



更好学英语



牛津译林英语 完型和阅读专项提高 高一版本



内部资料 谢绝转卖

针对江苏地区 高一衔接

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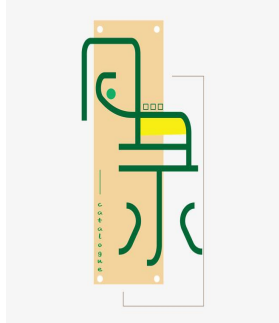


致 高一

我一直专注于英语教学，英语的作用非常大，高一属于孩子学习英语的特殊时期，通过研究，教学开始突飞猛进，后来陆老师自己成为了一名出色的英语老师，这本书把高一多年的考题和考点汇编整理，每个单元的练习讲解，加入了学习方法的介绍，不再是枯燥知识点的解析，而是孩子英语学习和成长的精神的粮食，希望能帮助到无锡的无锡学生。

通过 study better 单元练习和重点学习以后，希望能帮助学生英语同步练习，不会错过任何牛津英语知识点，这本书总结了高一知识点，一起取得取得考试的胜利。本书有不足之处，还望读者指出。

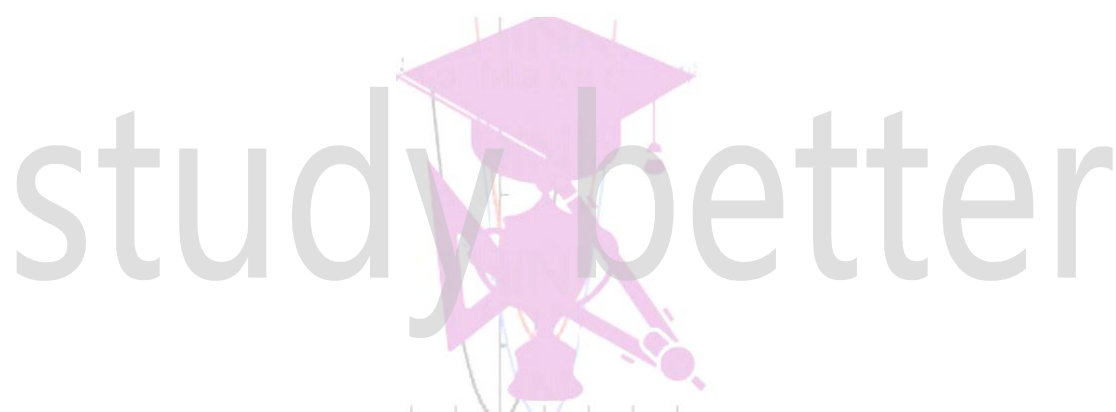
陆青静



- 1、欧美文化文章基本句式和语法
- 2、情感类完型填空答题技巧
- 3、生物类完型填空词汇和阅读理解
- 4、地理人文类完型和阅读理解
- 5、生活叙事类完型和阅读理解
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- 7、价值观和人生哲理完型和阅读理解
- 8、世界城市和人生哲理完型和阅读讲解
- 9、体育和政治类文章完型和阅读



10、科技类文章完型和阅读





1-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

For many years, Hawaii has been a magic name to people who like to travel. People on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, in Japan and in America, dream of seeing these beautiful islands in the middle of the ocean. Their dreams always include at least one scene of a sunset over the ocean. In the tropical (热带的) lands, the sun drops, like a ball of golden fire, into the sea, and it sets so quickly that you can almost see it move. The sun leaves behind a glow that lights the skies and shines in the quiet water.

People often have a quiet, peaceful time — perfect for a walk along the water. This scene is not too different from the beauty that greeted the first strangers to these islands centuries ago. They were Polynesian people who came from Tahiti in canoes not much bigger than small boats.

They found the beautiful white sand beaches and the waving palm trees, but there were no giant hotels like the ones we see nowadays. The first people came to Hawaii nearly two thousand years ago, but skyscraper hotels were only built in the last 25 years. Now jet planes make it possible to fly to Hawaii for a weekend from Tokyo. Wherever the people come from, they really want to see the original (最初的) beauty of Hawaii. They want to see the lovely beaches and the mountain called Diamond Head which is almost hidden by the tall hotels.

1. The first paragraph wants to tell us Hawaii is a symbol of _____.



- A. tropical islands
- B. natural beauty
- C. new ways of traveling
- D. wealth and health

2. What is special about the sunset in Hawaii?

- A. It is fast but beautiful.
- B. It is difficult to see.
- C. It seems the longest of all.
- D. It keeps the water quiet.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后两句可知 A 项正确。

3. Which of the following does not belong to “the original beauty of Hawaii”?

- A. White sand beaches.
- B. Waving palm trees.
- C. Giant hotels.
- D. The Diamond Head Mountain.

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段可知旅馆不属于最初的夏威夷的风光。

4. The last paragraph suggests _____.

- A. the present scenery of Hawaii is the same as the original beauty
- B. the transportation of Hawaii is not convenient enough
- C. the beauty of Hawaii can only be enjoyed on jet airplanes
- D. the original beauty has been changed greatly in modern society

答案与解析 D 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第一句和第二句可推知 D 项正确。

**B****(2014·洛阳高一质检)**

The Brighton Toy and Model Museum is a treasure trove (无主珍宝) of toys and Models, it has over ten thousand toys and models in its catalogue, including priceless model train collections and many period antique toys.

Private Functions

The Museum can also be booked for private functions, receptions and parties. Refreshments and entertainment can also be arranged to make your corporate or family event to remember.

The Exhibits

The Museum is home to displays that draw on its core collection of over 10,000 items, and also exhibits various pieces and full displays that are on loan from outside collections. The displays showcase collections from the last 100 years, examples from the world's top toy makers, models and souvenirs to buy...

The shop

The shop sells souvenirs, books and postcards as well as inexpensive toys for young children and a wide range of collectors' toys. The stock changes continually, so stop in and have a browse. Admission to the shop is free and doesn't require a visit to the Museum.

Opening Times

Mondays (until 19th Sept)	10: 00a.m.—5: 00p.m.
Tuesday to Friday:	10: 00a.m.—5: 00p.m.
(last admission at 4: 00.p.m)	
Saturdays:	11: 00a.m.—5: 00p.m.



C. 4: 30p.m.

D. 4: 00p.m.

答案与解析 D 细节理解题。根据 Opening times 中的细节 last admission at 4: 00 p. m. 可知这个学生应在下午 4 点之前入馆。

7. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How to attract more visitors to the museum.

B. An introduction of The Brighton Toy and Model Museum.

C. The location of The Brighton Toy and Model Museum.

D. The functions of the Brighton Toy and Model Museum.

答案与解析 B 主旨大意题。文章从该馆的功能、位置、开放时间、门票等方面介绍了该馆，故 B 项正确。

答案与解析 B 推理判断题。第一段描述的都是夏威夷的自然风光，故可推断出夏威夷是自然美的象征。

2-语篇提能

I.完形填空

Two sons worked for their father on the family farm. For some years, the 1 brother had been given more 2 to do than the older brother. The older brother couldn't 3 why, so one day he asked his father the 4 why he always trusted his younger brother to do more work.

The father said, “Go to the Kelly's 5 nearby and see if they have any 6 to sell. The older brother soon 7 with the answer, “Yes, they have five ducks they can 8 to us.”

The father then said, “Good, now please ask them the 9 of



the ducks.”

The son returned, “The ducks are £ 10 each.”

The father asked, “10 can they deliver (交付) the ducks? ”

The son returned, “They can deliver the ducks tomorrow.”

The father asked the older brother to 11 and watch, and then the father said to the younger brother, “Go to the Davidson's farm and see if they have any ducks 12.”

The younger brother soon returned with the 13, “Yes, they have five ducks for £ 10 each, 14 ten ducks for £ 8 each; and they can 15 them tomorrow — I ordered five ducks and asked them to deliver them 16 I told them not to in the next hour. We agreed that if I wanted the 17 five ducks I could buy them at £ 6 each.”

The father 18 the older son, who nodded his head. He now 19 why his brother was given more work. His younger brother was actually 20 at it than he was.

1. A. cleverer

B. younger

C. taller

D. bigger

2. A. work

B. money

C. lands

D. times

3. A. agree

B. notice

C. guess

D. understand

4. A. information

B. fact

C. reason

D. result



5. A. house
C. factory
6. A. ducks
C. pigs
7. A. appeared
C. brought
8. A. send
C. lend
9. A. price
C. number
10. A. When
C. How
11. A. research
C. teach
12. A. for sale
C. at once
13. A. idea
C. answer
14. A. nor
C. if
15. A. prepare
C. order
16. A. after
C. unless
17. A. normal
C. usual
- B. office
D. farm
B. chickens
D. cows
B. returned
D. arrived
B. sell
D. give
B. size
D. weight
B. Where
D. Why
B. examine
D. wait
B. on purpose
D. in time
B. work
D. choice
B. or
D. as
B. deliver
D. provide
B. until
D. while
B. extra
D. last



18. A 应该是看着他的大儿子点头。
19. B 知道原因了。
20. B 他弟弟确实比他好。

II. 阅读理解七选五

I am on holiday here in Switzerland with my parents and I am having a fantastic time. 1 It is the first time I have ever been to the mountains and I love it. 2 My father isn't very happy though. He isn't allowed to smoke in the hotel so he has to go outside!

We have been on lots of walks in the mountains but we always go with a guide. 3 You can easily get lost — it's so remote. Yesterday we went for a boat trip around the lake but we had to come home early. 4 It was fun but a bit frightening. 5 The worst thing is that I can't go out at night. Not because my parents won't let me but because there's nowhere to go.

- A. It's safe to go out alone.
B. You don't have to go with a guide but it's safer.
C. It started to rain heavily and we couldn't even see the shore.
D. It's also the first time I've ever stayed in a hotel and I really like it.
E. It's the second time I've been to Switzerland.
F. We're staying in a hotel near a lake and I can see snowy mountain peaks from my bedroom window.
G. The best thing of all is the beautiful scenery.

答案 1.F 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.G

III. 短文改错

When I was ten years old, I went to Hangzhou with two American. I became their guide. First, we went to the West Lake.



They wanted to look around the river by the boat. After buy the tickets, we got into a boat. We went around seeing the beautiful sight. After that, we went shopping. The sellers couldn't spoke English. Though it was very hardly, I tried my best listen to their words carefully and translate the sentences. They bought some little things with their help. Next, we went to a small zoo but took some pictures. When we felt hunger, we went out and had lunch. After lunch, we visited a old house and learned something about Chinese history.

答案

When I was ten years old, I went to Hangzhou with two American. I became their guide. First, we went to the West Lake.

Americans

They wanted to look around the river by ~~the~~ boat. After buy the tickets, we got into a boat. We went around seeing the beautiful sight. After that, we went shopping. The sellers couldn't spoke English.

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speak

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hungry

lunch, we visited a old house and learned something about Chinese

an

history.



3-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

Pingyao, in the center of Shanxi Province, is a famous historic cultural city of China and a world cultural heritage (遗产) site. It's 90 kilometers south of Taiyuan on the Fen River.

People lived in Pingyao during the New Stone Age. Its long period as a county government seat has left Pingyao with lots of historic buildings and sites, with a 2,700-year history. Ninety-nine of them are under government protection, including Zhengguo Temple, Shuanglin Temple and Pingyao Ancient City.

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, businessmen organized commercial (商业的) groups that did business nationwide. Shanxi Province had some of the most important ones and Pingyao was their center. In 1823, a store, known as Rishengchang (Sunrise Prosperity), traded in bank checks rather than in silver or gold coins. It was the beginning of modern Chinese banking. Branch (分支) banks were soon set up in major cities in China and other parts of Asia, leading to great development in Pingyao. Its lacquer ware (漆器) became well-known.

In Pingyao Ancient City are many traditional houses and commercial buildings, 3,797 of which are protected and more than 400 of which are in good condition. Not only do the houses in Pingyao show Shanxi's history and culture, but this large number is valuable



for studying its history, customs, ancient buildings and art. Most of these houses are still used as homes and shops of local people.

In 1997, Ancient Pingyao City was listed in World Heritage List as “World Culture Heritage Site”.

1. What does the underlined word “them” (in Paragraph 2) refer to?

- A. Historic buildings and sites.
- B. The three temples.
- C. The county government seats.
- D. The 2,700-year history.

答案与解析 A 代词指代题。根据画线词前一句可推出。

2. Which of the following about Pingyao is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Its location.
- B. Its tourism.
- C. Its business.
- D. Its history.

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。ACD 文中均提到。

3. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Pingyao was a leading center in _____.

- A. agriculture
- B. raising cattle
- C. commercial trade
- D. making gold coins

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据第三段的 1、2 句可知平遥在明朝和清朝年间曾是商业中心。

4. If you want to know about the history of banking in China, which of the following places should you visit?

- A. Sunrise Prosperity.
- B. Zhengguo Temple.
- C. A lacquer ware store.
- D. A commercial house.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。根据第三段第 3 句。

**B****Xi'an**

It was called Chang'an in ancient times. As the cradle (发源地) of Chinese civilization, it has a really long history. The city passed through the Zhou Dynasty, the Han Dynasty, the Tang Dynasty and some other dynasties as the capital city. It enjoys the title of the “four major ancient civilization capitals” with ancient Athens, Cairo and Rome.

Luoyang

It was the capital city of 13 dynasties, and it was listed as the world's largest city six times in history. Luoyang once was the starting point of the Silk Road in eastern countries. It connected Europe and North Africa with Asia.

