

参考答案

Unit 1 Animal Friends

Section A 1a—2f

- I. 1—5 BDCDA
- II. 1. your favourite animal
2. Why; wolves
3. close together; keep warm
4. take good care of
5. Don't eat
- III. 1—5 AEDBC
- IV. 1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 “My grandparents live on a farm and I often visit them at weekends.” 可知,珍妮周末经常拜访她的祖父母。故选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 “I like to play with them because it can make me relaxed.” 可知,和动物们一起玩让珍妮感到很放松。故选 D。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 “One day, I find a little duck on the farm. He has no family or friends, and he often walks alone.” 可知,在遇见珍妮之前,小鸭子没有家人和朋友。故选 C。
4. C 细节理解题。根据第二段尤其是 “One Saturday evening, my grandfather asks me, ‘Why does the

little duck like you so much?’ ‘Oh, because he can feel my love, Grandpa,’ I answer happily.” 可知,小鸭子非常喜欢珍妮。故选 C。

5. D 主旨大意题。根据最后一段 “Do you have an animal friend? If you don't, please try to get one!” 及全文可知,珍妮想让大家爱护动物。故选 D。

Section A Grammar Focus

- I. 1. scary 2. necks 3. dangerous
4. huge 5. guess
- II. 1. teeth 2. sheep
3. Chinese; Americans 4. children
5. leaves
- III. 1. What 2. Where 3. When
4. why 5. Who
- IV. 1. What do; do 2. When does
3. Who 4. Where; from 5. Why is
- V. 1—5 CEAFD
- VI. 1. C 句意:现在我在我的新家——亚拉巴马州的伯明翰动物园。big 大的;small 小的;new 新的;old 旧的。根据下文 “This is my third home.” 可知,此处表示现在“我”在“我”的新家。故选 C。
2. D 句意:我记得林肯儿童动物园是我的第二个家,但我忘了我的第一个家在哪里。show 展示;learn 学习;

remember 记得; forget 忘记。根据 but 可知, 此处为转折, 表示“我”忘了第一个家在哪里。故选 D。

3. A 句意: 你想知道我为什么经常搬家吗? why 为什么; when 何时; where 在哪里; what 什么。根据下文“People let me move to help ... giraffes.”可知, 此处表示为什么搬家。故选 A。

4. C 句意: 人们让我搬家是为了帮助拯救长颈鹿。sell 卖; teach 教; save 拯救; clean 打扫。根据下文“The number of giraffes is so small now.”可知, 搬家是为了拯救长颈鹿。故选 C。

5. D 句意: 当一只新的长颈鹿搬到一个动物园时, 这个动物园里就会有更多的长颈鹿, 所以这对我们来说是一件好事。but 但是; because 因为; or 或者; so 因此。根据语境可知, 空格前后存在因果关系, 且前因后果, 应用 so。故选 D。

6. B 句意: 但我喜欢在每个动物园的生活。flag 旗帜; life 生活; dream 梦; rule 规则。根据语境及选项可知, 此处表示“我”喜欢每个动物园的生活。故选 B。

7. A 句意: 我们是好朋友, 我们喜欢和彼此玩。play 玩; drive 开车; fight 打架; swim 游泳。根据 “We are good friends”可知, 此处表示喜欢和彼此玩。故选 A。

8. D 句意: 他们来动物园给我食物。library 图书馆; station 站; school 学校; zoo 动物园。根据上文 “I also like meeting people.”可知, 此处表示他们来

动物园。故选 D。

9. B 句意: 我通常吃树叶, 但有时候也吃蔬菜。either (两者中的) 任何一个; usually 通常; never 从不; only 仅仅。根据 “but sometimes I also eat vegetables”可知, 此处表示“我”通常吃树叶。故选 B。

10. C 句意: 在所有的蔬菜中, 胡萝卜是我的最爱。egg 鸡蛋; banana 香蕉; carrot 胡萝卜; hamburger 汉堡包。根据 “Of all the vegetables”可知, 此处表示胡萝卜是“我”的最爱。故选 C。

Section B 1a—1d

I. 1. playful 2. swimmers

3. dangerous 4. cut 5. killing

II. 1. looks after 2. in danger

3. too many 4. one another / each other

5. picks up

III. 1. luck 2. culture 3. trunks

4. pick up 5. carry 6. However

7. danger 8. forests 9. kill

10. save

IV. 1. B 细节理解题。根据 “Don't eat wild animals' meat.” “Don't wear clothes made of fur.” “Please give away money to Animal Helpers.” 和 “Tell people that it's important to save animals.”可知, 本文共提到四条建议。故选 B。

2. D 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的 “The group does everything to help save animals. But it often needs

money.”可知,动物救助者尽一切努力去拯救动物,但是他们经常需要钱,由此推知此处指可以捐钱给动物救助者。give away 意为“捐赠”。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*So save some money and give it away to the group to help animals.*”可知,如果你有很多钱,可以捐钱给动物救助者。故选 C。

4. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*But some of them are in great danger now.*”可知,一些动物处于危险之中;根据第四段中的“*The group does everything to help save animals.*”可知,动物救助者会帮助拯救动物;根据第五段中的“*Not all people know animals are our friends and that we must save them.*”可知,并不是所有人都知道动物是我们的朋友,我们必须拯救它们。选项 B“有些动物对人不友好”本文未提及。故选 B。

5. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文就如何保护动物给出了四条建议,由此可知选项 A“如何帮助拯救动物”是本文的最佳标题。故选 A。

Section B 2a—2b

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ① a symbol of ② pick up
- ③ one another / each other
- ④ take care of / look after

⑤ in danger ⑥ cut down

⑦ too many ⑧ made of

⑨ quite a ⑩ not ... at all

2. 句型仿写

① They are in great danger because people cut down too many trees.

② Let's act together to make a beautiful home for pandas.

【连句成篇】

Giving Pandas a Good Life

What animal wears a black and white coat? Yes, it's the panda! Pandas are cute and shy. They are also friendly to people. They like eating bamboo and sleeping.

It is known that pandas are **in danger** because people **cut down too many** trees. What's worse, they die of illness easily.

I hope the government can build more nature panda homes. Also, it is necessary that everyone should treat them as our friends and protect their homes. **Let's act together to make a beautiful home for pandas.**

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 1. D 句意:我们可以看到许多种类的动物。空后的 kinds 是可数名词复数,结合选项可知应用 many, many kinds of“许多种类的”。故选 D。

2. C 句意:一些动物生活在森林里。live in“生活在……”,符合句意。故选 C。

3. A 句意:一些动物和人一起生活。根据下一句中的 people 可知,一些动物和人生活在一起。故选 A。
4. A 句意:一些动物对人非常有用。useful 有用的;lazy 懒惰的;smart 聪明的;sad 悲伤的。根据“Elephants can help people ... some heavy things.”可知,一些动物对人非常有用。故选 A。
5. C 句意:大象可以帮助人们搬运一些重的东西。pick 捡,摘;guess 猜测,估计;carry 拿,提;have 有。根据句意可知,carry 符合语境。故选 C。
6. C 句意:人们可以教狗看家。look at 看;look like 看起来像;look after 照顾;look for 寻找。look after the house 表示“看家”。故选 C。
7. A 句意:看门狗非常聪明。smart 聪明的;shy 害羞的;cute 可爱的;lazy 懒惰的。根据“It can help people in danger.”可知,看门狗很聪明。故选 A。
8. C 句意:孩子们非常喜欢狗。save 拯救;follow 跟随;like 喜欢;kill 杀死。根据语境可知,孩子们喜欢狗。故选 C。
9. B 句意:一些孩子喜欢去动物园。club 俱乐部;zoo 动物园;forest 森林;shop 商店。根据“because there are many animals in the zoo”可知,此处指喜欢去动物园。故选 B。
10. A 句意:这是一个让孩子们更多地了解动物的好地方。place 地方;kind 种

