallaq;said 后是 that 引导的宾语从句。

 **及时巩固**

选择: The professor wants to attend the conference will have to pre-register by Friday.

- A. who                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. whose

翻译:我的朋友,一个非常有创意的人,说他会在会议上提出一个新项目。(同位语;宾语从句)



## 单元能力突破



## 单元突破卷 1

限时 45 分钟

## 一、阅读理解

## A

## Calling All High School Students

## Apply to the Daily's Summer 2025 Journalism Workshop!!

[江苏海安高级中学月考] Click here for an application form.

The application deadline has been extended to June 2 at 11:59 p.m.

Join us for our annual summer eight-week journalism workshop! The programme runs from June 26 to August 18, 2025.

In our programme, we'll teach high schoolers the fundamentals through real-world reporting tasks. Some writers may even get the opportunity to publish their work on *The Stanford Daily's* website as they receive one-on-one guidance from *Daily* editors in weekly check-in meetings and lessons.

Even if you've done a programme with us before, you're sure to learn new skills, encounter new challenges, and level up your journalistic skills! We have all-new content and guest speakers with fresh and exciting perspectives to bring to the table.

It is open to participants of all skill levels—our editors will work with you at whatever pace you're comfortable with and get you up to speed regardless of your level of experience.

Over the course of the eight-week journalism workshop, participants will get hands-on experience in the end-to-end process of news reporting, including:

- How to find stories and assess (评估) their newsworthiness
- How to identify and interview sources
- How to create well-structured, interesting news pieces
- How to write breaking news

In addition to writing, students will have the opportunity to learn multimedia and digital skills, ultimately gaining exposure to the complete, real, end-to-end experience of working in journalism.

( ) 1. What is the purpose of the journalism workshop?

- A. To expose high schoolers to the real world.
- B. To bring *The Stanford Daily* to a larger audience.
- C. To select potential writers for *The Stanford Daily*.
- D. To equip high schoolers with skills of news reporting.

( ) 2. What can participants do in the workshop?

- A. Start up a news writing website.
- B. Chair weekly meetings of *Daily's* editors.
- C. Assess the work of *Daily's* journalists.
- D. Get personalized guidance from professionals.



( ) 3. What is the text?

- A. An activity schedule.
- B. An online advertisement.
- C. A course review.
- D. An academic article.

## B

[湖南师范大学附属中学期中] Today's journalists face modern challenges. Online media platforms are springing up. And the lowly newspaper and its reporters are fighting money, tech, and distrust issues. Journalism students and teachers must emphasize new skills to keep their profession alive.

A trustworthy press helps inform people and monitor all levels of government. That is essential to a nation. Yet this useful establishment is growing increasingly unpopular. According to the University of North Carolina(UNC), newsroom jobs across the country are fewer than half what they were 10 years ago. And on many college campuses, the news about the news is bleak too.

Take the Syracuse, New York, student-run newspaper *The Daily Orange*: It isn't daily anymore. The paper prints just three times each week. Next year, *The Diamondback* of the University of Maryland will be online only. Half the newspapers that still exist on paper say they don't print as many copies. And UNC's *The Daily Tar Heel* has cut staff pay and rented cheaper offices to make its budget.

Considering the problems in journalism, it's surprising that the enrollment(注册人数) in college journalism programmes is up. *The Daily Orange* managing editor Catherine Leffert calls the layoffs and cutbacks disheartening. "But what keeps me wanting to be a journalist is seeing the effect that *The Daily Orange* has," she says.

But journalism educators wonder, "Are we preparing young people for a dying industry?" Years ago, journalism graduates took low-level reporter jobs at newspapers or television stations. That still happens. But today's jobs more often involve digital editing, social media production, and video streaming. Some universities are taking action. The University of Florida offers a sports media programme. Several schools highlight statistics-driven data journalism.