Kaifeng

As early as the Neolithic Age (新石器时代), our ancestors lived here. Its history can be traced back to the Xia Dynasty, the Shang Dynasty and the Zhou Dynasty. It was the capital city of the Later Jin Dynasty, the Later Han Dynasty, the Later Zhou Dynasty as well as the Northern Song Dynasty. It achieved great prosperity (繁荣) in the Northern Song Dynasty.

Yangzhou

As one of the 24 famous historical and cultural cities listed by the State Council, Yangzhou has a history of about 2,500 years. It reached great prosperity in the Han, Sui, Tang, and Qing Dynasties. It used to be an important business center and a center of transportation.

Chengdu

It is an ancient cultural city, with two miracles (奇迹) in Chinese



history. One is that its name has been the same for 2,000 years; the other is that it has always been the capital city of Sichuan region. It's a capital with a glorious history.

语篇解读 本文向我们介绍了中国一些拥有着古老历史的文化名城。

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Five of the largest cities with a long history in China.
- B. Five famous modern cities with a long history in China.
- C. Five of the most beautiful cities with a long history in China.
- D. Five famous ancient cultural cities with a long history in China.

答案与解析 D 主旨大意题。通读全文，可知本文主要向我们介绍了中国一些拥有古老历史的文化名城，故选 D 项。

6. Which of the following cities is linked to ancient Athens, Cairo and Rome?

- A. Xi'an.
- B. Kaifeng.
- C. Luoyang.
- D. Yangzhou.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。根据第一段关于西安的介绍 It enjoys the title of the “four major civilization capitals” with ancient Athens, Cairo and Rome. 可知应选 A 项。

7. Which of the following statements about the ancient cities mentioned above is TRUE?

- A. Xi'an first became a capital city in the Han Dynasty.
- B. Luoyang was the starting place of the ancient Silk Road.
- C. Kaifeng was the capital city of the most dynasties.
- D. Chengdu has been given several names in the past 2,000 years.



答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据第二段关于洛阳的介绍

Luoyang once was the starting point of the Silk Road in eastern countries.可知应选 B 项。

4-语篇提能

I.完形填空

I was standing in my shoe store. The door opened and a young man came in 1 himself in a wheelchair. I was shocked to see that he had no 2.

“I need a new pair of 3 for myself, a pair of black cowboy ones,” he said. I was so 4 that I remained silent and didn't move.

“I'm not kidding, sir, 5 I don't actually need them,” he looked at me and 6, “When I was a kid, my parents bought me new shoes every year. It was such a(n) 7 feeling that I have never forgotten it.” I took out a pair of shoes and 8 them to the young man. He 9 the shoes against his nose and drew in deep breath. 10 came to his eyes. At that moment, a homeless old man was standing outside 11 shoes, looking at us. The young man 12 and said to me, “Will you ask that old man to come in, please?” I did so and the poor man came in.

“What is the 13 of your feet?” the young man asked the poor man.

“A nine and a half.”

The young man asked me to take out the best shoes of the size. He 14 the old man, “Sir, would you mind 15 them for me?”



After the shoes were on his feet, the old man said they fit 16.

“I’ll buy them, ” the young man said. “The good 17 that I have never forgotten has come back again, and now I have someone to 18 it with me.”

The young man 19 what the old man needed 20. He did his best in an imperfect world.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. pulling | B. pushing |
| C. lifting | D. bending |
| 2. A. ears | B. arms |
| C. legs | D. hands |
| 3. A. shoes | B. gloves |
| C. trousers | D. glasses |
| 4. A. worried | B. angry |
| C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| 5. A. when | B. because |
| C. unless | D. though |
| 6. A. explained | B. argued |
| C. supposed | D. quarreled |
| 7. A. peaceful | B. familiar |
| C. ordinary | D. wonderful |
| 8. A. sent | B. gave |
| C. lent | D. donated |
| 9. A. picked | B. guided |
| C. put | D. dropped |
| 10. A. Ideas | B. Tears |
| C. Senses | D. Words |



11. A. *without* B. *on*
C. *by* D. *upon*
12. A. *pointed* B. *recovered*
C. *watched* D. *noticed*
13. A. *size* B. *use*
C. *type* D. *weight*
14. A. *turned off* B. *turned to*
C. *looked for* D. *looked through*
15. A. *taking out* B. *taking off*
C. *putting up* D. *trying on*
16. A. *painfully* B. *comfortably*
C. *fluently* D. *conveniently*
17. A. *award* B. *dream*
C. *feeling* D. *thought*
18. A. *agree* B. *compete*
C. *share* D. *provide*
19. A. *offered* B. *refused*
C. *returned* D. *remembered*
20. A. *last* B. *little*
C. *least* D. *most*

答案与解析

1. B 坐着轮椅自然应推着进鞋店。*push* “推动”；*pull* “拉”；*lift* “举高”；*bend* “弯曲”。
2. C 与下文5空后的句子呼应，指年轻人没有腿。
3. A 年轻人来鞋店买鞋子。
4. C 我对年轻人的话感到吃惊(*surprised*)。*angry* “生气的”；



disappointed “失望的”； *worried* “担忧的”。

5. *D* 年轻人说：“我不是开玩笑，尽管(*though*)我不需要鞋子。”

6. *A* 他看着我向我解释(*explain*)买鞋子的原因。

7. *D* 年轻人的父母每年都给小时候的他买新鞋子，这是他难以忘怀的美好(*wonderful*)的感受。

8. *B* *give sb. sth.* “给某人某物”； *donate* “捐赠”。

9. *C* 他把鞋子放在他的鼻尖，深深地吸了口气。*put* “放”，符合语境。

10. *B* 年轻人涌出了眼泪。*tears* 符合语境。

11. *A* 一个无家可归的老人正立在店外，没穿鞋子。*without* “没有”。

12. *D* 年轻人注意(*notice*)到了老人。

13. *A* *size* 此处指脚的尺寸大小。

14. *B* 他转向(*turn to*)老人； *look for* “寻找”； *turn off* “关上”； *look through* “浏览”。

15. *D* *try on sth.* “试穿某物”； *take out* “拿出”； *put up* “举起；张贴”； *take off* “脱下”。

16. *B* 老人说他们极合适。*comfortably* “舒适地”； *fluently* “流畅地”； *conveniently* “方便地”。

17. *C* 本空处的 *feeling* 与第7空的 *feeling* 一致。

18. *C* *share sth. with sb.* “与某人一起分享某物”。

19. *A* 这个年轻人给了老人最需要的东西。*offer sb. sth.* “给某人提供某物”。

20. *D* 见上一题的解析。*most* 强调 *need* 的程度。



II. 短文改错

Yesterday, Li Mei goes to a store to return a shirt without carrying the receipt (收据). When she got there, she refused. The salesman said that he wouldn't take it back if she showed him the receipt. Thinking it was no way out, Li Mei put the shirt back in her bag and left. Suddenly two shop guard stopped her and began to search for her. They found the shirt in the bag and looked at it careful. Many eyes was staring at her, what made Li Mei very embarrassed. Luckily, a salesman came up in time and she was allowed to go.

答案

Yesterday, Li Mei goes to a store to return a shirt without went carrying the receipt (收据). When she got there, she \wedge was/got refused. The salesman said that he wouldn't take it back if unless she showed him the receipt. Thinking it there was no way out, Li Mei put the shirt back in her bag and left. Suddenly two shop guard guards stopped her and began to search for her. They found the shirt in the bag and looked at it careful. carefully Many eyes was were staring at her, what which made Li Mei very embarrassed. Luckily, a the salesman came up in time and she was allowed to go.



5-语篇提能

I. 阅读理解

Newcastle, one of the fastest developing cities in the United Kingdom, is beginning to draw tourists from all corners of Europe. It's said that most visitors come here to see the famous soccer team play. The mood of the locals is often changed by the success or failures of the local team.

Newcastle's most popular place is the Gate, which is in the center of the city and has many attractions including bars, restaurants, sports bars, pubs and so on. During a home game it becomes a real home to happiness.

Culture and local history lovers can make their dreams come true by taking one of the local city tour buses. They come and leave every few minutes and stop at all the important historical sites in the city. Also the seats and the environment on the buses are comfortable. It's the best way to see the city without tiring yourself out or getting cold. Places such as the Hancock Museum and Millennium Bridge are must-see attractions. But be careful if you're short of time. Newcastle is a big place, so you should be prepared to kill a few hours on one of these buses.

If you want to watch the local team play soccer in the St. James Park, remember to book a ticket as early as possible. The locals are crazy soccer fans, and you'll find it hard to get a ticket if you don't wait



in the queue early.

As you can see, Newcastle is a fantastic city with so much to be offered and so many things to see. You're sure to have a wonderful time here!

1. *The purpose of the text is to _____.*

A. advertise the local soccer team

B. encourage people to visit Newcastle

C. introduce the lifestyle in Newcastle

D. describe the long history of Newcastle

答案与解析 B 写作意图题。根据文章对 Newcastle 的介绍及文章最后一段最后一句可知文章的目的是鼓励人们参观此地。

2. *Most visitors come to Newcastle in order to _____.*

A. watch its soccer team play

B. take the local tour buses

C. visit the Hancock Museum

D. have a big meal in restaurants

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句可知游客的目的是看它的足球队的比赛。

3. *If you want to learn about the history and culture of Newcastle, you _____.*

A. should go to the Gate

B. can go on a city tour

C. must visit St James Park

D. must drive your own car

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段第一句可知 B 项正确。



4. *The underlined word “They” in Para. 3 refers to _____.*

A. history lovers

B. local people

C. city tour buses

D. local soccer teams

答案与解析 C 代词指代题。根据画线词所在句前后提到的乘城市游览车游览，可知此处 *they* 指代 *city tour buses*。

II. 阅读理解七选五

(2014·北京东城区高一检测)

Big Ben is one of London's best-known landmarks, and looks most beautiful at night when the clock faces are lighted. The four dials(钟面) of the clock are 23 feet square. 1 Minutely adjusted with coins placed on the huge pendulum(钟摆), Big Ben is an excellent timekeeper, which has rarely stopped.

The name Big Ben actually refers not to the clock-tower itself, but to the thirteen ton bell hung within. 2 This bell came from the old Palace of Westminster, which was given to the Dean of St. Paul's by William III. Before returning to Westminster, it was remade in White church in 1858. 3

During the Second World War in 1941, bombs destroyed many buildings, but the clock tower remained as it had been. 4 Its unique sound was broadcast to the nation and around the world, a welcome comfort of hope to all who heard it.

There are even cells within the clock tower where Members of Parliament(议会) can be imprisoned for not obeying the law, though this is rare. The last recorded case was in 1880.

5 However, those with a “special interest” may arrange a visit to the top of the clock tower.



- A. It is located by the River Thames.*
- B. The tower is not open to the general public.*
- C. Many people desire to get into Big Ben for a visit.*
- D. Big Ben continued to keep time and strike away the hours.*
- E. The minute hand is 14 feet long and the figures are 2 feet high.*
- F. The BBC first broadcast the sound produced by it on the 31st December 1923.*
- G. The bell was named after the first commissioner(委员)of works, Sir Benjamin Hall.*

答案 1.E 2.G 3.F 4.D 5.B



阅读理解

A

Sports can help you keep healthy and get in touch with nature. However, whether you are on the mountains, in the waves, or on the grassland, you should be aware that your sport of choice might have great influence on the environment.

Some sports are resource-hungry. Golf, as you may know, eats up not only large areas of countryside, but also tons of water. Besides, all sorts of chemicals and huge amounts of energy are used to keep its courses (球场) in good condition. This causes major environmental effects. For example, in the dry regions of Portugal and Spain, golf is



often held responsible for serious water shortage in some local areas.

There are many environment-friendly sports. Power walking is one of them that you could take up today. You don't need any special equipment except a good pair of shoes; and you don't have to worry about resources and your purse. Simple and free, power walking can also keep you fit. If you walk regularly, it will be good for your heart and bones. Experts say that 20 minutes of power walking daily can make you feel less anxious, sleep well and have better weight control.

Whatever sport you take up, you can make it greener by using environment-friendly equipment and buying products made from recycled materials. But the final goal should be “green gyms”. They are better replacements for traditional health clubs and modern sports centers. Members of green gyms play sports outdoors, in the countryside or other open spaces. There is no special requirement for you to start your membership. And best of all, it's free.

1. What do we know about golf from the passage?

- A. It is popular in Portugal and Spain.
- B. It causes water shortages around the world.
- C. It pollutes the earth with chemicals and wastes.
- D. It needs water and energy to keep its courses green.

答案与解析 D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段第二句和第三句可知 D 项正确。

2. The author uses power walking as an example mainly because _____.

- A. it is an outdoor sport
- B. it improves our health
- C. it uses fewer resources
- D. it is recommended by experts



答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段第一句和第二句可知 power walking 是一种环保的运动，因为它所用能源极少，故 C 项正确。

3. The author writes the passage to _____.

- A. show us the function of major sports
- B. encourage us to go in for green sports
- C. discuss the major influence of popular sports
- D. introduce different types of environment-friendly sports

答案与解析 B 写作目的题。文章写作目的就是让读者参加环保型运动。

B

The year before the first modern Olympic Games , Greece invited China to send a team. But the Qing government (政府) didn't send any athletes to the Games. China did not take part in the Olympics until the 10th Games held in Los Angeles in 1932. There, Liu Changchun took part in the men's 100-metre and 200-metre races. He did not win any medals.