类;rule 规则;exercise 练习。根据 zoo 可知,动物园是一个地方。故选 A。

II. A 1. C 细节理解题。根据表格第一行中的“*They can think of maps in their heads*”和表格第三行中的“*They can build the best maps of their living places in their heads*”可知,企鹅和狐狸可以在头脑中构建地图。故选 C。

2. D 代词指代题。根据表格第二行中的“*Some might think lions have no brains but only brawn. In fact, they are much more than that.*”可知,一些人认为狮子没有大脑,只有发达的肌肉,事实上它们远不止于此。that 指代上文提到的“发达的肌肉”,也就是“强壮的身体”。故选 D。

3. B 细节理解题。根据表格第一行中的“*They can think of maps in their heads, understand each other's calls and work in groups to look for food.*”和表格第二行中的“*Lions usually live in small groups.*”可知,企鹅和狮子都是群居动物。故选 B。

4. C 文章意图题。根据第一段中的“*We know some animals are clever, but we don't know how clever they are. These films will tell you the answer.*”可知,本文是为了让人们去看这三部电影。故选 C。

5. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Click each and find it!”可知,可以点击去看视频,由此推断我们可以在网页上读到这篇文章。故选 B。

B 6. B 代词指代题。根据第二段中的“On the second Sunday of October, it's Canadian Dog's Day. On that day, all the Canadian dogs can enjoy themselves. Canadian people see it as an important day ...”可知,加拿大人认为“加拿大狗节”是一个重要的日子,这里的 it 指的是“Canadian Dog's Day”,故选 B。

7. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“In a town of Belgium, the second Sunday of May is Cat's Day.”可知,在比利时的一个小镇,五月的第二个星期天是猫节,故选 C。

8. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“‘They also play music for monkeys.’”可知,在印度尼西亚,人们在猴子节为猴子演奏音乐,故选 D。

9. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段“We live in the same world with animals, so we should be friendly to them and get along very well with them.”可知,因为我们和动物们生活在一起。故选 B。

10. A 文章意图题。根据最后一段“We live in the same world with animals, so we should be friendly to them and

get along very well with them.”可知,作者想要告诉我们应该善待动物,故选 A。

Unit 2 No Rules, No Order

Section A 1a—2f

I. 1—5 CDBCA

II. 1. arrive 2. everything 3. treats
4. lend 5. snacks

III. 1. is; late for 2. on time
3. has to; school uniform 4. be polite

5. Turn off 6. put up; if

IV. 1. C 句意:不要吵闹! dirty 脏的; late 迟到的; noisy 吵闹的; afraid 害怕的。根据“Then I have to stop playing games and keep quiet.”可知此处指不要吵闹。故选 C。

2. A 句意:每次我想吃冰激凌的时候,我爸爸总是说,“不可以,弗兰克。这对你不好!”have 吃,喝; draw 画画; make 制作; sell 卖。根据“No, Frank. It's bad for you!”可知是吃冰激凌,应用动词 have。故选 A。

3. B 句意:我认为他们太严格了。smart 聪明的; strict 严格的; young 年轻的; friendly 友好的。根据“Why can't I make some rules for them?”可知作者认为父母太严格了。故选 B。

4. A 句意:我的第一条规则是“不要过度使用手机!”use 使用; show 展示; have 有; leave 离开。根据“Don't ... phones

too much!”可知要父母少使用手机。
故选 A。

5. C 句意:我的父母在一天的工作后很累,所以他们花很多时间玩手机放松。
write 写; fight 打架; relax 放松;
exercise 锻炼。根据“spend much time
on their phones to”可知是玩手机放松。
故选 C。

6. D 句意:这对一个家庭来说非常重要。
scary 恐怖的; boring 无趣的; surprising
令人惊奇的; important 重要的。根据
“But I think they can relax by talking
with each other about our life.”可知,弗
兰克认为家人可以互相交流他们的生
活,这很重要。故选 D。

7. C 句意:第二条规则是关于我们周末
的生活——一起做点什么。work 工
作; symbol 象征; life 生活; study 学习。
根据 at the weekend 可知是周末生活。
故选 C。

8. B 句意:但是现在我的爸爸在看电视,
我的妈妈在厨房洗碗。zoo 动物园;
kitchen 厨房; library 图书馆; classroom
教室。根据“my mother is doing the
dishes”可知是在厨房洗碗。故选 B。

9. A 句意:如果我们有这条规则,我们可
以去游泳,骑自行车或只是去公园散
步。just 仅仅; now 现在; still 仍然;
really 真正地。根据“we can go
swimming, ride bikes or ...”可知,此处
指的是只是在公园里走走。故选 A。

10. D 句意:如果我们都遵守它们(这些
规则),我们将会有一个幸福的生活。
see 看见; read 阅读; find 发现; follow
遵循。根据“I hope that these rules
can work in my family.”可知,弗兰克
希望家里人能遵守这些规则。故
选 D。

V. 1. Yes. / Yes, there are.

2. 176. / 176 traffic accidents.

3. Because many food delivery companies
have many strict rules for them and
many of them want to take more
orders and make more money.

4. No, I won't. Because I would like to
give the deliveryman more time on the
road.

Section A Grammar Focus

I. 1. can't 2. Can 3. must

4. mustn't 5. have to

II. 1. jump the queue 2. keep quiet

3. is absent from 4. Don't leave

5. make noise

III. 1. A 空处泛指“一所中学”,且 middle
是以辅音音素开头的单词。故
选 A。

2. C 句意:她对我们很友好…… be
friendly to“对……友好”,是习惯搭配。
故选 C。

3. A 句意:她对我们很友好,但有时我觉
得她不高兴。happy 高兴的; happily 高
兴地; unhappy 不高兴的。根据“One

day, I ask her ... she isn't happy.”可知,有时“我”觉得她不高兴。故选 A。

4. C 句意:有一天,我问她为什么不开心。how 怎么样;when 什么时候;why 为什么。根据“At first, she says nothing. Later, she ... me that she ... stand the rules in her family.”可知,应是问她为什么不开心。故选 C。

5. C 句意:后来,她告诉我她不能忍受家里的规矩。根据“she ... stand the rules in her family”可知她告诉“我”,她不能忍受家里的规矩。故选 C。

6. A 前面讲了“我”问她为什么不开心,所以此处指她不能忍受家里的规矩。故选 A。

7. B 句意:她说她就像笼子里的鸟。to 到;like 像;with 和。根据前句“Later, she ... me that she ... stand the rules in her family.”可知,此处是把她比作笼中鸟。be like “像……”符合语境。故选 B。

8. B 句意:第二,她每天晚上必须学习三个小时。根据 every evening 和上下文可知本句是一般现在时,且主语是 she,动词要用单数形式。故选 B。

9. C 句意:第三,她不能玩电脑游戏或者和别人一起去电影院。句子是否定句,play computer games“玩电脑游戏”和 go to the cinema“去电影院”是并列关系,故空处应用 or。故选 C。

10. C 句意:抱歉,我记不得它们了。空

后 remember 是动词原形,可排除 A、B 两项。故选 C。

IV. 1. B 句意:而且,关于规则和事情。

mark 记号;rule 规则;game 游戏;kind 种类。根据“You can wear what you want, ... you can't wear jeans with holes in them.”可知,可以穿想穿的,不能穿有洞的牛仔裤,所以此处是介绍规则,即关于规则和事情。故选 B。