The news isn't all bad. Journalism professor Kathleen Culver says, "When I look at 18-to-20-year-olds in journalism and see what they want to do, I'm optimistic." Maddy Arrowood is the student editor of *The Daily Tar Heel*. She says her experience makes her more interested in a journalism career, not less. Her optimism "comes from knowing that people still need news. They still need information".

( ) 1. What mainly contributes to the challenges for today's journalists?

- A. More printed newspapers are in great need.
- B. The newsroom jobs are decreasing worldwide.
- C. Online newspapers take the place of printed ones.
- D. Online media platforms are developing quickly.

( ) 2. What does the underlined word "bleak" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Depressing.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Useless.
- D. Encouraging.



- ( ) 3. How do some universities respond to today's journalism?
- A. They reduce student enrollment.
  - B. They offer students specialized programmes.
  - C. They prepare students for low-level reporter jobs.
  - D. They encourage students to run their own newspaper.
- ( ) 4. Why is Maddy Arrowood mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. To show people's positive attitudes to journalists.
  - B. To prove the potential of a career in journalism.
  - C. To show the popularity of *The Daily Tar Heel*.
  - D. To prove people's thirst for the latest news.

## 二、七选五

[安徽合肥联考] Stanford researchers have found that students from middle school to college are struggling to assess the credibility of the online articles. Here are a few practices recommended by the researchers.

1 Established news organizations usually have standard addresses that you are probably familiar with. So addresses with such strange endings like *www.xxcom.com* should put you on guard. 2 This is necessary even when the pages on the websites look familiar and professional.

Look at the quotes in a story. Or rather, look at the lack of quotes. Most reliable publications quote multiple sources who are professionals in the fields they talk about. 3

Search for the images in the story. Pictures should be accurate in illustrating what the story is about. However, this often doesn't happen. If people who write the news story don't even leave their homes or interview anyone for the story, it's unlikely that they take their own pictures. 4 You can do this by right-clicking on the images and choosing to search for them. If the pictures appear in a lot of stories about many different topics, there's a good chance that the story is unreliable.

Stop the spreading of misinformation. If you see your friends sharing obviously unreliable information, kindly tell them it's not real. 5 Everyone should help fix the misinformation problem.

- A. Check your articles.
- B. Pay attention to the spelling of the website address.
- C. Then you need to dig around more to see if they can be trusted.
- D. If you do these steps, you're helping yourself and the publisher.
- E. Do a little detective work and search for the photos in a search engine.
- F. If it's a serious issue, they are usually supported by more reliable sources.
- G. Don't shy away from these warnings even if they might be uncomfortable.

## 三、语法填空

[四川成都石室中学入学考] "Seeing printed media being 1 (gradual) replaced by new media









## 一、阅读理解

## A

[江苏盐城七校期中联考] For people who have become accustomed to digital communication, social media is a wonderful place, as it can act as the glue that links us to friends and family. It can also be a gentle reminder of life's simple preciousness.

That's why it makes perfect sense that, according to some estimates, more than 50% of parents in Britain share their kids' photos at least once a month. A 2023 report found that parents share about 71 photos and 29 videos of their child every year on social media. On average, by the time the child is 13, parents have posted 1,300 photos and videos of him or her on social media.

I used to fall into that category. My son was born in 2015, and as a new mother, I was eager to keep updating my wonderful new life and kept posting photos of him online. But after a few years of regular sharing, I came across a campaign by the Child Rescue Coalition that pushed me to rethink seriously, and I started to question how much of my son's life should be documented and available to all. Its Kids for Privacy campaign was a reminder of the risks of exposing our children's most private moments on social media.

For the first time, I found myself asking: Who could they be reaching? Will my son be happy with me sharing photos of him as he grows up? Was it an offence(冒犯) to his privacy for me to do so, even if he didn't have that realization then? By putting his photos online, I was automatically creating a chain of data attached to him. As technology develops, who knows how his personal data will be used?