China won her first gold medal at the 23rd Olympics in Los Angeles in 1984, when Xu Haifeng won the men's free shooting event. China came in fourth with 15 gold medals in all.

At the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, Australia, China won 28 gold medals , entering the top three of the medal chart for the first time. September 22nd, 2000 was named China Day because China won six gold, three silver and one bronze medals that day.

In 2004, the 28th Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece. Two hundred and two countries took part in the Games. China got the second place with thirty-two gold, seventeen silver and fourteen



bronze medals.

We all know that in 2008, the Olympic Games were held in Beijing, where China won the first place.

4. When was China first invited to the Olympics?

- A. In Tang Dynasty (朝代).
- B. In Song Dynasty.
- C. In Ming Dynasty.
- D. In Qing Dynasty.

答案与解析 D 推理判断题。由第一段第一、二句话可知，当时是清政府没有派人参加，因此是清朝。

5. Which Olympics did China first take part in?

- A. The tenth Olympics.
- B. The eighth Olympics.
- C. The fifth Olympics.
- D. The first Olympics.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。由第一段第三句可知，中国首次参加了第 10 届奥运会。

6. Who won the first gold medal for China in the Olympics?

- A. Liu Changchun.
- B. Xu Haifeng.
- C. Zhuang Yong.
- D. Liu Xiang.

答案与解析 B 推理判断题。由第二段第一句可知，中国在 1984 年奥运会上获得了第一块金牌，这是许海峰获得的。

7. How many medals did China win at the 28th Olympics?

- A. Thirty-two.
- B. Seventeen.
- C. Fourteen.
- D. Sixty-three.

答案与解析 D 数字计算题。由倒数第二段可知，中国在第 28 届奥运会上获得的奖牌数，即金牌+银牌+铜牌，一共 63 枚。



7-语篇提能

I. 完形填空

Getting plenty of exercise is very important. I enjoy swimming very much. Last summer I went to the 1 every day. I plan to go there 2 summer too, but I may not be able to. I have a new 3 , and sometimes I have to work until 4 at night. Although I now work 5 hours than I used to 6 I do receive a larger salary. I did not receive much pay on my 7 job. I like my new job, 8 had I known that it would take 9 so much of my free time, I would not have taken it. I prefer 10 to making more money.

I have heard that bike-riding is good exercise. Maybe I will be able to 11 enough money to buy a bike. My neighbor, Mrs. Wilson, has a bicycle that I could 12 , but I would rather buy my own bike. If I use 13 , I would worry about 14 it. Since I make 15 money now, I think I can afford to buy my own. Getting a bike is really a good idea because 16 I am riding to and from work, I will be getting 17 at the same time. It is easier to get to the seaside 18 a bike, too. I might be able to go swimming every day after all. This new job is great! I am very 19 . This will be a summer full of 20 .

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1. A. playground | B. pool |
| C. seaside | D. sea |
| 2. A. last | B. next |
| C. this | D. that |
| 3. A. office | B. job |



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| C. love | D. interest |
| 4. A. far | B. deep |
| C. late | D. lately |
| 5. A. more | B. no more |
| C. less | D. fewer |
| 6. A. yet | B. but |
| C. however | D. besides |
| 7. A. favorite | B. new |
| C. past | D. old |
| 8. A. if | B. and |
| C. or | D. but |
| 9. A. up | B. down |
| C. away | D. back |
| 10. A. riding | B. swimming |
| C. playing | D. working |
| 11. A. keep | B. save |
| C. take | D. cost |
| 12. A. ride | B. lend |
| C. borrow | D. renew |
| 13. A. others | B. his |
| C. her | D. hers |
| 14. A. destroying | B. dirtying |
| C. harming | D. missing |
| 15. A. spare | B. more |
| C. less | D. no |
| 16. A. as | B. if |



- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| C. of | D. while |
| 17. A. enjoyment | B. rest |
| C. exercise | D. money |
| 18. A. by | B. with |
| C. in | D. on |
| 19. A. moved | B. excited |
| C. interested | D. sad |
| 20. A. exercise | B. excitement |
| C. interest | D. happiness |

答案与解析

语篇解读 本文主要讲了尽管作者的新工作赚钱多,但占用了太多的自由时间,不能像去年一样到海边游泳;但当作者想到可以天天骑自行车上下班或骑自行车到海边,从而得到锻炼时,便变得兴奋。

1. C 由后文 get to the seaside ...可知。
2. C 前面谈到去年夏天,然后谈到 this summer。
3. B 由文意可知作者换了工作。
4. C late at night 在深夜。
5. A 由前文 work until late at night 可知,新工作占用太多的自由时间。
6. A although 或 though 可与 yet, still 连用,不与 but 连用。
7. D old job 原来的工作。
8. D but 表转折。
9. A take up time 占据时间。
10. B 由文章第二句可知作者喜欢游泳。
11. B save money 攒钱。
12. C 从别处借用(borrow)自行车。



13. D hers 指代 Mrs. Wilson's bicycle。
14. A destroy it=destroy the bicycle。
15. B 前文已提到现在的工作挣钱多。
16. D while 后跟延续性动词。
17. C 骑自行车可以看做是一项运动, get exercise 得到锻炼。
18. D bike 前有 a, 需使用具体的介词, on a bike=by bike。
19. B 骑自行车的想法使作者感到兴奋(excited)。
20. A 天天骑自行车, 将是一个充满运动的夏天。

II. 阅读理解七选五

Do you have a hard time saying “no” to others? Do you say “yes” when you really mean no? 1 Many people end up saying “yes” to something they don't really want to do for several reasons.

Start to give yourself and others more trust. It is extremely unlikely for people to no longer want to be around you just because you have said no a few times. 2

1. “I'm sorry, I just don't have the time at the moment.”

If you are too busy, then let the other person know. After all, your own work and family comes first. 3

2. “I don't think I'm the best person to help you out. Why don't you try ...”

If you think you can't be of any help, then simply say so. Maybe you know someone else who would be better suitable for the task. 4 This is a good one to use at work.

3. “I'd love to, but ...”

5 Saying that you would love to do something shows that you like the other person's idea but you just can't do it.

A. You're not alone.

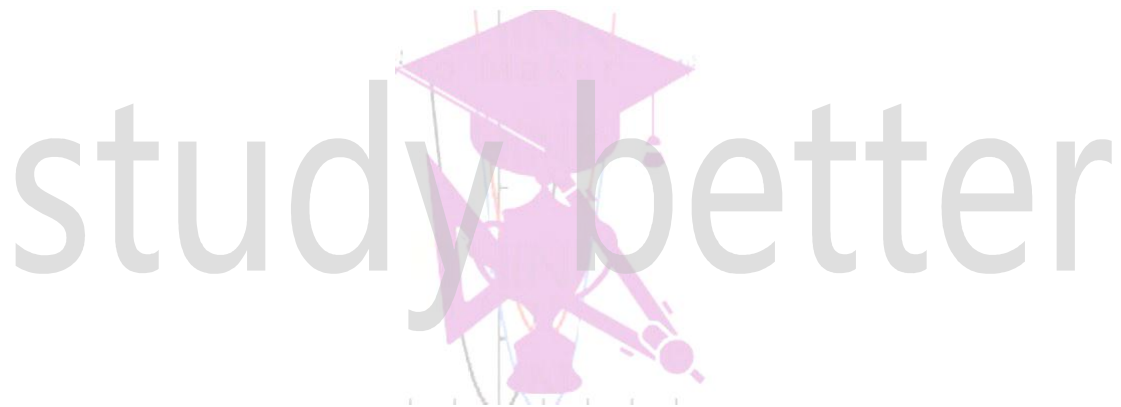


music, as well as playing the football. Her dream was to be an engineer, so she usually studied harder to achieve it. She often told

hard

funny stories in English to make us laughing. We all liked her.

laugh





8-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

In the competition of Olympic weightlifting, the athletes try to lift the maximum (最大的) weight they can. There are special conditions they have to meet in order to compete: body weight, height and strength.

The Olympic weightlifting mainly tests the limit of explosive strength (爆发力). There are not many lifters who really like Olympic weightlifting and the explanation is very simple: they are short of explosive strength.

The weights used for Olympic weightlifting are added in kilograms. The order by which the athletes enter the competition is not general, but it is set depending on the event. Usually the athlete with the lowest weight begins. If he/she is not successful, he/she can try later. There is a maximum of three lifts allowed for every competition.

For many years Olympic weightlifting was only for men. However, now women also take part in Olympic weightlifting. It was at the beginning of the 21st century that women's competitions entered an organized professional environment. For women, Olympic weightlifting is more difficult because of their different body structure. However, strength training techniques (技术) are widely and successfully used by women, too.

Lots of the athletes who've ended up in Olympic weight lifting competitions have started with strength training only to improve their muscle condition and their body power. However, the



Olympic weightlifting was only for men 可知, 妇女过去不能参加奥运会举重项目。

4. According to the passage, many athletes began to practice weightlifting because they wanted to _____.

- A. take part in the Olympics
- B. get a reward in the competition
- C. strengthen their body power
- D. test the limit of explosive strength

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句可知, 很多举重运动员练习举重的初衷是改善肌肉状况, 增强身体力量, 故 C 为正确选项。

B

The Winter Olympics is also called the White Olympics. At this time, many colorful stamps are published to mark the great Games. The first stamps marking the opening came out on January 25, 1932 in the United States for the 3rd White Olympics. From then on, publishing stamps during the White Olympics became a rule.

During the 4th Winter Olympic Games a group of stamps were published in Germany in November 1936. The five rings of Olympics were drawn on the front of the sportswear. It was the first time that the rings had appeared on the stamps of the White Olympics.

In the 1950's, the stamps of this kind became more colorful. When the White Olympics came, the host countries (东道国) as well as the non-host countries published stamps to mark those Games. China also published four stamps in February 1980, when the Chinese sports men began to take part in the White Olympics.

Japan is the only Asian country that has ever held the White



Olympics. Altogether 14,500 million stamps were sold to raise money for this sports meeting.

Different kinds of sports were drawn on these small stamps. People can enjoy the beauty of the wonderful movements of some sportsmen.

语篇解读 本文告诉我们，自 1932 年后，每届冬季奥林匹克运动会举行时，东道国与非东道国都可以为此发行纪念邮票。

5. The White Olympics and the Winter Olympics _____.
- A. are the same thing B. are different games
C. are not held in winter D. are held in summer

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。从第一句 The Winter Olympics (奥林匹克运动会) is also called the White Olympics 可知答案为 A 项。

6. The world made it a rule to publish stamps to mark the great world Games _____.
- A. after the year 1936
B. after the 3rd White Olympics
C. before the 3rd White Olympics
D. before the year 1932

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据第一段的第三句和第四句：The first stamps marking the opening came out on January 25, 1932 in the United States for the 3rd White Olympics. From then on, publishing stamps during the White Olympics became a rule (规定) 可知答案为 B 项。

7. The Winter Olympics is held once _____.
- A. every two years B. every three years
C. every four years D. every five years

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据文章内容在 1932 年举行第 3



届冬季奥林匹克运动会,在1936年举行第4届冬季奥林匹克运动会,由此推知每四年举行一次。

8. Which of the following is true?

A. Only the host countries can publish stamps to mark those Games.

B. Only the non-host countries can publish stamps to mark those Games.

C. All the countries can publish stamps to mark those Games.

D. Japan can't publish stamps to mark those Games.

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。从句子 When the White Olympics came, the host countries (东道国) as well as the non-host countries published stamps to mark those Games 中可知 C 项正确。

study better



9-语篇提能

I. 完形填空

There are many heroes in the world. My mom is a hero in my eyes. She has done so much for me and others. I am so glad she is in my life.

Night after night, day after day, I come home and go about doing things, never really 1 my surroundings. Sure I'll 2 if the room is a different color, but sometimes I don't see the little things: a 3 floor, clean bathroom, things like that. However, they do get done. My mom is usually the one who does them.

Each day she does a great deal for my family and me, and yet 4 asks for anything in return. She works hard to keep the 5 in order and provide love and comfort for us all. There have been many 6 when I go to get a drink and find a cupboard full of clean dishes, 7 I never stop and think who washed them and put them there.

If ever I need help with homework, 8 a hard decision, my mom is by my 9. Also, when there are times when I am sad and need someone to talk to, she is 10 for me. Her 11 of love towards us make her a hero.

These actions she shows are not only towards us, 12. Throughout my life I have seen her 13 many others. I can remember when we, as a family, 14 go out and 15 rake (耙) a neighbor's lawn (草坪), or pull weeds. I, being a child, would always want to go up to the 16 and say "Look what we did", most likely looking for 17, but we 18 did that. And in not



doing that we felt good about it, more than we would have in telling them.