2. D 句意:这里的学校对大多数事情都不太严格,但有几件事你需要知道。famous 著名的;modern 现代的;young 年轻的;strict 严格的。根据“... but there are a few things you need to know.”可知,前后分句之间存在转折关系,后句表示“但有几件事你需要知道”,所以此处是指“这里的学校对大多数事情都不太严格”。故选 D。

3. A clothes 衣服;flower 花;sport 运动;dream 梦想。根据“You can wear what you want ... you can't wear jeans with holes in them.”可知,可以穿想穿的,不能穿有洞的牛仔裤,所以此处谈论关于衣服的规则。故选 A。

4. C 句意:你可以穿你想穿的,但不能穿有洞的牛仔裤。or“或者”,表示选择;so“所以”,表示结果;but“但是”,表示转折;for“因为”,表示原因。根据“You can wear what you want ... you can't wear jeans with holes in them.”可知,

前后分句之间存在转折关系,即“你可以穿你想穿的,但不能穿有洞的牛仔褲”。故选 C。

5. B 句意:你应该穿舒适的衣服。pass 通过;wear 穿;lose 失去;sell 卖。根据 comfortable things 并结合上文可知,things 指代衣服,所以此处是“你应该穿舒适的衣服”。故选 B。

6. D 句意:你来的时候会很冷,所以你最好带些保暖的衣服。nice 美好的;cute 可爱的;free 自由的;warm 保暖的。根据“And it'll be cold when you're here so you'd better bring some ... clothes.”可知,布鲁斯来的时候会很冷,所以此处是“你最好带些保暖的衣服”。故选 D。

7. A 句意:学校对手机的要求非常严格——当然你可以带手机,但上课前你必须关掉手机,并把它放在要求的地方。bring 带来;return 返回;throw 扔;solve 解决。根据“keep it in a place as you are required before class”可知,上课前,把手机放在要求的地方,所以此处是“你可以带手机”。故选 A。

8. C 句意同上题。hand out 分发;write down 写下;turn off 关掉(水、电或煤气);pick up 拿起。根据“The school is pretty strict about phones”可知,学校对手机要求非常严格,所以此处是“你必须关掉手机”。故选 C。

9. B 句意:你可以把食物带到学校,但必

须休息时在外面吃。money 金钱;food 食物;paper 纸;water 水。根据“And you can bring ... to the school, but you must eat it outside during the break.”可知,必须休息时在外面吃,所以此处是“你可以把食物带到学校”。故选 B。

10. D 句意:希望我的建议对你有所帮助。colourful 鲜艳的;beautiful 美丽的;careful 仔细的;helpful 有帮助的。根据语境可知,上文是对学校规定的介绍,所以此处是“希望我的建议对你有所帮助”。故选 D。

Section B 1a—1c

I. 1. unhappy 2. playing 3. relaxing
4. better 5. becomes 6. advice
7. untidy

II. 1. make her / the bed 2. either
3. practise 4. hang out 5. weekdays
6. awful 7. advice 8. focus on
9. think about 10. relax

III. A 1. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Suddenly, Ben is in his classroom.”可知,本在他的梦里最先去的教室。故选 D。

2. C 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“Ben can't see or hear the film well.”可知,本不能很好地看或听这部电影,由此推知他在电影院玩得不开心。故选 C。

3. B 代词指代题。根据第六段中的“Suddenly a bear runs at him.”可知,画线词 it 指的是这只熊。故选 B。

4. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文想要告诉我们规则对我们很重要。故选 A。

B 5. B 词义猜测题。根据下文“so the students don't understand why they cannot wear warm clothes at school”可知,学生们不明白为什么不能穿暖和的衣服上学,所以上文是说“在冬天很冷”,画线单词 freezing 的意思是“极冷的”,与 extremely cold 意思相同。故选 B。

6. D 细节理解题。根据“He thought it was interesting.”可知,他认为铺床这件事很有意思。故选 D。

7. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Students in a school in Japan cannot bring food from home.”可知,学生们不可以从家里带食物,故选 A。

8. C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Teachers in some parts of the UK and Australia mustn't grade their students' homework with red ink, because the schools think the red colour makes students unhappy when they get their graded homework.”可知,一些学校老师被禁止使用红墨水批改作业,是因为红色会让学生在拿到被批改的作业时感到不开心。故选 C。

9. D 主旨大意题。通读整篇短文可知,本文主要介绍了世界各地的一些特殊的学校规则。选项 D 符合题意,故选 D。

Section B 2a—2c

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①follow rules ②late for
- ③on time ④have to ⑤of course
- ⑥mobile phone ⑦turn off
- ⑧jump the queue ⑨absent from
- ⑩keep quiet ⑪make sb's / the bed
- ⑫hang out ⑬focus on
- ⑭think about

2. 句型仿写

- ①Don't make noise.
- ②Please keep quiet.
- ③If you want to know more, please let me know.

【连句成篇】

Hello, everyone! Welcome to the Art Museum. Now let me tell you some important rules before the visit.

Firstly, **please keep quiet. Don't make noise.** Secondly, don't **jump the queue.** It is very important to wait your turn. This will help us enjoy the exhibits better. Besides, we are not allowed to use flash. Flash will damage the exhibits. Finally, make sure you bring a notebook in order to take notes.

Most of the exhibits in the museum are full of history and stories. **If you want**

to know more, please let me know. I'm glad to help you.

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 1. C 句意:它们有助于保证人们在路上的安全。home 家; school 学校; street 大街; line 线。根据“Traffic rules are very important.”可知,这里指路上的交通安全。故选 C。

2. A 句意:当我们在街上走的时候,我们必须遵守交通规则。walk 走; look 看; see 看见; sing 唱。根据“the traffic rules”可知,这里是说在大街上走的时候。故选 A。

3. D 句意:在过马路的时候,我们必须停下来看看两边——看看左边,看看右边,再看看左边。after 在……之后; until 直到……才; where 哪里; when 什么时候。根据“look left, look right and look left again”可知,此处是说在过马路的时候要左右看看。故选 D。

4. D 句意同上题。all 所有; every 每一个; each 每一个; both 两者都。根据“look left, look right and look left again”可知,此处是指左右两边。故选 D。

5. B 句意:我们不应该闯红灯。always 总是; never 从不; seldom 很少; often 经常。根据常识可知,我们不应该闯红灯。故选 B。

6. D 句意:我们开车的时候不应该开得太快。last 最后的; well 好; slow 慢的;

fast 快的。根据常识可知,开车的时候不应该开太快。故选 D。

7. C 句意:这有助于保证我们的安全。happy 快乐的; easy 容易的; safe 安全的; hurt 受伤的。根据“We must always wear seat belts.”可知,我们必须一直系安全带,这有助于保证我们的安全。故选 C。

8. D 句意:如果我们不那样做,我们可能会在交通事故中处于危险之中。must 必须; need 需要; have to 不得不; may 可能。根据“If we don't do that”以及上文可知,如果我们不系安全带,可能会在交通事故中处于危险之中。故选 D。

9. B 句意:当我们乘坐公共汽车的时候也应该小心。untidy 不整洁的; careful 小心的; noisy 吵闹的; quiet 安静的。根据“Get on or get off a bus only when the bus stops.”可知,这里指的是乘坐公共汽车要小心。故选 B。