As a '90s kid whose parents used a point-and-shoot camera, my precious baby photos have been securely stored among a collection of physical photo albums somewhere in my parents' home. Everything was more private back then, and I want it to be the same for my son. So I have removed all photos of my son from social media. Instead, I now share exciting moments with close friends and family directly via private message. It's more personal this way. And it's safer. Being a parent means being proud, but it also means protecting our children from unnecessary risks. Exposing them to unknown audiences isn't worth the likes or the attention.

- ( ) 1. What phenomenon is stated with the data in Paragraph 2?
- A. Children in Britain lead a colourful life.
  - B. Parents have deep love for their children.
  - C. People in Britain are used to digital communication.
  - D. Parents enjoy updating their children's photos online.
- ( ) 2. What was the author concerned about after reflecting on her photo sharing?
- A. Whether she was making her friends annoyed.
  - B. Whether she was threatening her son's privacy.
  - C. Whether her son liked the photos posted online.
  - D. Whether her son knew it was disturbing his privacy.



- ( ) 3. Which can best describe the author as a mother?
- A. Caring and humorous. B. Sensible and responsible.  
C. Flexible and adaptable. D. Optimistic and determined.
- ( ) 4. What is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. Parental Oversharing: The Impact on Child Privacy  
B. Generation Gap: Different Methods of Storing Photos  
C. Privacy Crisis: Dilemmas over Personal Information Safety  
D. Parents' Dilemma: The Pros and Cons of Sharing Photos Online

## B

[安徽芜湖期末] For those of a certain age, names such as Sir Trevor McDonald, Kate Adie and Huw Edwards mean the breaking news. But younger British adults are turning away from traditional sources of news for their daily update of world affairs, choosing instead to consult their TikTok feeds. The Chinese-owned video platform is the fastest growing news source for UK adults, according to a survey.

TikTok is used by 7% of adults for news, up from 1% in 2020. The growth is mainly driven by young adults, with half of its news followers aged 16 to 24. A study on news source in the UK showed that for teenagers aged 12 – 15, Instagram has defeated BBC One and BBC Two to become the most popular news source, closely followed by TikTok and YouTube.

“Teenagers today are unlikely to pick up a newspaper or turn to TV news, instead, scrolling(滚屏) through their social media,” the study said. The study also showed that news organizations are having to compete with non-journalist TikTokers as news sources. For those who refer to news on TikTok, their main sources are other people they follow (44%), friends and family (32%), and news organizations (24%). The most popular official news source on TikTok is the BBC, followed by Sky News and ITV. TikTok has more than 1 billion users worldwide and is owned by ByteDance(字节跳动), a Chinese tech company.

A research indicated that TikTok was not used as a platform for serious current affairs. Only three out of 10 people who use TikTok for news regard it as a trustworthy source. And BBC One remains the most popular news source among adults (53%), followed by ITV (35%) and then Facebook (32%), which remains the most popular social media source for news.

- ( ) 1. According to the first paragraph, what are Sir Trevor McDonald, Kate Adie and Huw Edwards?
- A. Some popular actors or actresses. B. Some important officers.  
C. Some famous journalists. D. Some wealthy businessmen.
- ( ) 2. Which one is the most popular news source among teenagers in Britain?
- A. TikTok. B. Instagram.  
C. YouTube. D. BBC One and BBC Two.
- ( ) 3. What information can we get from the passage?
- A. The users of TikTok have grown by 7% in Britain since 2020.  
B. Teenagers are unlikely to get up-to-date information through social media.  
C. TikTok has more than one billion users in Britain.  
D. Only 30 percent TikTokers consider TikTok a reliable news source.



- ( ) 4. How does the author develop the passage?
- A. By listing examples. B. By comparing the data.  
C. By analysing the cause and effect. D. By presenting questions.

## 二、完形填空

[江苏徐州期中] Yue-Sai Kan's autobiography, *Be a Pioneer*, was released after three years' making. Her father ever told her that she should always aim to be the 1 to walk on the moon 2 no one remembers the second. That has been a driving inspiration for her over the years.