There have also been many experiences when my family learned of another family who had very little for 19. My hero would be putting a basket full of children's toys and little knick-knacks (小摆设, 小装饰品) for them. Secretly we would 20 it off on the doorstep (门阶) and drive off.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. recognizing | B. finding |
| C. seeing | D. noticing |
| 2. A. mark | B. spot |
| C. explore | D. stand |
| 3. A. crowded | B. swept |
| C. destroyed | D. decorated |
| 4. A. hardly | B. urgently |
| C. calmly | D. frequently |
| 5. A. books | B. school |
| C. house | D. clothes |
| 6. A. events | B. occasions |
| C. opportunities | D. chances |
| 7. A. and | B. so |
| C. but | D. or |
| 8. A. making | B. working |
| C. doing | D. forming |
| 9. A. part | B. aspect |
| C. side | D. edge |
| 10. A. away | B. there |



- C. out
11. A. movements
C. reactions
12. A. therefore
C. yet
13. A. direct
C. help
14. A. could
C. would
15. A. secretly
C. relaxingly
16. A. door
C. roof
17. A. complaints
C. money
18. A. always
C. seldom
19. A. Christmas
C. funerals
20. A. throw
C. put
- D. off
B. acts
D. struggles
B. though
D. while
B. challenge
D. fight
B. should
D. must
B. violently
D. skillfully
B. street
D. car
B. snacks
D. praise
B. gradually
D. never
B. weddings
D. receptions
B. drop
D. carry

答案与解析

语篇解读 本文为夹叙夹议文，作者的母亲在作者心目中是英雄，她总是为儿女和家庭无私地奉献，此外，她还热心帮助邻居和周围的人。

1. D 每次回到家，我从没真正注意过周围的环境。notice 作动



词，表示“注意，留心”。

2. B 当然我会注意到房间是否换了颜色，但有时我留意不到那些小事情。

3. B 由 clean bathroom (洁净的浴室)可知这里是“被打扫过的地板”。swept 是过去分词作定语，表示“被打扫过的”。

4. A 每天她都为我们做许多事情，但几乎从未要求过回报。hardly 表否定，意为“几乎从不，绝不”。

5. C 她总是把房内收拾得井然有序，为我们提供一个舒适而充满爱意的家。

6. B 有很多时候我去取饮料，发现橱柜里全是干净的盘子。

7. C 但我从未停下来去想是谁把它们清洗后放在那里的。

8. A 如果我做作业或作艰难的决定时需要帮助，母亲总会在我身边。make a decision 作决定，为固定用法。

9. C 由上题解析可知答案。by one's side 站在某人的一边，含有“支持，帮助”等意思。

10. B 当我难过并需要向人倾诉的时候，她会在那里等着我。

11. B 她对我们的爱的行为使她成为我们心目中的英雄。act “行为，行动”。结合下文“These actions she shows are not only towards us ...”中的 actions 可知答案。

12. B 可是，她不仅仅爱我们。根据下文内容可知她对周围的人也很好。though 在此作副词，表示“可是，然而”。

13. C 根据后文中的“rake (耙) a neighbor's lawn (草坪), or pull weeds”可知，母亲帮助很多人。

14. C 由上下文可知，这里指我们一家人经常出去悄悄地为邻居家的草坪耙地、除草。



15. A 我和家人做了好事后，并没有告诉邻居。

16. A 作为小孩，我总想上门告诉别人实情。

17. D 这里指为得到表扬。

18. D 根据下句“**And in not doing that we felt good about it ...**”可知，我们从来没有那样做过。

19. A 根据下文中我们送出的东西是玩具和小装饰品可推知，我们送出的东西是圣诞节用的。**wedding** “婚礼”，**funeral** “葬礼”，**reception** “招待会”，不符合文意。

20. B 我们会悄悄地把东西放在门阶处，然后驾车离开。**drop off** “把……中途卸下”，符合语境。

II. 短文改错

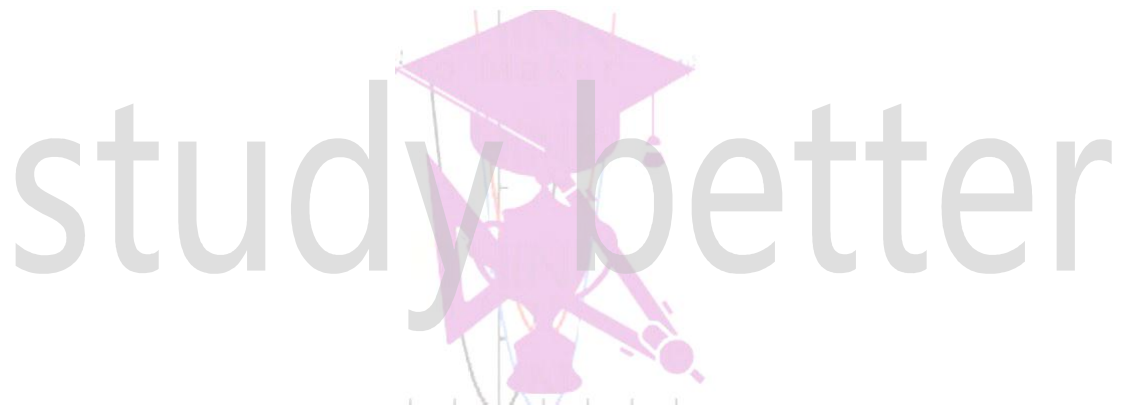
This afternoon I was having a PE lesson while I fell down and hurt my foot. I was in greatly pain at that moment, but I tried to act as if nothing has happened until the class was over. Though I had difficulty walk back to my classroom, I still didn't tell anyone but even refused the offer of help of my classmates. As result, the hurt in my foot became bad. Now I know I am wrong. We can tell others our need for help and accept his help. Some day we can help others in return for. In this way, we can get along to each other happily and peacefully.

答案

This afternoon I was having a PE lesson while I fell down and
when
hurt my foot. I was in greatly pain at that moment, but I tried to act
great
as if nothing has happened until the class was over. Though I had
had



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a
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their
others in return for. In this way, we can get along to each other
with
happily and peacefully.





10-语篇提能

I. 阅读理解

The final event in the Olympics is the marathon. It is also usually the most exciting. As the leader comes into the stadium to run the last few meters of the 42-kilometre race, the crowd rises to its feet to shout and cheer. The name of the race comes from a battle in Ancient Greece. According to the story, a soldier ran from the scene of the battle, Marathon, to Athens, to bring the news of a Greek victory against the Persians. He died just after arriving.

The marathon has been an Olympic event since the modern games started in 1896. At first the distance was 40 kilometers — the distance between Marathon and Athens. In 1908, however, at the London Olympics, it was changed. The King of England wanted the runners to leave from his castle in Windsor and arrive in a new stadium in central London. The distance was 26 miles — about 42 kilometers. In fact, the 1908 marathon ended dramatically (戏剧性地). When the leader, an Italian, entered the stadium he turned the wrong way and fell onto the ground. Officials picked him up and helped him to the finishing line, just as the second runner, an American, entered the stadium. The Americans protested (抗议) and in the end the American runner was declared (宣布) the winner. Since then, there have been many more exciting marathons.

In fact, you don't have to wait for the Olympic Games to run or watch a marathon, as there are marathons in over sixty countries and hundreds of cities around the world today. One of the most famous



marathons is in New York, and is watched by two million people around the streets and across the bridges of the city's five boroughs (纽约市的行政区), and past New York's famous landmarks. But perhaps one of the most beautiful and extraordinary (最特别的) marathons ever is the Great Wall Marathon, which most competitors find is the toughest course to run.

The marathon is the final Olympic event because it is thought to be the hardest. But experts believe that most people — even people who are not particularly good at sport — can run a marathon, if they train for it.

1. When the leader comes into the stadium, the crowd _____.

- A. run to his or her feet happily
- B. shout with excitement
- C. carry him or her to the line
- D. sing and dance

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。由第一段第三句可知,当领头人跑进体育场时,人们会站起来,大声欢呼,因此选B项。

2. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The name of the race comes from a battle in Greece.
- B. The soldier who ran from Marathon to Athens won a gold medal.

C. The Marathon events in the Games have the same length all the time.

D. From 1908, the Marathon events are of the same length.

答案与解析 D 细节理解题。由第二段第三、五句可知,在1908年,马拉松改为42千米。

3. Who ran to the finishing line first in 1908?



- A. The American runner. B. The leading runner.
C. The Greek winner. D. The Italian soldier.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。由第二段可知，领头的意大利人跑进体育场时，走错了路，倒在地上，官员们把他扶起来，并帮助他撞上终点线，进入体育场的第二名是一名美国人。美国人进行了抗议，结果那位美国选手被宣布为获胜者。

4. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. Marathon is the most important event.
B. Marathon is the most popular event.
C. Marathon is the hardest event.
D. Marathon is the final Olympic event.

答案与解析 D 主旨大意题。文章讲述了奥运会的最后一个比赛项目——马拉松的开始、变化以及相关的有趣的故事。

II. 阅读理解七选五

How to Improve Your Memory

Convince yourself that you have a good memory that will improve.

Too many people get stuck here and convince themselves that their memory is bad, that they are just not good with names, that numbers just slip out of their minds for some reason. 1

2

The brain is not a muscle, but regularly “exercising” the brain actually does keep it growing and spurs the development of new nerve connections that can help improve memory. By developing new mental skills — especially complex ones such as learning a new language or learning to play a new musical instrument — and challenging your brain with puzzles and games you can keep your



brain active and improve its physiological (生理学的) functioning.

Exercise daily.

3 Exercise also makes you more alert and relaxed, and can thereby improve your memory uptake, allowing you to take better mental “pictures.”

Reduce stress.

Chronic stress, although it does not physically damage the brain, can make remembering much more difficult. Even temporary stresses can make it more difficult to effectively focus on concepts and observe things. 4

Eat well and eat right.

There are a lot of herbal supplements on the market that claim to improve memory, but none have yet been shown to be effective in clinical tests. 5

A. Try to relax, regularly practice yoga or other stretching exercises, and see a doctor if you have severe chronic stress.

B. Erase those thoughts and vow to improve your memory.

C. Try some puzzle exercises every day like word cross and other games, maybe once for 30 minutes per day.

D. Keep your brain active.

E. Regular aerobic exercise improves circulation and efficiency throughout the body, including in the brain, and can help get rid of the memory loss that comes with aging.

F. Calciums are great for growing teenagers to build bones and help them to be active.

G. A healthy diet, however, contributes to a healthy brain, and foods appear to promote healthy brain functioning.

答案 1.B 2.D 3.E 4.A 5.G



11-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If a part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it, too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had developed software that made surfing the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get online and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending emails is more and more popular among students.

The Internet now becomes one of the most important parts of people's life.

1. How long does the Internet exist?

A. About 10 years.

B. About 20 years.



C. About half a century.

D. About a century.

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。从第二段首句可知，因特网从建立到现在大约有半个世纪了。

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true in the 1960s?

A. Computers were large and expensive.

B. Computer networks didn't work well.

C. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped.

D. Computers were just like the modern ones.

答案与解析 D 细节理解题。根据第二段的描述可知，A、B、C 三项均是正确的；D 项说最早的因特网与现代的一样，显然是与文章的描述矛盾的。

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How to use the Internet.

B. The history of the Internet.

C. The Internet becomes the most important part of people's life.

D. Who was the Internet used by?

答案与解析 B 主旨大意题。本文主要讲的是因特网的发展历史，在第一段中就提出了文章的主题。

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. The Internet will become more and more important in the future.

B. Fewer people will use the Internet in the future.

C. The Internet of tomorrow will be nothing like that today.

D. We'll never use the Internet some day.

答案与解析 A 推理判断题。从最后两段可以看出因特网对我



们生活的影响会越来越大。

B

Every day, 15-year-old Martha wrote on the Internet about the meal she ate at school. She also took pictures of the food. However, Martha was very honest about the food. She did not just describe the food. She judged the taste and health of the food.

Martha also began to use her *blog*(博客) for an important reason. She began to raise money for the organization Mary's Meals in the East African country of Malawi. It provides food for children in schools for free. Martha encouraged her readers to send money to Mary's Meals to help build a kitchen.

But then, Martha began to have a problem. Many people read her blog. She became big news. The news stories showed that the food at Martha's school was not always healthy. And that made some people angry. So the school officials decided to stop Martha's blog. They said that she could not take her camera to school.

But an amazing thing happened. Many people began sending messages of support across the Internet. Martha's story was even bigger than before. Now the officials had to change their minds. A few days later, Martha was again writing her blog. But more than that, people had sent a lot of money for the Malawi school children. Martha had hoped to raise about 10,000 dollars. But the total reached 100,000 dollars and still kept on growing!

Martha's blog also helped to improve meals at her school. One day she wrote: As we waited for dinner we were told that we are allowed to eat as much fruit and bread as we want.

No one knows what will happen to Martha's blog in future. But already this little girl has helped to change the eating experience of



many children just by sharing on the Internet pictures of her school meals.

5. Martha wrote about her school meals on her blog to _____.

- A. invite students to judge the food
- B. show the terrible taste of the food
- C. express her opinion about the food
- D. ask the school to improve the food

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据第一段的 She judged the taste and health of the food 可知。

6. The organization Mary's Meals _____.

- A. was set up by Martha
- B. provides free school meals
- C. is an international organization
- D. helps poor families build kitchens

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据第二段的 It provides food for children in schools for free 可知。

7. Why did the school officials want to prevent Martha writing her blog?

- A. It had a bad influence on her study.
- B. Some people were upset by its content.
- C. Taking pictures needs a lot of time.
- D. Many other students started to copy her.