10. C 句意:如果公共汽车上的人太多,我们应该乘下一辆。few 很少; little 一点儿; many 许多; much 许多。根据“we should take the next one”可知,人多了,才改乘下一辆车,排除 A、B 两项; people 是集合名词,故排除 much。故选 C。

II. 1. C 细节理解题。根据“Be older than 15 years old and healthy enough to give help.”可知,坐在紧

急通道座位的乘客必须足够健康，
故选 C。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据“If you cannot meet the rules, ask the staff to move you to another seat.”可知，如果你不符合规则，你可以要求乘务员把你带到另一个座位，所以 meet 意为“符合”，故选 B。

3. C 细节理解题。根据“You must ... Be able to speak and read English well.”可知，坐在紧急通道座位的乘客必须精通英语，故选 C。

4. C 主旨大意题。根据“If you're on a plane in America, you may find the following rules.”以及“You must ... You must not ...”可知，本文讲述了在美国乘坐飞机时应遵守的一些规则，故选 C。

Ⅲ. 1. No, they can't.

2. Because they should be ready to start learning.

3. They must have their lunch and supper in the dining hall.

4. They can use their personal computers in dormitory houses.

5. They should stand up.

Unit 3 Keep Fit

Section A 1a—2e

I. 1—5 BACAD

II. 1. once or twice 2. seldom has lunch

3. more practice 4. Excuse me

5. a few days

III. 1. C 句意：事实上，我们每个人每天都有必要锻炼。根据“Most people think that only fat and unhealthy people need exercise. That's wrong.”可推测，作者认为锻炼对每个人来说都很有必要。故选 C。

2. A 句意：锻炼可以帮助我们拥有一个健康的身体。根据语境及常识可知，此处指健康的“身体”。故选 A。

3. B 句意：主要原因是在早上，空气很清新，天气不冷也不热。event 事件；reason 理由，原因；people 人们；meaning 意义。“the air is very ... and it's not very cold or hot”是“... they think it is the best time to do sport. That's true.”的原因。故选 B。

4. A 句意同上题。fresh 新鲜的；dirty 脏的；new 新的；common 普通的。根据“in the morning, the air is very ... and it's not very cold or hot”及常识可知，早上空气很清新。故选 A。

5. D 句意：如果你觉得独自锻炼很无聊，你可以找个人和你一起做。itself 它自己；herself 她自己；myself 我自己；yourself 你自己。根据“If you think it's boring to do exercise by ... you can find someone to do it with you.”可知，此处应用 you 对应的反身代词 yourself，表示“你自己”。故选 D。

6. A 句意:有些人喜欢在晚上做运动。like 喜欢;not like“不像”,此处 like 是介词;dislike 不喜欢;refuse 拒绝。根据“After dinner, they have ... time to do exercise.”可知,此处指有人“喜欢”晚上做运动。故选 A。
7. C 句意:晚饭后,他们足够的时间锻炼。little“几乎没有”,表示否定含义,修饰不可数名词;few“几乎没有”,修饰可数名词复数;enough 足够的;many 许多。根据上文可知,有些人喜欢晚上做运动,由此可推测,此处指晚饭后有“足够的”时间锻炼。故选 C。
8. B 句意:然而,你应该知道,锻炼太多和不吃任何东西晨练对你的健康有害。but 但是;however 然而;if 如果;because 因为。根据空后的逗号及“you should know that exercising too much and doing exercise without eating anything in the morning are bad for ... health”可知,后面话题发生了转变,应用 however。故选 B。
9. A 句意同上题。根据“you should know”可知,此处指“你的”健康。故选 A。
10. D 句意:所以最好的方法是早起,吃一些简单的食物,然后出去锻炼。junk 无用的东西;unhealthy 不健康的;poor 穷的,可怜的;simple 简单的。根据上文“doing exercise without eating anything in the morning are

bad for ... health”可知,此处是建议早上吃一些“简单的”食物后出去锻炼。故选 D。

- IV. 1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Running is becoming popular these days. Many of us run for our health.”可知,很多人跑步是为了保持健康。故选 B。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Doctors tell us, ‘Eat and drink less, don’t smoke, and exercise more.’”可知,医生告诉我们要少吃少喝、不要抽烟和多锻炼。故选 A。
3. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的“A 68-year-old woman runs three times a week. She runs to lose weight. ‘I love to eat,’ she says.”可知,这位 68 岁的女士爱吃东西,由常识可知,多吃会长胖,她每周跑步三次,是为了减轻她的体重,因此可以推断 weight 意为“重量”。故选 B。
4. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Many runners say running keeps colds and other small health problems away. ‘Running is my doctor,’ says a man.”可知,跑步可以帮助人们减少出现健康问题的频率。故选 D。
5. C 主旨大意题。综合全文可知,本文主要介绍了跑步对我们的健康非常好处。故选 C。

Section A Grammar Focus

I. 1. working 2. usually 3. jogging

4. mine 5. Twice

II. 1. How often

2. three times a week

3. belongs to

4. over there

5. full of energy

III. 本文介绍了保持健康的重要性及方法。

1. B 根据前文“Some do it once a week, but others are more active”可知,更积极的人会做两次,故选 B。

2. D hardly ever“几乎从不”,是习语。

3. A 根据上一句“There are also some people who ... ever exercise.”可推知,那对他们的健康是没有好处的。

4. B 根据后面的 In the group 可知,此处填 group。

5. A 根据上文可知,放学后,学生们绕着操场慢跑,所以本句指在那个时刻操场似乎属于他们。belong to 表示“属于”,符合语境。

6. D 根据语境可知,此处表示用慢跑代替午睡,instead of“代替”符合语境。

7. A 根据语境及常识可知,健康需要有规律的锻炼。

8. D 结合选项及常识可知,此处表示“当你健康时,你不太可能感到困倦”,sleepy“困倦的”符合语境。

9. D join sb 意为“加入某人的行列”。

10. B 根据下一句“Just take small steps and keep going.”可推知,开始永远不会太晚。

IV. 1. Tai chi.

2. Because it can help people become strong and keep healthy, and can make them clever.

3. Skating and mountain climbing.

4. Three.

5. The writer thinks sport is important and interesting.

Section B 1a—1d

I. 1. ours 2. skateboarding

3. matches 4. teams

5. to study

II. 1. works out 2. belongs to

3. do sit-ups 4. build team spirit

5. make progress

III. 1. skateboarding 2. encourage

3. tricks 4. succeed 5. goal

6. app / application 7. progress

8. matches 9. team 10. lose

IV. 本文主要介绍的是跟着在线视频锻炼身体正变得非常流行。

1. A 写作手法题。作者在第一段列举了朋友跟着直播来锻炼的例子,从而引出跟着在线视频来锻炼的话题。故选 A。

2. C 细节理解题。根据“I have a fear of being watched by others in the gym. Working out at home makes it much

more enjoyable.”可知,林菲不喜欢在健身房锻炼,是因为她不想被人观看。故选 C。

3. D 细节理解题。根据“Also, working out in the gym allows you to have advice to improve your movements right away.”可知,跟着视频学习,不能实时得到建议。故选 D。

4. D 段落大意题。文章最后一段主要是作者跟着在线健身视频锻炼的经历及对它的看法。故选 D。

5. B 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了通过在线视频锻炼的相关情况。故选 B。

V. 1. Because she thinks walking is good for her health.

2. She thinks it is very important. / It's very important.

3. Three kilometres.

4. On foot. / He goes to work on foot.

5. 答案略

Section B 2a—2c

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①keep fit ②hardly ever
- ③once or twice ④three times a week
- ⑤a few ⑥belong to ⑦working day
- ⑧(be) full of energy ⑨be good for
- ⑩work out ⑪have fun
- ⑫team spirit

2. 句型仿写

①Playing basketball makes me healthy and lively.