In 1968, while studying at the Hawaii campus, Kan got a 3 to travel around the world. The life-changing experience marked the 4 of her career in fashion, beauty and cultural exchange. Since then, Kan has been 5 to bridging the cultural gap between East and West. In 1972, she moved to New York and 6 the weekly television series *Looking East*, the first of its kind to introduce Asian 7 to a growing US audience. It won dozens of 8, making her one of the first TV journalists to 9 East and West. In 1986, Kan 10 China, producing and hosting the television series *One World*. It gives 11 a transformative glimpse of the outside world through her journeys to every corner of the globe. Her projects 12 the ABC documentary *China: Walls and Bridges*, earning her Emmy Award.

"I worked in China for almost 40 years. I was there to 13 and contribute to the country's breakneck pace of change. This 14 experience has given me a unique vision. I believe what I do will 15 the world," says Kan.

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|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. first        | B. best        | C. only          | D. last        |
| ( ) 2. A. and          | B. but         | C. so            | D. because     |
| ( ) 3. A. race         | B. game        | C. chance        | D. medal       |
| ( ) 4. A. beginning    | B. middle      | C. end           | D. peak        |
| ( ) 5. A. absorbed     | B. committed   | C. engaged       | D. lost        |
| ( ) 6. A. watched      | B. created     | C. participated  | D. appreciated |
| ( ) 7. A. food         | B. people      | C. cultures      | D. politics    |
| ( ) 8. A. brands       | B. patents     | C. awards        | D. rewards     |
| ( ) 9. A. build        | B. restrict    | C. separate      | D. connect     |
| ( ) 10. A. adjusted to | B. returned to | C. withdrew from | D. came from   |
| ( ) 11. A. English     | B. American    | C. French        | D. Chinese     |
| ( ) 12. A. include     | B. conclude    | C. deny          | D. monitor     |
| ( ) 13. A. hear        | B. witness     | C. miss          | D. catch       |
| ( ) 14. A. rare        | B. common      | C. normal        | D. strange     |
| ( ) 15. A. harm        | B. restore     | C. fund          | D. benefit     |

## 三、读后续写

[江苏徐州期中] "Rule one and the only rule: If the football goes into Mr Radtke's yard, leave the ball, run home and the kid responsible for sending the ball into the forbidden zone should tolerate the lifelong scorn(蔑视) of all the players," said Ben gravely.



The rule that his best friend, Ben, told him again and again puzzled Joey a lot. He looked at the yard in front of him, nothing special—a lonely house with a high fence all around and a tree even taller than the fence by the close front gate.

“But Ben, we wouldn’t be harming anything. If our ball should go over his fence, I’m getting it.”

“Good luck with that. Old man Radtke is the ugliest guy in this neighbourhood. No one dares to go into his yard.”

“What’s so scary about him?” Joey asked, still confused.

“Big scars on his face, only one eye, and half of his teeth are missing. An ugly guy like that is definitely a bad guy.”

“But my father told me, never judge a book by its cover.”

“Whatever. Let’s play football,” Ben said, seemingly impatient.

Hearing this, Joey temporarily took the doubt off his mind and joined the boys. They passed the ball to each other and most of the time ran after the ball in the field like the wind. But suddenly, Joey kicked the ball too hard, and it soared over the fence and landed in Radtke’s yard. Seeing this, all the others ran home desperately, leaving only Joey and Ben glued to the spot.

“Get out of here, right now,” Ben urged. “Perhaps, I—I—I can get it back, without disturbing Mr Radtke,” Joey hesitated in a low voice. “But how?” returned Ben.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

**Paragraph 1:**

When Joey’s eye fell on the tree by the gate, an idea flashed into his mind. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paragraph 2:**

Hearing Joey’s scream of pain, Radtke rushed out. \_\_\_\_\_

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