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据第三段的 that made some people angry. So the school officials decided to stop Martha's blog 可知。

8. What's the best title for the text?

- A. School Meals

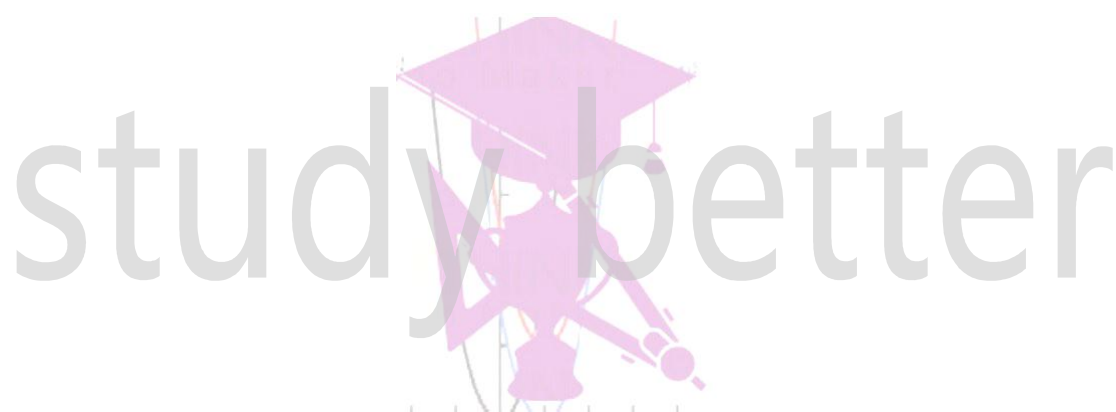


B. Mary's Meals

C. Power of the Internet

D. Martha Shares Her Food

答案与解析 D 标题归纳题。文章主要讲述 Martha 在网上分享学校饭菜的照片并加以客观评论，因此 D 项作标题贴切。





12-语篇提能

I.完形填空

The computer is a useful machine. It is 1 most important invention in many years. The 2 kind of computer is the abacus (算盘), 3 in China centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was 4 in 1946. A computer then could do math 5 very fast.

Today computers are used 6 many ways and can do 7 kinds of work. In a few years the 8 may touch the life of everyone, even people in the far away 9.

In the last 10 years, there have been great 11 in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and 12 faster and faster. Many scientists 13 that computers can now do many things, but they cannot do 14. Who knows 15 the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers 16 good things or bad things to people? The scientists of today will have to decide 17 to use the computers of tomorrow. 18, we are sure that they will be more advanced than they are today 19 will do more than they can do today. Maybe one of us will make it come 20.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an |
| C. the | D. / |
| 2. A. newest | B. largest |
| C. oldest | D. best |
| 3. A. discovered | B. invented |
| C. found | D. founded |
| 4. A. built | B. sent |



- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| C. founded | D. found |
| 5. A. problems | B. questions |
| C. troubles | D. difficulties |
| 6. A. in | B. on |
| C. with | D. by |
| 7. A. much | B. a lot |
| C. many | D. little |
| 8. A. invention | B. machine |
| C. computer | D. equipment |
| 9. A. cities | B. towns |
| C. countries | D. villages |
| 10. A. some | B. few |
| C. little | D. any |
| 11. A. inventions | B. challenges |
| C. changes | D. choices |
| 12. A. remembering | B. deciding |
| C. computing | D. running |
| 13. A. agree | B. consider |
| C. think | D. decide |
| 14. A. nothing | B. anything |
| C. something | D. everything |
| 15. A. what | B. how |
| C. why | D. whether |
| 16. A. carry | B. take |
| C. bring | D. give |
| 17. A. when | B. how |



- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| C. what | D. where |
| 18. A. However | B. Still |
| C. Therefore | D. So |
| 19. A. for | B. but |
| C. and | D. or |
| 20. A. here | B. back |
| C. true | D. out |

答案与解析

1. C 此句是说“它是这些年来一项最重要的发明”，最高级之前应加 the。

2. C 此句表示“最古老的一种计算机”，所以选 oldest。

3. B 考查词义辨析。算盘是在中国被“发明”的，所以选 invented。discovered “被发现”； found “被发现；被找到”； founded “被创立”。

4. A 第一台大型的现代化电脑于 1946 年组建成。build computers “组装电脑”。

5. A 考查词义辨析。problem 是需要解决和处理的“问题”，这里指做数学题； question 是提出和回答的“问题”，与之搭配的是 ask 和 answer；trouble “麻烦”； difficulty “困难”。

6. A in ... way “用……方法”。

7. C 只有 many 能修饰可数名词复数 kinds；much 修饰不可数名词； a lot 修饰动词或形容词； little 修饰不可数名词。

8. C 与 6 空前的 the computer 一致。

9. D 考查词义辨析。即使在“偏远的乡村”也能用上电脑。其余选项不合题意。



10. B 考查固定短语。in the last few years “在过去几年”为固定说法。

11. C changes “变化；变革”，符合句意。

12. C 考查词义辨析。此处表示“计算得”越来越快。remember “记住”；decide “决定”；run “跑；经营”。

13. A 考查词义辨析。表示科学家们都“同意”这种观点，agree “同意”；consider “考虑；认为”；think “认为”；decide “决定”。

14. D 考查部分否定。此处表示电脑“不是所有事都能做”。若选B项，则表示“什么事也不能做”。

15. A What ... be like? 为固定句型，表示“……是什么样子”，此处 what 作介词 like 的宾语。

16. C 考查词义辨析。bring “带来”；take “带去”；carry “运送；携带”；give “给”。此处指电脑能给人们“带来”好事还是坏事。

17. B 决定如何利用明天的电脑。

18. A “然而”。考查关联词。however 表转折关系，still “仍然；依旧”；therefore, so 都表“所以”，不合题意。

19. C 此处表示顺承关系，所以用 and。

20. C 考查固定词组，come true “实现”。

II. 阅读理解七选五

The History of the Internet

The 1990s saw great changes in the way people communicate. People could send mail without going to the post office, and go shopping without leaving home. Words like e-mail and download



became part of people's vocabulary. 1

The idea for the Internet began in the early 1960s in the United States. The Department of Defense wanted to connect their computers together in order to share private information. In 1969, the ARPA net (an early form of the Internet) first connected computers at four American universities. One computer successfully sent information to another. In 1972, scientists shared ARPA net with the world. They created a way to send person-to-person messages using ARPA net. 2

Over the next few years, there was a lot of progress made in the world of computing. 3 Then, in the 1980s, personal computers became more common. In the early 1990s, two important things happened: the birth of the World Wide in 1991, and the creation of the first Web browser in 1993. The World Wide Web makes it easier to find information on the Internet, and to move from place to place using links. 4

Today, millions of people connect to the Internet to send e-mail, visit websites, or store information on servers. The Internet is now an important part of our lives. 5

A. Therefore, computers were so popular that most Americans used the Internet.

B. It is changing how we learn, work, shop, and communicate.

C. This was the beginning of e-mail.

D. The cause of this great change was the Internet.

E. However, most people were not using the Internet.

F. It will promote the development of science and technology in the future.

G. The Web browser made it possible to see information as a



web site with pictures, sound, and words.

答案 1.D 2.C 3.E 4.G 5.B

III.短文改错

Hi Jamie,

Thanks for inviting me to you birthday party next week. I'm sad to say that I won't be able to make them this year. My cousin is getting marry that day and we are all going to Beijing.

It was a real shame as I would rather be there with you, and it's not possible. Maybe we could get together the week after next. Are you freely on 29th September? How about to seeing a movie? It would my birthday treat to you. There is some good films on at the moment.

I'm hoping to hearing from you soon. Have a great birthday party!

Best wishes,

Mark

答案

Hi Jamie,

Thanks for inviting me to you birthday party next week. I'm
your
sad to say that I won't be able to make them this year. My cousin is
it
getting marry that day and we are all going to Beijing.
married

It was a real shame as I would rather be there with you, and
is but
it's not possible. Maybe we could get together the week after next.
Are you freely on 29th September? How about ~~to~~ seeing a movie?
free

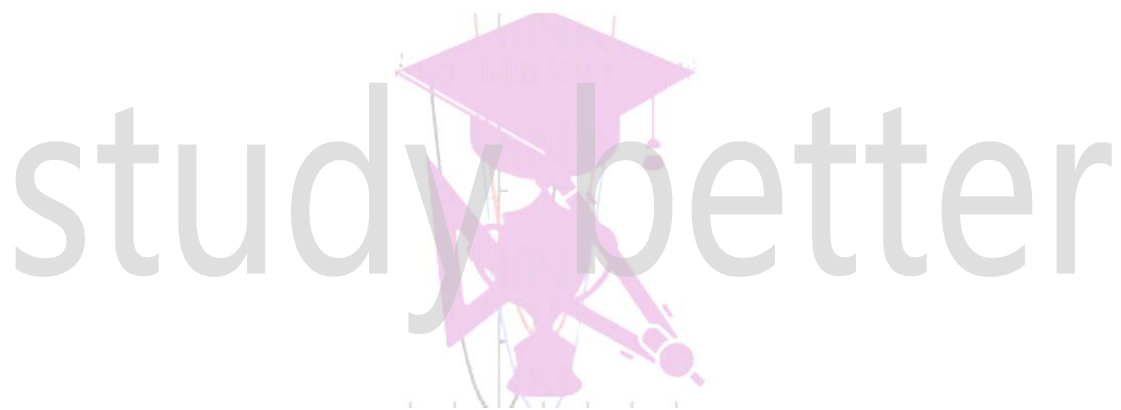


It would be my birthday treat to you. There is some good films on
at the moment.

I'm hoping to hear from you soon. Have a great birthday
party!

Best wishes,

Mark





13-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

Have you ever run out of coffee or tea? Found no eggs in the fridge? No bread for the sandwich and the nearest shop is too far away? Well, all that can change in the future.

If all goes well, intelligent future kitchen will soon help solve all your problems. The kitchen of the future will give wise advice on planning your menu for the day. Worried about your weight? It will tell you the right diet and what is good for your health. It will even keep in mind your likes and dislikes!

Designed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this smart kitchen's computer system will help keep an "eye" on the larder (食橱). If the larder is empty, it will call and place an order at the local supermarket.

If you are busy in the kitchen, the computer system will spell out the ingredients needed for each dish and indicate (指示) how to mix them. The recipe (菜谱) is downloaded by the smart kitchen from the Internet after checking the ingredients in the larder.

After dinner, you take your plates to a box next to the sink. You don't have to clean them, your machine does. It produces new plates every time you need to eat. Later in the evening, you phone your other half. As you drink your cup of hot coffee, it makes your other half's change color on the other side of the world, another special way to keep in touch.

1. The author brings up several questions at the beginning of the



text to _____.

- A. ask for solutions
- B. attract the reader's attention
- C. list disadvantages of kitchens nowadays
- D. help perfect the intelligent future kitchen

答案与解析 B 推理判断题。作者在开头先是提出了几个常见的问题，吸引读者的注意力，然后再介绍未来的智能厨房，帮我们解决这些问题。

2. What will the intelligent kitchen do if you run out of the food in the larder?

- A. It will contact the local supermarket in time.
- B. It will buy some by shopping on the Internet.
- C. It will borrow some for you from the neighbors.
- D. It will remind you to buy some in the supermarket.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。由第三段最后一句 If the larder is empty, it will call and place an order at the local supermarket. 可知，当食橱空了的时候，智能厨房能够联系当地的超市送货，故 A 为正确答案。

3. Intelligent future kitchen can do all the following things EXCEPT _____.

- A. help you eat healthily
- B. clean your larder on time
- C. instruct you on how to cook a dish
- D. download recipe from the Internet

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据文章可知，智能厨房可能帮助我们监控厨房，及时补充食材，让我们更健康，但并不会按时清理。

4. The purpose of this passage is to _____.



- A. compare intelligent future kitchens and traditional kitchens**
- B. help people solve problems in kitchens**
- C. show how to use intelligent future kitchens**
- D. introduce intelligent future kitchens**

答案与解析 D 写作意图题。本文主要介绍了未来的智能厨房，故 D 项作为写作目的最合适。

B

“I sometimes get up at three or four in the morning and I surf the net.”

“I often check my e-mail forty times a day.”

“I often spend more than three hours during one time on the net.”

“I spend more time in chat rooms than with my ‘real-life’ friends.”

Do you know any people like these? They are part of a new addiction (上瘾) called Internet addiction. Internet addicts spend at least thirty to forty hours online every week. The use of the Internet can be an addiction like drug (毒品) use. People lose control (控制) of the time they spend on the Internet.

For example, one college student was missing for several days. His friends were worried, and they called the police. The police found the student in the computer lab: he was surfing the net for several days straight.

Studies show that about 6% to 10% of Internet users become addicted. And people worry about the teens because the Internet is changing the playing field for some of them. They spend more time in cyberspace than in the real world of friends and family.



Is “surfing the net” a hobby or an addiction for you? You may have a problem if you have these symptoms (症状): ①You do not go to important family activities or you do not do school work because you like to spend hours on the Internet.②You can't wait for your next online time.③You go out with your friends less and less.④You plan to spend a short time online, but then you spend several hours.

5. How does the writer describe the addicts' use of Internet?

- A. It is something like keeping drugs.
- B. It is like taking drugs.
- C. It is a way of producing drugs.
- D. It is terrible to imagine.

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据文章第五段第三句可知，对电脑上瘾就像是毒品上瘾，故 B 项正确。

6. Why do people worry about the teens?

- A. The teens are wasting too much money.
- B. They used to work on the Internet.
- C. The playing field of the teens will disappear.
- D. More and more of the teens will become addicted to the

Internet.