②We make more friends when we play basketball together.

③It's exciting for me to play basketball with my classmates.

【连句成篇】

Enjoy Sport; Enjoy Life

My favourite sport is basketball. **It's exciting for me to play basketball with my classmates.**

We usually play basketball **once or twice a week** in our school on weekdays, but we play a lot at weekends. **Playing basketball makes me healthy and lively. We make more friends when we play basketball together.**

Exercise is good for our health. Let's make exercise part of our life.

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 1. B 句意:他想减肥。do 做;lose 失去;get 得到;have 拥有。根据“David was a bit too fat. He went to buy an exercise machine.”可知,他想减肥,lose some weight “减肥”。故选 B。

2. B 句意:他几乎不去地下室。根据“At first, he put it in the basement. But he did not use it often.”可知,他几乎不去地下室。故选 B。

3. D 句意:接下来,他把它搬进了卧室。garden 花园; office 办公室; bathroom 浴室; bedroom 卧室。根据“*That's because he would only go into the bedroom when it was time for him to go to ...*”可知,他把它搬进了卧室。故选 D。

4. C 句意:这是因为他只有在该睡觉的时候才会走进卧室。work 工作; exercise 锻炼; sleep 睡觉; play 玩耍。根据“*That's because he would only go into the bedroom when it was time for him to go to ...*”可知,他只有在该睡觉的时候才会走进卧室,go to sleep“睡觉”。故选 C。

5. C 句意:最后,他把它搬进了客厅。out of 从……里面(走出); in 在……的里面; into 进入; from 从。move sth into ...“把……搬到……”。故选 C。

6. D 句意:他把机器放在窗户旁边。table 桌子; chair 椅子; television 电视; window 窗户。根据后文的“*Every time I want to ... the window, I have to walk around the exercise machine.*”可知,他把机器放在了窗户旁边。故选 D。

7. C 句意:他可以锻炼身体,同时也可以看看外面美丽的花园。sing 唱歌; run 跑步; look 看; see 看见。根据“*outside at the beautiful garden*”可知,此处指看看外面美丽的花园,这里表示看的动

作,look at 表示“看……”。故选 C。

8. B 句意:大约一周后,他的妻子问戴维锻炼得怎么样。tell 告诉; ask 问; teach 教; show 显示。根据“*He said ...*”可知,他的妻子问戴维锻炼得怎么样。故选 B。

9. C 句意:好吧,是的,我这些天做了很多运动。little“很少”,表示否定,后跟不可数名词; a few“几个”,表示肯定,后跟可数名词复数; much“许多”,后跟不可数名词; a lot“很多”,短语副词。根据“*I have to walk around the exercise machine*”可知,戴维这些天做了很多运动,exercise“锻炼”为不可数名词。故选 C。

10. D 句意:每次我想打开窗户,我都得绕着健身器材走。stop 停止; make 制作; take 拿走; open 打开。根据“*... the window, I have to walk around the exercise machine.*”可知,戴维想打开窗户得绕着健身器材走。故选 D。

II. A 1. B 细节理解题。根据“*Opening Time: 6:00 a.m.—9:00 a.m., 4:30 p.m.—11:30 p.m., from Monday to Friday*”可知,泳池在工作日开放 10 个小时。故选 B。

2. B 细节理解题。根据“*No playing or fighting in the swimming pool. You may put other swimmers in danger.*”可知,游泳者不能在泳池里玩耍或打架,

因为会给别人带来危险。故选 B。

3. C 细节理解题。根据“Put your clothes, watch or other things in the locker.”可知,如果你使用储物柜,你可以把衣服、手表或其他物品放在里面。故选 C。

4. D 细节理解题。根据“Call out loud or put up your hand if you think you are in danger, and the lifesavers will come and save you.”可知,泳池里有救生员来救游泳者脱离危险是正确的。故选 D。

5. C 文章出处题。通读全文可知,短文主要介绍了欢乐体育中心泳池的一些情况。由此推断出,能在报纸的运动与健康部分读到这篇文章。故选 C。

B 6. C 细节理解题。根据“Everyone knows that exercise is important. We all need to exercise.”可知,文章告诉我们要锻炼。故选 C。

7. A 细节理解题。根据“You can walk, run, swim, skate, or play ball games.”可知,文中提到了走路、跑步、游泳等。没有提到钓鱼。故选 A。

8. B 细节理解题。根据“It's best to exercise twice each week. Thirty minutes each time is enough.”可知,最好每周锻炼两次,每次三十分钟。故选 B。

9. B 词义猜测题。根据“Try all kinds of sports until you find one, two or even three sports right for you.”可知,尝试

所有种类的运动,直到找到一种、两种甚至三种适合你的运动,所以画线单词表示“适合的”,故选 B。

10. C 细节理解题。根据“Lots of people choose to exercise at fitness centres. Why? Because there is a lot of sports equipment there.”可知,许多人喜欢在健身中心锻炼,是因为那里有很多运动器材。故选 C。

Unit 4 Eat Well

Section A 1a—2e

I. 1—5 BADCD

II. 1. cabbage; dumplings 2. beans

3. waiter 4. choices 5. meal

III. 1. C 细节理解题。根据“Yes, eating ice cream with some fruit on top is a great way to cool down.”可知,吃冰激凌能够帮助降温。故选 C。

2. D 细节理解题。根据“You can eat ice cream after you have cooled down or have had some tea.”可知,最好在降温后吃冰激凌。故选 D。

3. B 细节理解题。根据“If you eat ice cream when your body is hot, it may give your stomach some problems, and you may get diarrhoea.”可知,在身体很热时吃冰激凌可能会导致腹泻。故选 B。

4. A 细节理解题。根据“When you want to eat a cold dish, put some vinegar in

it to disinfect it.”可知,醋可以杀菌。故选 A。

5. C 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了夏季如何正确饮食以保持健康。C 选项“夏季正确饮食”为最佳标题。故选 C。

IV. 1. In very hot places or very cold places.

2. Yes, they can.
3. They can put apples in cans.
4. Vitamins.
5. Apples are great! (言之有理即可)

Section A Grammar Focus

I. 1. dumplings 2. Onions

3. watermelon 4. cookies 5. coffee

II. 1. would like 2. Which; a cup of

3. What; have; bread and porridge

4. try to drink 5. to go with

III. 1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的

“Well, doctors say that people who often eat sweets can easily become addicted to sugar.”可知,经常吃甜食的人容易对糖上瘾。故选 A。

2. C 词义猜测题。根据画线单词所在句中的“Sugar addiction is serious”及“and even cause death”并结合四个选项可知,画线单词表示“对……有害/有坏处”。故选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文中给出的建议可知,当你真的想吃甜食时就吃些新鲜水果,而不是巧克力,故排除①;你要告诉你的父母,让他们一起帮你戒糖,而

不是靠自己摒弃坏习惯,故排除③。故选 B。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第三条建议“You have to tell your parents. If they know, they will help you.”可知,父母可以帮助有糖瘾的人戒除不良的饮食习惯。故选 C。

5. D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了糖瘾及戒糖瘾的建议,由此可知这篇文章的最佳标题是“糖瘾”。故选 D。

Section B 1a—1d

I. 1. salt 2. fat 3. put on 4. cause

5. balanced 6. too; to 7. sleepy

8. too many 9. After all 10. away

II. 1. eating habits 2. put on weight

3. Why don't you 4. Keep; away from

5. caused many problems

III. 1. D 句意:喝热水是其中之一。根据

“Chinese people have many healthy lifestyles.”可知,中国人有许多健康的生活方式,可推测此处指喝热水是这些健康的生活方式之一,应用 them 指代 lifestyles。故选 D。

2. B 句意:我有三个外国朋友,我们喜欢出去吃饭。give 给; have 有; need 需要; help 帮助。根据“My name is Li Ming, a Chinese student. I ... three foreign friends ...”可知,作者是一名中国学生,可推测此处指作者有三个外国朋友。故选 B。

3. B 句意:在中国,当我们等待食物时,

服务员通常会给我们热水喝,但是我的外国朋友不知道这一点。根据“the waiter usually gives us hot water to drink”和“my foreign friends don't know it”可知,“服务员通常会给我们热水喝”与“我的外国朋友不知道这一点”之间存在转折关系,应用 but。故选 B。

4. C 句意:我们第一次在一个餐厅入座时,一个服务员给了我们四小杯热水。pair 一双,一对;set 一副,一套;cup 杯;bag 包。根据“Why do you use this small cup of water to wash hands?”可知,此处是指服务员给了作者他们四小杯热水。故选 C。

5. A 句意:中国人总是喝热水! always 总是;seldom 很少;only 仅;never 从不。根据“Chinese people have many healthy lifestyles. Drinking hot water is one of ...”可知,中国人喜欢喝热水,可推测此处是中国人总是喝热水。故选 A。

6. B 句意:对中国人来说,多喝热水可以使我们…… by 通过;for 对(某人)来说;with 和;in 在……里面。根据“... Chinese people, drinking more hot water can make us ... and strong.”可推测此处指对中国人来说。故选 B。

7. D 句意:对中国人来说,多喝热水可以使我们健康又强壮。bored 无聊的;unhappy 不快乐的;bad 坏的;healthy 健康的。根据 strong“强壮的”可知,空

处应填一个褒义词,healthy 符合语境。故选 D。

8. C 句意:当我们生病时,医生要求我们喝热水。watch 观看;speak 说;ask 要求;let 让。根据“When we are ill, doctors ... us to drink hot water.”可知,生病时,医生会要求我们喝热水。ask sb to do sth 表示“要求某人做某事”,符合语境。故选 C。

9. B 句意:我们的父母要求我们不要吃太多冰激凌,因为他们认为冷的食物对我们的健康不好。thank 谢谢;think 认为;look 看;want 想要。根据“Our parents ask us not to eat too much ice cream because they ... cold food is not good for our health.”可知,父母不让孩子吃太多冰激凌,故推测此处指他们认为冷的食物对健康不好。故选 B。

10. C 句意:但在外国,有些人可能没有喝热水的习惯,所以他们发现许多中国人喜欢携带一个装有热水的保温杯是很有趣的。family 家庭;idea 主意;habit 习惯;result 结果。根据语境可推测此处指有些人可能没有喝热水的习惯。have a / the habit of ...“有……的习惯”,符合语境。故选 C。

IV. 1. C 细节理解题。根据“Kale is a dark green vegetable.”可知,羽衣甘蓝是一种蔬菜。故选 C。

2. C 细节理解题。根据“And vitamin A in it can help you see well at night.”可

知,维生素 A 可以让我们在夜间看得清楚。故选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。根据“If you spend lots of time on the computer or often feel you have dry eyes, you should eat some fish.”可知,如果马克觉得眼睛干,他可以吃一些鱼肉。故选 B。

4. A 细节理解题。根据“When people think of healthy food for eyes, they think of carrots.”以及表格中提到的三种食物可知,全文一共提到了四种对眼睛有好处的食物。故选 A。

5. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了几种对眼睛有好处的食物。故选 B。

V. 本文是一则汤姆和鲍勃探讨各自喜欢的食物和饮料的对话。

1. C 根据“It’s a hamburger.”可知,此句应是询问“那是什么”,C 选项“在你手里的那是什么?”符合语境,故选 C。

2. E 根据“It’s my favourite food.”及“Tomatoes.”可知,介绍完自己最喜欢的食物,应询问对方最喜欢的食物是什么,E 选项“你最喜欢的食物是什么?”符合语境,故选 E。

3. G 根据“Tomatoes.”及“But I think hamburgers are unhealthy food.”可知,此处应介绍西红柿是健康的食物,G 选项“西红柿是健康的食物。”符合语境,故选 G。

4. A 根据“Cola.”可知,此空应问与喝的

东西有关的问题,A 选项“你最喜欢的饮料是什么?”符合语境,故选 A。

5. F 根据“Orange juice?”及“I often drink juice too.”可知,此处是肯定回答,F 选项“是的,你说的对。”符合语境,故选 F。

Section B 2a—2c

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①would like ②fish and chips
- ③go with ④too much
- ⑤fast food ⑥put on weight
- ⑦balanced meals ⑧too ... to
- ⑨after all ⑩keep away
- ⑪eating habits ⑫on time
- ⑬soft drink ⑭be bad for

2. 句型仿写

- ①I usually have some dumplings for breakfast.
- ②It’s not good to eat too much fast food.
- ③Healthy eating habits are very important for our health.

【连句成篇】

Hello, everyone. I’m Li Hua. I would like to share something about my eating habits with you.

In the morning, I usually have some dumplings for breakfast. I like to eat some

rice and vegetables for lunch. In the evening, I like to eat some porridge. My favourite fruit is the apple. As the saying goes, "An apple a day **keeps** the doctor **away**." I never eat **fast food** because it is unhealthy.

In my opinion, we should try to develop healthy eating habits to keep healthy. Eating three meals a day is important. In this way, we can study better. Besides, eating healthy food **is good for** our development.

In order to keep healthy, **let's eat healthy food** and try not to eat fast food.

【主题阅读·提能】

- I. 1. **B** 句意:让我告诉你如何拥有健康的饮食。busy 忙碌的;healthy 健康的;popular 受欢迎的;free 免费的。根据 "Do you want to stay healthy?"可知,此处指健康的饮食。故选 B。
2. **C** 句意:它对你非常重要,因为它能给你很多能量。get 得到;spend 花费;give 给;take 拿。根据 "You should drink a glass of milk."及常识可知,喝牛奶能给你很多能量。故选 C。
3. **D** 句意:对你来说不吃早饭去上学或上班是不好的。dinner 晚餐,正餐;candy 糖果;lunch 午餐;breakfast 早餐。根据 "In the morning, you can eat ... you much energy."可知,是指不吃早餐就去