答案与解析 D 推理判断题。由文章第七段可知人们担心青少年的原因是他们对网络上瘾。

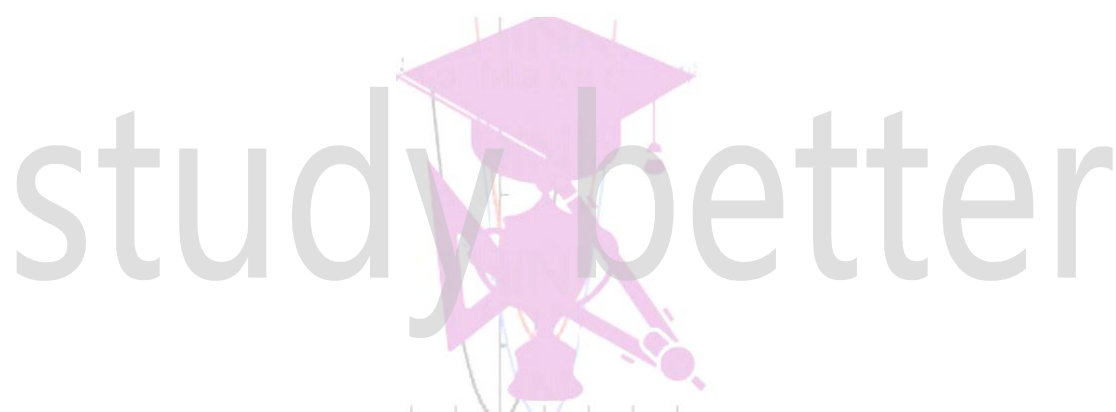
7. What is the writer trying to tell us at the end of the passage?

- A. Do things as you have planned.
- B. Go to family activities more often.
- C. Don't be addicted to the Internet.
- D. Stay with your parents as often as possible.

答案与解析 C 推理判断题。文章最后一段通过所列举的症状



就是为了告诉我们不要沉迷于网络。





14-语篇提能

I. 完形填空

An African farmer had heard tales about other farmers who had made millions of dollars by discovering diamond (钻石) mines. These tales 1 the farmer so much that he could hardly wait to sell his farm and find diamonds himself. So he spent the rest of his life 2 the African continent, searching unsuccessfully for 3 . Finally, he was so 4 that he threw himself into a river and drowned.

Meanwhile, the man who had bought his farm was 5 a small stream (小溪) near the farm one day 6 he saw something gleaming at the bottom of the stream. He picked it up. It was a 7 stone, a good-sized stone. The man took it 8 and put it on his desk. Several weeks later, a visitor admired the stone, and looked 9 at it. He asked the farmer 10 he knew what he'd found. The farmer said "No". He thought it was just a piece of crystal. The visitor told him he had found one of the largest diamonds ever 11 . The farmer just couldn't believe it. He told the man that his stream was 12 of these stones, and his farmland was covered with them.

The farm the first farmer had sold 13 out to be the most productive diamond mine on the entire African continent. The first farmer had 14 acres of diamonds, but had sold them in order to 15 them elsewhere. If the first farmer had only taken time to study and 16 himself for learning what diamonds looked like and to 17 the farm he had before looking elsewhere, his wildest dreams would have 18 .

Do you want to be rich? Look within yourself first. If each of us has the 19 and patience to begin by exploring ourselves, we will



find that we 20 all the riches necessary to be able to succeed in whatever endeavors (努力) to which we may set our hearts.

1. A. excited

B. frightened

C. grasped

D. attached

2. A. watching

B. covering

C. expecting

D. wandering

3. A. families

B. money

C. diamonds

D. friends

4. A. puzzled

B. shocked

C. delighted

D. disappointed

5. A. seeing

B. crossing

C. visiting

D. following

6. A. when

B. before

C. suddenly

D. unexpectedly

7. A. normal

B. special

C. hard

D. terrible

8. A. out

B. home

C. away

D. easy

9. A. nearly

B. clearly

C. closely

D. tightly

10. A. where

B. why

C. how

D. if

11. A. discovered

B. invented

C. presented

D. accepted

12. A. careful

B. worthy

C. full

D. empty



- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 13. A. went | B. pointed |
| C. turned | D. worked |
| 14. A. brought | B. owned |
| C. missed | D. wasted |
| 15. A. look back | B. look up |
| C. look after | D. look for |
| 16. A. believe | B. introduce |
| C. engage | D. prepare |
| 17. A. measure | B. explore |
| C. dig | D. develop |
| 18. A. come true | B. realized |
| C. arrived | D. achieved |
| 19. A. memory | B. honesty |
| C. wisdom | D. guidance |
| 20. A. contain | B. control |
| C. conquer | D. manage |

答案与解析

语篇解读 我们总是羡慕别人的富有,却不知道真正的富有就在我们身边,所以不要一味地羡慕别人。

1. A 由下文中的“他等不及要卖掉农场”可知,这些故事让这位农民如此心潮澎湃,用动词 excite 表示“使……兴奋”。

2. D 上文提到他卖掉了农场,所以他后来就在非洲大陆游荡(wandering),寻找钻石。

3. C 根据第一段第一句判断,这个农民在非洲大陆上寻找的肯定是 diamonds。

4. D 根据上文中的“unsuccessfully”和下文中的“投河自尽”



可知，他的心情是 **disappointed**。

5. B 那个买下农场的人有一天横穿(**crossing**)农场附近的一条小溪的时候……，故选 B 项。

6. A 突然他看见小溪底部有什么东西在闪闪发光。此处考查固定句型 **be doing ... when ...** “正在做……突然……”。

7. B 根据上文中的“闪闪发光的東西”推断，此石头应当是 **special**。

8. B 根据下文中的“放在桌子上”可知，他应当是将石头带回家了，所以用 **home**。

9. C 一位客人来欣赏那块石头，他仔细(**closely**)观察着。**nearly** “几乎，将近”；**clearly** “清晰地，明显地”；**tightly** “紧紧地，坚固地”。

10. D 他问那个农民是否(**if**)知道自己捡到的是什么。从句子结构和意义上分析，此处有“是否”之义，所以用 **if**。

11. A 那位客人告诉他，他捡到的是迄今为止人类发现的(**discovered**)最大的钻石之一。**ever discovered** 作后置定语。

12. C 他告诉那位客人他的小溪里到处都是这种发光的石头。**be full of** “被……充满”。

13. C 第一个农民卖掉的农场结果却是整个非洲大陆上最多产的钻石矿。**turn out** 意为“证明是……，结果是……”。

14. B 第一个农民本来拥有(**owned**)大量的钻石。

15. D 但他为了去其他地方寻找(**look for**)钻石而把自己本来拥有的大量钻石卖了。

16. D 如果第一个农民花一点时间去学习和准备，弄清楚钻石是什么样的……，**prepare oneself for** “为……做准备”。



17. B 在勘探其他地方之前先勘探(explore)一下自己已经拥有的那块地。measure “量”； dig “挖”； develop “开发”。

18. A 他做梦都想不到的事情就可以成真(come true)。B 项有一定的干扰性。realize 为及物动词，因此应该用被动语态。

19. C 根据全文意思及下文与之并列的名词 patience，我们可以推测此处用 wisdom，语境是：如果我们每个人都有智慧和耐心去首先探索自己。

20. A 我们就会发现，我们拥有(contain)这种能力。

II. 短文改错

(2014·郑州高一检测)

I'm very exciting to receive your letter. Now I'm doing some research on why people use the Internet. Some of my classmate have been made stop using the Net. I see them spending more time do sports, talking with their parents and going out. Although at times my parents are against use the Net, but I still use the Net, which can help me find information and keep up-to-date with events. The Net is such convenient that it help me keep contact with my friends all the time. Because the Net, we're closer. If there weren't the Net, what will the world be like?

答案

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research on why people use the Internet. Some of my classmate have
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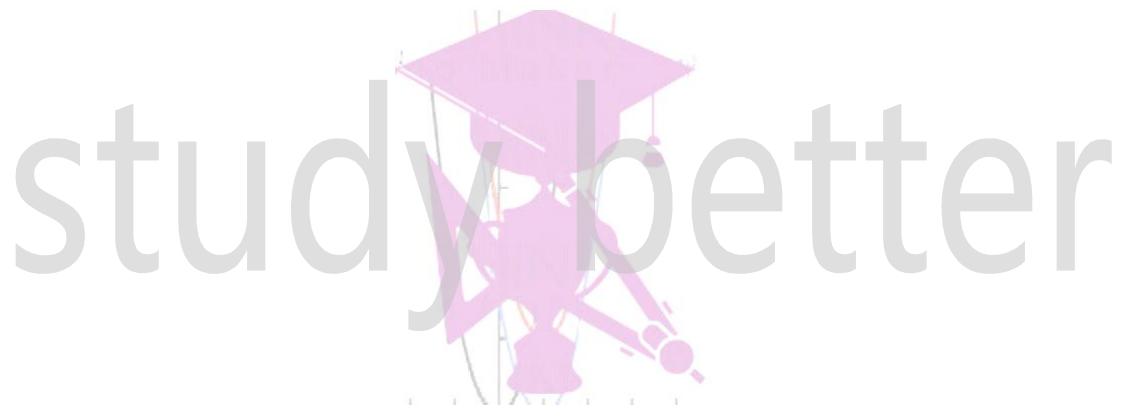
times my parents are against use the Net, ~~but~~ I still use the Net,
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of

the Net, what will the world be like?
would





15-语篇提能

I. 阅读理解



Apple has entered the textbook market. The tech giant (科技巨头) introduced iBooks textbooks a couple of weeks ago when it announced its iBooks 2 platform. They are digital books in many subjects taking in science, maths, history and geography.

Apple developed its iPad-based textbooks in conjunction with (连接) major textbook publishers. The company offers a collection of textbooks for high school students.

Apple says it offers a “new textbook experience” and suggests its iBooks textbooks are “the next chapter in learning”. It sounds like good news for pupils and students. Think of it, no more carrying heavy backpacks full of textbooks. Every textbook you require can be stored on your iPad. No more having to buy expensive textbooks which you will only use for a year or two and then sell or give away.

Of course there's a catch. You need to own an iPad and as you know, it is not cheap. You also need to buy digital textbooks, mostly priced each at \$14.99 (94.74 yuan) or less. Textbook publishing was worth \$8.7 billion in the US alone last year. And the rest, as they say, is history. Will Apple revolutionize learning? Will digital books take over completely in education? That remains to be seen.

1. What is the best title of the text?

A. Apple Enters New Market



B. A Different Way of Learning

C. Experience Digital Textbooks

D. Say Good-Bye to Tradition

答案与解析 A 标题归纳题。文章第一段第一句就点明了文章主旨所在。

2. iBooks textbooks will do good to pupils and students because _____.

A. they are free to get

B. they are easy to carry

C. they are iPad-based

D. they are favorite gifts

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段最后两句可知 iBooks textbooks 易于携带。

3. The underlined words “a catch” in Paragraph 4 are closest in meaning to “_____.”

A. an advantage

B. a surprise

C. a problem

D. an order

答案与解析 C 猜测词义题。根据文章最后一段提到的 iPad 的问题可知画线词意为 a problem。

4. What can we know from the last paragraph?

A. iPad-based textbooks have changed our learning.

B. Traditional textbooks will be replaced sooner or later.

C. Apple has earned a lot from the text book market.

D. Digital books have advantages and disadvantages.

答案与解析 D 推理判断题。文章最后一段叙述的是数码书的优点和弊端，故 D 项正确。

II. 阅读理解七选五

We have been programmed in many ways to feel that our ability to lead a happy life is dependent on outside influences. Through our



families, media, advertising, friends or any other human interaction(相互影响), we get used to placing a value on things. 1

Many of us stay content(心满意足) until an unpleasant experience forces us to face and at times question whether we are truly content with our life. We then start to know that our happiness can never be outside ourselves. 2

Depend only on yourself for happiness

3 We cannot base any part of our happiness on another person. It is unfair and no one should be placed in that position. We take actions that are thoughtful and mindful because we want a sense of obligation(义务).

Only when we have inner peace, can we get a sense of happiness that is in balance.

4

When we spend the energy on the past, we sometimes get caught up in false scenarios(情节) which we play out in our heads. We had to experience constant changes to be the people we are at present. 5

A. If we were to change one decision in the past, the present would be completely different.

B. If we listen to ourselves, we will be guided to do what we need to.

C. We have to make much money and have a wonderful job.

D. Each of us is blessed with the ability to create and grow.

E. Try to find a different approach to happiness.

F. However, it's within us ourselves.

G. Live in the present moment.

答案 1.C 2.F 3.B 4.G 5.A



16-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

George was a game warden(猎物繁殖和保护区的管理员) in Kenya. One day, he found three tiny lions beside a dead lioness. They were so little that their eyes had not yet opened. Sadly, he took the three little lions and drove back home.

When George got out of the car with the baby lions, his wife Joy Adamson immediately took over. Joy had cared for many young animals over the years, but she had never tried to raise baby lions! However, she was determined to save these babies.

The lions grew rapidly. But as the lions grew bigger and stronger, Joy and George realized they could not keep three large lions. They decided to present two of the lions to a zoo; they would keep the smallest lion, which they named Elsa.

Joy and George taught Elsa to hunt and to protect herself. Elsa liked to play with her human friends, but as Elsa grew to her adult size, this play became dangerous. More than once, Elsa knocked Joy to the ground, scratching(抓伤) her. Joy and George both realized that it was time to find Elsa a new home. They knew she needed a wild home where she could live the life she was born to lead. Finally, Joy and George decided to set Elsa free in Meru Park at the foot of Mt. Kenya.