上学或上班是不好的。故选 D。

4. **C** 句意:午饭时你一定感到很饿。look 看起来;sound 听起来;feel 觉得,摸起来;watch 观看。根据 "very hungry"可知,是感到很饿。故选 C。
5. **B** 句意:所以你午餐应该吃点好东西。for lunch "作为午餐",是习惯用法。故选 B。
6. **A** 句意:像胡萝卜和西红柿这样的蔬菜也很重要,因为它们可以使你保持健康。vegetable 蔬菜;drink 饮料;fruit 水果;tree 树。根据 "such as carrots and tomatoes"可知指蔬菜。故选 A。
7. **B** 句意:在晚上,你一定很累了。afternoon 下午;evening 晚上;morning 早上;spring 春天。根据 "But remember not to eat too much because you can't do much ... in the evening."可知是指晚上。故选 B。
8. **C** 句意:但记住不要吃太多,因为你晚上不能做很多运动。soup 汤;food 食物;exercise 运动;homework 家庭作业。根据 "not to eat too much"可知,因为晚上不能做很多运动,所以不要吃太多。故选 C。
9. **D** 句意:它可以帮你睡得好。turn 转向;bring 带来;learn 学习;help 帮助。根据 "Before going to bed, you can have a glass of milk."及常识可知,睡前喝牛奶有助于睡眠。故选 D。
10. **A** 句意:最后,你应该多吃苹果。

apple 苹果; orange 橙子; banana 香蕉; pear 梨。根据“After all, an apple a day keeps the doctor away.”可知,是应该多吃苹果。故选 A。

II. A 1. D 细节理解题。根据

“Hamburgers and ice cream are my favourite food.”可知,凯特喜欢吃汉堡包和冰淇淋。故选 D。

2. A 细节理解题。根据“‘And at about 10:00 a.m., you can eat some fruit.’”可知,上午十点可以吃水果。故选 A。

3. C 代词指代题。根据“I think tennis is easy and interesting. You can play it with your friends after school.”可知,此处的 it 指代的是 tennis。故选 C。

4. D 细节理解题。根据“I don't think your eating habits are healthy.”可知,格林医生认为凯特的饮食习惯不健康。故选 D。

5. D 推理判断题。根据“I always don't have breakfast. Hamburgers and ice cream are my favourite food. I like to eat ice cream after dinner.”可知,本文主要围绕凯特的饮食习惯展开。故选 D。

B 6. B 细节理解题。根据“‘What's more, it's good to eat oranges after meals.’”可知,饭后吃橙子有好处。故选 B。

7. A 细节理解题。根据“‘They have lots

of vitamin A. Carrots are good for our eyes.’”可知,胡萝卜富含维生素 A,对我们的眼睛有好处。故选 A。

8. B 细节理解题。根据“‘Eating apples helps clean the teeth and kill bad things in the mouth.’”可知,苹果对我们的牙齿有好处,故选 B。

9. C 词义猜测题。根据“‘If children often eat apples, they can easily remember some things.’”可知,如果孩子们经常吃苹果,他们可以很容易地记住一些事情,由此推知,吃苹果对孩子们的记忆力有帮助,因此 memory 表示“记忆力”。故选 C。

10. D 推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了四种健康的食物,最有可能在报纸的“食品和健康”版块读到这篇文章,故选 D。

Unit 5 Here and Now

Section A 1a—2e

I. 1—5 ACCBD

II. 1. rides a bike 2. at the moment

3. working on something

4. call him back 5. to hear; voice

III. 本文主要介绍了劳拉一家,以及此刻这一家人的活动。

1. C 句意:她来自纽约。learn from 向……学习;arrive in 到达;come from 来自;get to 到达。根据“‘Laura is an eleven-year-old girl.’”可知,是在介绍劳

拉,故此处应表示来自纽约。故选 C。

2. D 句意:她有一个大家庭。quiet 安静的;useful 有用的;beautiful 漂亮的;big 大的。根据“*There are six people in her family.*”可知,此处表示她的家庭很大。故选 D。
3. C 句意:劳拉的奶奶正在客厅喝茶。cut 切;eat 吃;drink 喝;buy 买。根据 tea 可知,此处表示在喝茶。故选 C。
4. D 句意:她 80 岁了,但是她依旧非常健康。tidy 整洁的;late 迟的;bored 无聊的;healthy 健康的。根据“*She is eighty years old, but ...*”可知,此处表示奶奶虽然年龄大了,但是依旧很健康。故选 D。
5. A 句意:他正在用电脑。use 使用;make 制作;do 做;work 工作。根据“*... the computer.*”可知,此处表示使用电脑。故选 A。
6. B 句意:劳拉的姐姐在哪儿?brother 兄,弟;sister 姐,妹;daughter 女儿;friend 朋友。本文是在介绍劳拉的家人,根据“*Laura is an eleven-year-old girl.*”及“*Oh! She is in her bedroom.*”可知,此处是问她的姐姐在哪里。故选 B。
7. C 句意:在沙发上的男孩是谁?woman 女人;girl 女孩;boy 男孩;man 男人。根据“*He is Laura's little brother.*”可知,此处指劳拉的弟弟,所以应是问沙发上的男孩是谁。故选 C。

8. D 句意:他正在玩球。go 去;come 来;talk 谈论;play 玩。根据“*... with a ball.*”可知,此处表示玩球。故选 D。

9. A 句意:像其他小男孩一样,他喜欢各种各样的玩具。little 小的;strong 强壮的;old 老的;heavy 重的。根据“*he likes all kinds of toys*”可知,此处表示劳拉的弟弟像其他小男孩一样喜欢玩具。故选 A。

10. D 句意:她正在厨房里为家人制作美味的食物。film 电影;book 书;ball 球;food 食物。根据“*making delicious ... for the family in the kitchen*”可知,此处表示劳拉的妈妈在厨房里制作美味的食物。故选 D。

IV. 本文讲述了人们在天气晴朗的一天里进行的各种活动。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“*Their parents are sitting on benches, watching them and talking with each other.*”可知,孩子们在公园里玩耍的时候,他们的父母坐在长椅上,看着他们,相互聊天。故选 C。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第一段可知,人们喜欢待在户外是因为今天阳光明媚,天气晴朗。故选 C。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据第三段中“*The garden is starting to look very colourful ...*”可知,花园看起来色彩缤纷,可推测出是因为鲜花绽放,blooming 意为“盛开的”。故选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Many people are enjoying the nice weather and taking part in different activities.”可知,许多人在享受好天气并参加了不同的活动,说明人们对天气感到高兴,也很积极活跃。故选 C。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第五段中“The weather will be sunny for the rest of the day, so many people are planning to stay outside and enjoy the sunshine.”可知,这一天接下来的时间天气都会晴朗。故选 D。

Section A Grammar Focus

I. 1. kick 2. exam 3. forward

4. skating 5. hopes

II. 1. What is; doing 2. is swimming

3. isn't taking 4. Is; working

5. No; they aren't

III. 本文是王梅写给玛丽的一封电子邮件,在邮件中,王梅向玛丽讲述了自己在新疆度假的一些情况。

1. B at the moment“此刻,现在”,是介词短语,为习语。

2. A 联系上句以及 writing 可知,此处应用现在进行时;主语是 I, be 动词用 am。

3. B have a holiday“度假”,是习惯搭配。

4. B 空格后的 postcards 是可数名词复数, much 修饰不可数名词,首先排除;一般情况下, some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定句或一般疑问句。本句是肯定句,故用 some。