Elsa never forgot Joy and George. Whenever they camped nearby, Elsa would come to visit, rubbing her head against their legs in greeting.



Joy missed Elsa, but was happy that she had made a successful life as a wild lion. Joy wrote a book about Elsa, *Born Free*, which became an international bestseller. Joy traveled all over the world, talking about the importance of saving the wild animals of the world.

Joy lived out her life in Africa, working with wild animals. She wrote more books about her experiences. Her heartfelt interest in animals and her great love for Elsa helped inspire(激发) a worldwide movement to protect wildlife. For Joy Adamson, there was no greater gift than the beauty and spirit of wild animals, living free.

1. When George took the three lions home, his wife _____.

- A. advised him to give them to a zoo
- B. was frightened by their appearances
- C. was unwilling to care for them
- D. had a great love for them

答案与解析 D 推理判断题。根据第二段的 Joy Adamson immediately took over 以及下文描述可知, Joy 第一眼见到三只狮子幼崽时就对它们爱不释手。

2. Joy and George set Elsa free because _____.

- A. Elsa scratched Joy
- B. there wasn't enough food for Elsa
- C. Elsa was big and strong
- D. Elsa was a danger to their neighbours

答案与解析 C 推理判断题。根据第四段的 as Elsa grew to her adult size 以及 They knew she needed a wild home where she could live the life she was born to lead 可知, 随着 Elsa 长大, Joy 和 George 的家已经限制了 Elsa 的成长也不再适合她继续呆下去。

3. What do we know about the book *Born Free* from the text?



- A. It became very popular.
- B. It is mainly about Joy's experiences in Meru Park.
- C. It focuses on wild animals in Kenya.
- D. It helped change people's attitudes towards wildlife.

答案与解析 A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的 which became an international bestseller 可知。

B

In many countries today, laws protect wildlife. In India, the need for such protection was realized centuries ago.

About 300 B. C. an Indian writer described forests that were somewhat like national parks today. The killing of beasts was carefully supervised (监视). Some animals were fully protected. Within the forest, nobody was allowed to cut wood for building, burn wood for fire, or catch animals for their fur. Animals that became dangerous to visitors were caught or killed outside the park so that other animals would not become uneasy.

The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the speed at which they are being destroyed has increased. Taking mammals (哺乳动物) for example, the speed of extinction was about one species every fifty years from A. D. 1 to 1800, but now it is about one species every year. Everywhere, men are trying to solve the problem of protecting wildlife and caring for the rapid growth of the world's population.

4. In forests of ancient India _____.
- A. people were allowed to hunt for fun
 - B. only a few kinds of animals could be killed



C. the killing of beasts was strictly limited

D. no killing of beasts was allowed

答案与解析 C 细节理解题。根据第一段的第二句话以及第二段的内容可知，古印度禁止人们捕杀动物、砍伐树林，故答案选 C 项。

5. Dangerous animals were caught or killed outside the park so as to _____.

A. keep visitors safe

B. free the rest of the animals from worry or fear

C. supply other animals with more food

D. control the number of wild animals

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据第二段的最后一句话“Animals that became dangerous to visitors were caught or killed outside the park so that other animals would not become uneasy.”可知，答案选 B 项。

6. The underlined word “extinction” in Paragraph 3 probably means _____.

A. being hungry

B. being killed

C. growing slowly

D. dying out

答案与解析 D 词义猜测题。根据该词所在句子的后半句中的 being destroyed 可推知 extinction 的意思应该是 die out “灭绝”，故答案选 D 项。

7. The example of man's connection with wildlife protection can date back to _____.

A. the third century

B. 2,300 years ago

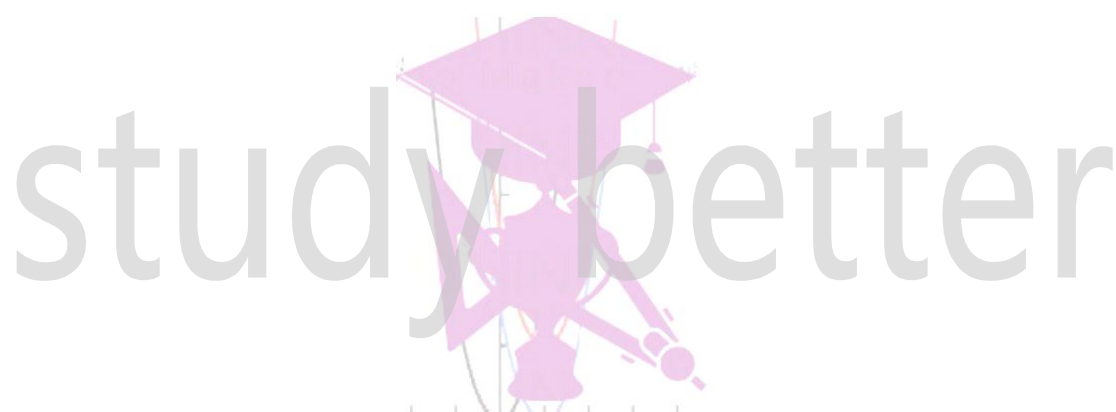
C. A. D. 1800

D. over 300 years ago



答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据文章的第二段中从公元前300年开始到现在大约2,300年，故答案选B项。课时作业(17)

Learning about Language





17-语篇提能

I.完形填空

We find different kinds of animals in the world. Some animals such as tigers and lions, live in 1 forests and they are called 2 animals. Some others like sheep and dogs are kept by men and they are called domestic (家养的) animals. 3 these animals are very different from each other, but we can 4 them into two big groups: those that eat other animals and those that eat grass and leaves. Animals like the tiger belong to the first group. Animals like cows, elephants and horses belong to the second group.

Animals are of great 5 to human beings. Men 6 wild animals for their fur and meat. Domestic animals are even more important to men. Without them life will be very 7. People make use of animals in many ways.

Cows and pigs are useful 8 men's 9. They give 80% of 10 men eat every year. Skin of some animals can be made 11 expensive overcoats and shoes, which are warm and comfortable and 12 a long time. They are very welcome in cold countries. Wool, which is now 13 of the most important materials for textile (纺织) industry, comes from a special kind of sheep. 14 cows, we get milk. And we should not 15 that some domestic animals are kept for transport (运输). Many people 16 ride on horses. Arabs ride on 17 which travel in deserts for days without 18. In some places animals are still used 19 fields. 20 is clear that men just can't live without these animals.

1. A. ordinary

B. small



- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| C. big | D. dark |
| 2. A. wild | B. serious |
| C. terrible | D. frightening |
| 3. A. Although | B. Of course |
| C. Since | D. After all |
| 4. A. separate | B. divide |
| C. change | D. make |
| 5. A. useful | B. usefully |
| C. useless | D. use |
| 6. A. hunt | B. discover |
| C. raise | D. care for |
| 7. A. smooth | B. difficult |
| C. easy | D. perfect |
| 8. A. to | B. for |
| C. in | D. with |
| 9. A. life | B. work |
| C. family | D. food |
| 10. A. meal | B. meat |
| C. dinner | D. animals |
| 11. A. of | B. from |
| C. into | D. about |
| 12. A. last | B. cost |
| C. take | D. dress |
| 13. A. any | B. another |
| C. some | D. one |
| 14. A. For | B. About |



- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| C. From | D. With |
| 15. A. forget | B. remember |
| C. realize | D. notice |
| 16. A. always | B. hardly |
| C. still | D. just |
| 17. A. horses | B. animals |
| C. bikes | D. camels |
| 18. A. resting | B. eating |
| C. sleeping | D. stopping |
| 19. A. to plough | B. to ploughing |
| C. ploughing | D. to be ploughed |
| 20. A. That | B. This |
| C. It | D. So |

答案与解析

- C** 老虎、狮子生活在大树林。
- A** 因此它们被称作野生动物。wild animals “野生动物”。
- B** 通过前后文可以看出逻辑关系，故用 of course。
- B** divide ... into ... “把……分成……”。
- D** “be of + n.” 结构，意思是“be very useful”。
- A** hunt sth. for “因……而猎捕某物”。
- B** 没有动物，生活一定很艰辛。从下句中可知，人们在许多方面都要用到动物。
- C** in one's life 意思是“在……的生活中”。
- A** 在人类的生活中。见上一题解析。
- B** 它们提供人类每年吃的肉食的 80%。
- C** be made into “被制成……”。



12. A last “维持”，在这里是“经久耐用”的意思。
13. D 考查 one of ... 结构。
14. C get ... from “从……得到……”。
15. A 人们不应忘记有些家养动物用来运输。
16. C 许多人仍旧骑马。
17. D 阿拉伯人用骆驼来运输。
18. D 几天不停。
19. A be used to do sth. “被用来做某事”。
20. C It is clear that ... “……很显然。”

II. 阅读理解七选五

1 It might understand more than you think.

A dog named Rico recognizes the names of about 200 objects, say researchers in Germany. 2 Its word-learning skills are as good as those of a parrot or chimpanzee.

In one experiment, the researchers took all 200 items that Rico is supposed to know and divided them into 20 groups of 10 objects. 3 In the tests, Rico got 37 out of 40 commands right. As the dog couldn't see anyone to get clues, the scientists believe Rico must understand the meanings of certain words.

In another experiment, the scientists took one toy that Rico had never seen before and put it in a room with seven toys whose names the dog already knew. 4

The correct object was chosen in seven out of 10 tests, suggesting that the dog had worked out the answer by process of removing. A month later, Rico remembered half of the new names, which is even more impressive.

5 Even if they do, they can't talk back. Still, it wouldn't hurt



to sweet-talk your dog every now and then. You might just get a big, wet kiss in return!

A. The owner then told Rico to fetch the object, using a word the dog had never heard before.

B. Do dogs more understand us than some friends?

C. It's hard to know if all dogs understand at least some of the words we say.

D. Be careful of what you say around your dog.

E. The dog also appears to be able to learn new words.

F. Then the owner told the dog to go and fetch one of the items.

G. Rico is thought to be smarter than the average dog.

答案 1.D 2.E 3.F 4.A 5.C

III.短文改错

During the summer holiday this year, I thought I should do something meaningful instead staying at home, because I got a job at a KFC fast food restaurant and worked here as a cleaner. I worked seven hours a day for three weeks. A job was hard and bored and it seemed endless, which made me so tired that I nearly gave it up halfway. In all, I stuck to it with determination. Every one day I started off for work early in the morning and get home late in the evening. Finally I finished the job before the new term began. Now, I understand that labor means. I think it is really a successfully experience.

答案

During the summer holiday this year, I thought I should do something meaningful instead \wedge staying at home, because I got a job at a KFC fast food restaurant and worked here as a cleaner. I $\underset{\text{of}}{\text{so}}$ $\underset{\text{there}}{\text{so}}$



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began. Now, I understand that labor means. I think it is really a what
successfully experience.
successful

study better

18-语篇提能

阅读理解

A

In recent years, the black bear population in the US has risen. Forests once cleared for farming have started to grow back and black bears have returned to them. But the bears are finding that their forest habitat has changed. Instead of thick forests covering thousands of acres, bears now have neighbors nearby. Roads, homes, schools, and shopping centers have been built at the edge of their forest home. And with humans and bears trying to share the same space, problems arise.

Black bears usually prefer to avoid people, but their nose may lead them into trouble. Their normal diet includes nuts, insects, and



plants. But given the opportunity, they will gladly help themselves to whatever they can find.

With the great sense of smell, the bears can sniff out a tasty treat 2 or 3 miles away. Food left out in a park or backyard is an invitation to dinner. And while raiding (劫掠) a cooler, bird feeder (喂鸟器), trash can, car, or even a home, they can do a lot of damage. When that happens, people get angry. If another solution doesn't immediately appear, they often want the bears killed.

Bear Aware, Bear Wise, and Bear Smart are trying to keep that from happening. They want people to respect bears, not fear them, and are suggesting ways to reduce the chances of bears stopping by for a snack. They're convincing (使相信) people that by following some simple steps, it's possible to live peacefully with our wild neighbors.

1. More black bears have appeared in the US because _____.
- A. farmers have grown more food
 - B. forests have increased in the US
 - C. people stopped killing black bears
 - D. roads were built nearer to the forests

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句可知森林的增长是黑熊复现的原因。

2. We learn from the text that black bears _____.
- A. hate insects in forests
 - B. eat different foods
 - C. usually live in big groups
 - D. like to share space with humans

答案与解析 B 推理判断题。由文章第二段可知黑熊几乎什么



都吃。

3. The underlined words “sniff out” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

- A. to express a low opinion
- B. to find something by chance
- C. to refuse something in a proud way
- D. to discover something by its smell

答案与解析 D 词义猜测题。由画线词所在句前一句可知黑熊的嗅觉极好，故画线词意义为他们能通过嗅觉发现食物，D项正确。

B

Four adult elephants from Indonesia's Elephant Flying Park gathered on Saturday in Riau Province. They carried banners (横幅) calling for the immediate protection of the remaining forests of Sumatra (苏门答腊).

Riau has a fast deforestation (毁林; 滥伐森林) rate in the world, threatening some of the endangered species on earth, including Sumatran elephants and tigers. The event was held in a lowland forest area in Riau, Central Sumatra. Sumatra, the world's sixth largest island, is the only place on earth where tigers, elephants and chimpanzees coexist.

The event took place as part of climate-change activities around the world. The four elephants joined more than 4,300 communities in over 170 countries to urge world leaders to take immediate steps to deal with climate change and protect wild animals.

The four adult elephants are former wild elephants coming from the forested areas of Riau, and they were captured (俘获; 捕获) by the Indonesian government as “conflict elephants”. The WWF and



Tesso Nilo Park now use them to keep wild elephants in the forested area, so that they won't be captured.

4. The event involving the four elephants was intended to _____.

- A. attract tourists to the forest
- B. do a survey about animal protection
- C. save the endangered species on the planet
- D. call for protection of the remaining forests of Sumatra

答案与解析 D 根据文章第一段的第二句可知答案是 D 项。

5. The four adult elephants originally came from _____.

- A. the forested areas of Riau
- B. the Indonesian government
- C. the Tesso Silo Park authority
- D. Indonesia's Elephant Flying Park

答案与解析 A 根据文章第四段的第一句“The four adult elephants are former wild elephants coming from the forested areas of Riau ...”可知答案为 A 项。

6. The WWF and Tesso Silo Park use the four elephants to _____.

- A. help other animals enjoy better lives
- B. prevent more wild elephants from being captured
- C. capture more elephants as “conflict elephants”
- D. drive the park's elephants back to the forested areas

答案与解析 B 由文章第四段的最后一句可知正确答案为 B 项。

7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?



A. The Indonesian government is to blame for the wild elephants dying out.

B. Sumatra is the only place where tigers, elephants and chimpanzees coexist.

C. The four elephants have been kept by humans since they were born.

D. The event was part of deforestation activities around the world.

答案与解析 B 文章第二段最后一句“Sumatra, the world's sixth largest island, is the only place on earth where tigers, elephants and chimpanzees coexist.”是此题的信息。

study better

19-语篇提能

I.完形填空

That was when my son was 6 years old. My son is now 22 but whenever I look at him even as a grown man, I remember the small child with 1 .

Our cat was 2 to give birth. And like all young children, my son was very interested in the birth of the babies. During the following week, he never stopped 3 me for a chance to see it. At last, I agreed. I answered all his questions and prepared him the best 4 he might not be shocked or frightened.

That 5 when my son arrived home, one baby cat had been born. He was so 6 at what he saw that he would put his hand on the mother cat's stomach and feel the other babies 7 . When the



mother cat began to 8 very loudly, it was clear that the second baby was on its way. My son 9 but never said a word. Then he asked me, “Mum, why does she cry so loudly when the baby comes?” I 10 that it was not a hurtful pain but a pain of great pleasure 11 the mother.

When the 12 of the third baby was coming by the crying of the mother cat, my son 13 hugged (拥抱) me with tears 14 his face, saying, “Mum, I’m sorry for the 15 I brought you to have me.” My heart almost stopped. With a(n) 16 choice of words, I told him that his birth had brought me 17 but smiles, and that I would like to 18 it 100 times.

Now my son is a grown man, but he always 19 that night, for it was on that night that he finally 20 what the word “love” meant.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. smiles | B. tears |
| C. interest | D. care |
| 2. A. willing | B. determined |
| C. ready | D. upset |
| 3. A. begging | B. searching |
| C. thanking | D. commanding |
| 4. A. unless | B. until |
| C. as if | D. so that |
| 5. A. morning | B. afternoon |
| C. noon | D. night |
| 6. A. amazed | B. frightened |
| C. angry | D. sad |
| 7. A. jumping | B. sleeping |



- C. moving**
8. A. laugh
C. cry
9. A. watched
C. found
10. A. realized
C. expressed
11. A. in
C. on
12. A. loss
C. performance
13. A. suddenly
C. actually
14. A. calming down
C. setting down
15. A. pain
C. cruelty
16. A. hopeful
C. useless
17. A. something
C. nothing
18. A. join in
C. dream of
19. A. regrets
C. ignores
20. A. understood
- D. growing**
B. cough
D. shout
B. noticed
D. responded
B. explained
D. added
B. with
D. for
B. birth
D. protection
B. peacefully
D. naturally
B. rolling down
D. turning down
B. trial
D. violence
B. careful
D. informal
B. anything
D. everything
B. suffer from
D. go through
B. remembers
D. prefers
B. decided



C. admitted

D. doubted

答案与解析

语篇解读 本文属记叙文体。主要讲述了“我”儿子通过观察和感知母猫生小猫的过程，深刻体会到做母亲的艰辛，并明白了母亲在孩子降临过程中所蕴藏的爱。

1. B 根据文章第四段中的“... hugged me with tears ...”可知，“我”记得眼含泪水的孩子。故选 B 项。
2. C 由下文可知，母猫即将产崽。be ready to do “准备好做某事”，符合语境。
3. A 根据常识可知，母猫生小猫是不让孩子看的，故儿子不停地乞求“我”给他一个机会目睹生小猫的过程。故用 beg。
4. D 由语境可知，“我”回答儿子的所有问题，并准备好一切，目的是不让他受到惊吓，故用 so that 表目的。
5. D 根据文章最后一段中最后一句提到的“... that night ...”可知，故选用 night。
6. A 儿子看到刚出生的第一只小猫，感到很惊奇，他把手放到母猫的肚子上以感知其他小猫的存在。
7. C 儿子把手放在母猫的肚子上，感知其他小猫在母猫的肚子里动，故用 moving。
8. C 根据下一段中提到的“... why does she cry so loudly when the baby comes?”可知，母猫在生小猫时开始大叫，故选 cry。
9. A 由上文可知，母猫生小猫时儿子在一旁，由此可知此处应是“观看”。watch 表示专注地看着，符合语境。故选 A。notice 意为“注意到”，不符合句意。
10. B 儿子问“我”：“妈妈，为什么母猫生宝宝时要大叫



呢？”“我”向他解释说：对于一个母亲来说这不是受伤害的痛而是幸福的痛。explain 意为“解释”，符合语境。

11. D for 意为“对于”，对于母亲来说生育宝宝时的疼痛是幸福的。

12. B 前面已有两只小猫出生，此处应指第三只小猫出生故选 birth。

13. A 儿子突然抱住“我”，suddenly 意为“突然地”，用在此处能准确表达出儿子情感的变化。故选 A 项。

14. B with tears rolling down his face 指“眼泪从他的脸上滚落下来”。roll down “滚落”，符合句意。calm down “镇静下来”；set down “记下；放下”；turn down “拒绝；关心”。

15. A 儿子看到猫生宝宝的痛苦，对“我”说：你生我时，我很抱歉给你带来那么多疼痛。故选 A 项。

16. B 儿子突如其来的拥抱和话语，使“我”小心翼翼地选择“我”该讲的话，故选 B 项。

17. C “我”告诉儿子，“我”生他时，带给“我”的只有微笑……故 C 项正确。nothing but “只是；仅仅”，符合语境。

18. D go through “经历”；join in “加入”；suffer from “遭受”；dream of “梦想”。由语境可知，生儿子的过程给“我”带来的只有微笑，“我”很想经历 100 次。故选 D。

19. B 现在儿子已经长大成人，但是他总会想起那天晚上。故选用 remember。

20. A 就在那天晚上，儿子最终懂得了爱真正意味着什么。understand “懂得；了解”，符合语境。故知选 A 项。

II. 短文改错



Friendship is very importance. Everyone needs friendship. In all our lives we can't live without friendship just as we can't live without air and water. Friendship makes us getting on well with one another to go ahead under different kind of difficulties in the front of us. But real friendship is no easy to come by. True friendship must be sincerely and be based on understand each other but not on benefits of each other. A good friend can always be a good teacher to us. By his advices we are persuading to go the right way. Therefore more friends we have, the better we can improve ourselves.

答案

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20-语篇提能

I. 阅读理解

1. Where are the rainforests?

Rainforests cover six percent of the Earth's surface. There are



rainforests in many parts of the world but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America.

2. What's in the rainforests?

About 75% of all the types of animals that we know come from rainforests. Thousands and thousands of animals live in rainforests. There are many very beautiful birds, insects and reptiles. Many of them live in the trees, more than 30 metres from the ground. There are also thousands of different plants — and lots of tall trees! It is always hot in a rainforest and the ground is always wet. It is also dark.

3. Why are the rainforests important?

The rainforests are very important for us. We need them! The trees and other plants in the forest help to make the air that we breathe. They give us wood, rubber, fruits and many of our medicines.

4. _____

Unfortunately, in many places, the rainforests are in danger. For example, many years ago there was a large rainforest in Java. There were thousands of different plants and animals in the forest, but now there is nothing. People cut down the trees because they wanted to grow rice. Many animals lived in the rainforest. Some of them went to other parts of Java but many of them disappeared forever. The same thing is happening now in many other parts of the world. The rainforests are in danger.

语篇解读 雨林覆盖地球表面的百分之六，世界上许多地方都有雨林，不过，最大的雨林在南美洲、非洲和东南亚。

1. Where can we find rainforests according to Paragraph 1?



A. In the UK.

B. In Thailand.

C. In the USA.

D. In France.

答案与解析 B 细节理解题。由第一段第二、三句话 There are rainforests in many parts of the world but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America.可知，雨林主要分布在南美洲、非洲和东南亚。欧洲和北美洲没有雨林。故 B 项正确。

2. Which of the following belongs to a kind of “reptile”?

A. A sparrow.

B. A swallow.

C. A snake.

D. A butterfly.

答案与解析 C 词义猜测题。sparrow “麻雀”；swallow “燕子”；butterfly “蝴蝶”，都是能“飞行”的动物；snake “蛇”，属于爬行动物，与三者不属于同一类。reptile 意为“爬行动物”。故 C 项正确。

3. Which might be the best title for Paragraph 4?

A. What's Happening to the Rainforests?

B. What Can We Find in the Rainforests in Java?

C. Why Did People Cut Down the Trees in the Rainforests?

D. Why Did Many Plants and Animals Disappear in the Rainforests?

答案与解析 A 主旨大意题。由这一段开头和结尾的句子可知这一段主要是讲述雨林遭到破坏。故 A 项正确。

4. What is the writer's purpose of writing the article?

A. To tell us how to survive in the rainforests.

B. To help us know some living things in the rainforests.

C. To tell us to care about the protection of the rainforests.

D. To give us advice on how to make full use of the rainforests.



答案与解析 C 目的意图题。本文主要是介绍了雨林的分布, 为人类提供宝贵的资源, 现在却遭到严重毁坏, 因此我们应该保护雨林。故 C 项正确。

II. 阅读理解七选五

Ways to Sleep Smarter

Studies show that poor sleep influences people to make good decisions, concentrate on tasks or even manage a friendly mood(情绪) at work. 1 Today we've got our top favorite sleep tips and facts.

Set a regular bedtime

2 Choose a time when you normally feel tired. Try not to break this routine(惯例) on weekends when you will probably stay up late. If you want to change your bedtime, make the change gradually, such as 15 minutes earlier or later each day.

Eat the right food

Some foods are more helpful to a better night's sleep than others. 3 Others like bananas, potatoes, and whole-wheat bread are also helpful.

4

Exercising provides lots of good health benefits. A good night's sleep is one of them. But make sure you exercise in the morning or afternoon. The National Sleep Foundation reports that exercise in the morning or afternoon can help deepen sleep and cut the time it takes for you to fall into sleep. However, those who worked out in the evening hours saw little or no improvement in their sleep.

Reduce screen time before bed

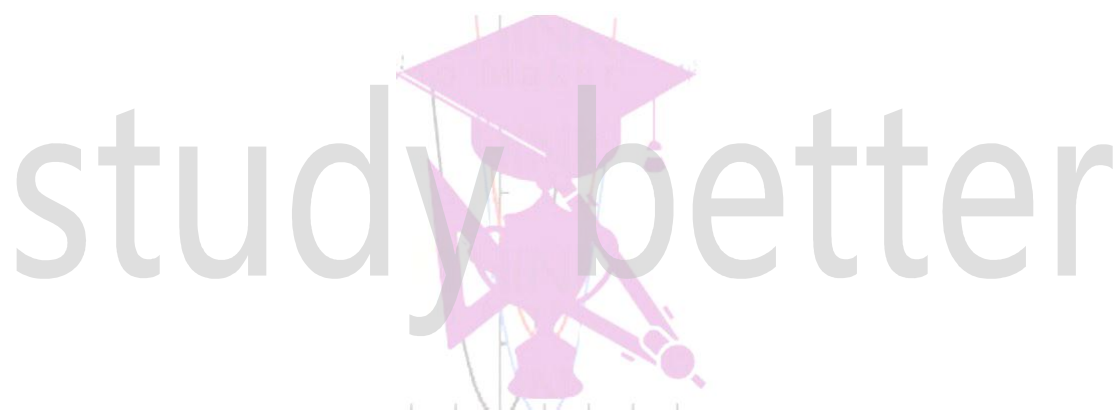
5 A recent study shows that people who use electronic media (媒体) just before bedtime report lower-quality sleep even when they



get as much sleep as those who don't.

- A. Avoid the alarm clock**
- B. Exercise to improve sleep**
- C. Try to solve problems in your sleep.**
- D. Go to bed at the same time every night.**
- E. There are lots of ways to increase the quality of your sleep.**
- F. Everybody knows that warm milk helps people sleep better.**
- G. Stop watching TV just before bedtime and you'll sleep better.**

答案 1.E 2.D 3.F 4.B 5.G





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