5. C 空格前“现在是晚上 10 点”和空格后“这儿天仍然亮着”之间是转折关系,故用 but 连接句子。

6. A wait for“等候”,是短语动词。句意:我正在这儿喝咖啡,等我妹妹。

7. A 本句是 there be 句型,空格后的主语是复数名词, be 动词用 are。

8. C they 和 them 是人称代词, their 是形容词性物主代词。所填单词在名词之前作定语,故用形容词性物主代词。

9. A 上句意为“每天晚上 8 点之后这个饭店里所有的食物都降价出售”,再结合空格后“许多人排队买热狗或汉堡包”可知,此处用连词 so 表示结果。

10. B have to“必须,不得不”,后跟动词原形。

IV. 本文介绍了詹姆斯、莉萨、格雷丝和艾伦四个人分别在四个不同的地点及他们正在做或要去做的事。

1. A 细节理解题。根据表格第一行中的“Hi! I'm James. ... I want to go to the bookstore to buy some books.”可知詹姆斯想去买些书。故选 A。

2. C 细节理解题。根据表格第二行中的“We are taking a walk by the river.”可知莉萨在散步。故选 C。

3. D 细节理解题。根据表格第三行中的“This is a famous museum with a long history. There are a lot of old things in it.”可知,博物馆里面有很多古老的东西。故选 D。

4. D 细节理解题。根据表格第四行中的 “I’m Alan ... I’m on the way to a swimming club now.” 可知, 艾伦在去游泳俱乐部的路上。故选 D。

Section B 1a—1d

- I. 1. passengers 2. colourful
3. slowly 4. paintings 5. are driving

- II. 1. around 2. happening 3. right
4. rushing 5. hurry 6. shining
7. paintings 8. subway 9. Bright
10. dropping

III. 本文主要描述了伦敦时间下午五点钟时, 鲍勃与他来自不同国家的笔友们都在做什么。

1. A 细节理解题。根据 “Bob is writing emails to his penfriends.” 可知, 鲍勃在写电子邮件。故选 A。
2. D 细节理解题。根据表格第一行中的 “Elvira is from South Africa. It’s 7 p.m. in Cape Town.” 可知, 开普敦时间是晚上 7 点。故选 D。
3. B 细节理解题。根据表格第二行中的 “Logan is having lunch at the school dining hall” 可知, 洛根在学校食堂吃午饭, 因此可以在食堂找到他。故选 B。
4. B 细节理解题。根据表格第三行中的 “Tim, an Australian boy, is sleeping. It’s 4 a.m. in Sydney.” 可知, 蒂姆正在睡觉, 因为悉尼时间是凌晨 4 点。故选 B。
5. C 推理判断题。根据表格第二行中的

“... Logan is having lunch at the school dining hall. ‘It’s delicious,’ he says.” 可知, 洛根觉得学校食堂的午饭很美味, C 项 “洛根认为他的午饭味道很好” 正确。故选 C。

IV. 本文是朱迪写给莫娜的一封电子邮件, 在邮件中, 朱迪介绍了端午节当天人们在北京北海公园进行的活动。

1. They have this festival to remember a great Chinese poet named Qu Yuan.
2. She made *zongzi* last night.
3. They are playing games under a big tree.
4. They are wearing the same clothes.
5. They get to the park on foot. / They walk to the park.

Section B 2a—2b

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①ride a bike / ride bikes
- ②play volleyball ③wash dishes
- ④watch a film ⑤do homework
- ⑥have a holiday
- ⑦have fun / have a great time
- ⑧look forward to ⑨drop off
- ⑩take part in

2. 句型仿写

- ①—What is the woman doing at the moment?

—She is dancing.

② It's great to exercise in the morning.

③ I'm looking forward to getting your email.

【连句成篇】

Dear John,

Today is Sunday and it is sunny in the morning. There are many people in People's Square. Let me tell you what they are doing.

Look! **What is the woman doing at the moment? She is dancing.** Some people are running. Some young men **are playing basketball.** Some children **are riding bikes.** **It's great to exercise in the morning.** All of them are **having fun.**

What do you usually do on Sunday mornings? Do you like to exercise? **I'm looking forward to getting your email.**

Yours,

Li Hua

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 本文主要介绍了格林一家人及他们的活动。

1. **D** 句意:他们的两个孩子和他们在一起。boy 男孩;girl 女孩;student 学生;child 孩子。根据后一句“One is their son, Jim, and the other is their daughter, Kate.”可知,此处指他们的孩子。故选 D。

2. **A** 句意:弟弟和姐姐在同一个学校,但

在不同的年级。same 相同的;difficult 困难的;relaxing 放松的;easy 简单的。根据“in the ... school, but in different grades”可知,此处指在同一个学校。故选 A。

3. **C** 句意:他们学习都很努力,成绩很好。live 居住;play 玩;work 工作;use 使用。根据“and have good grades”可知,他们学习努力,work hard“学习努力”。故选 C。

4. **B** 句意:他们很开心。shy 害羞的;happy 开心的;nice 友好的;interesting 有趣的。根据前文“They don't have any classes today. Now, they are playing chess in the room.”可知,此处应表示他们玩得很开心。故选 B。

5. **A** 句意:他时不时地喝茶。drink 喝;make 制作;buy 买;sell 卖。根据“Mr Green is reading a newspaper in the living room.”及“He ... tea from time to time.”可知,此处指喝茶。故选 A。

6. **B** 句意:从报纸上他得知明天在他的城市有一场接力赛。show 演出;newspaper 报纸;book 书;radio 收音机。根据前文“Mr Green is reading a newspaper in the living room.”可知,此处指从报纸上获知的消息。故选 B。

7. **C** 句意:他非常喜欢运动,他想参加接力赛。music 音乐;pet 宠物;sport 运动;English 英语。根据“he wants to take part in it”可知,他想参加接力赛,

此处指他喜欢运动。故选 C。

8. B 句意:格林夫人正在厨房里做汤。do the dishes 洗碗;make soup 做汤;wash the clothes 洗衣服;have dinner 吃晚餐。根据下文“*She wants to make ... food for the family.*”可知,此处指在厨房里做汤。故选 B。

9. A 句意:她想给家人做美味的食物。delicious 美味的;terrible 糟糕的;bad 坏的;dirty 脏的。根据“*She wants to make ... food for the family.*”可知,此处指做美味的食物。故选 A。

10. A 句意:她希望他们能早点吃午饭,因为她不想错过她最喜欢的电视剧!miss 错过;hope 希望;wish 希望;take 带走。根据“*She hopes they can have lunch early because she doesn't want to ... her favourite TV play!*”可知,此处指不想错过电视剧,所以希望早点吃午饭。故选 A。

II. A 本文是一篇记叙文,主要介绍了作者所在学校周五下午学生及老师们的活动。

1. D 细节理解题。根据“*Tomorrow is Saturday. This afternoon we have no classes.*”可知,今天是周五,下午没有课。故选 D。

2. D 细节理解题。根据“*Look! The students in Class 1 are playing a basketball game with the students in Class 2 on the playground. Many*

teachers and students are watching this game.”可知,老师们在看一班和二班的篮球比赛。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据“*A few students in Class 3 are swimming in the swimming pool.*”可知,三班的一些学生在游泳。故选 C。

4. B 细节理解题。根据“*Joe likes drawing. He is drawing some pictures in the classroom.*”可知,乔在教室里画画。故选 B。

5. C 细节理解题。根据“*Lucy is buying some food and drinks in a shop. She likes picnics. She wants to go on a picnic with her friends.*”可知,露西想和朋友们去野餐。故选 C。

B 本文主要介绍了在 20 分钟的课间休息时间,同学们和老师们的活动。

6. C 细节理解题。根据“*Between the second class and the third class, we have twenty minutes' rest.*”可知,在第二节课和第三节课之间有 20 分钟的休息时间。故选 C。

7. A 细节理解题。根据“*Some boys are on the playground. They are playing basketball.*”可知,一些男孩在操场上打篮球。故选 A。

8. A 细节理解题。根据“*What are the teachers doing? Some of them are working in the office. And some are*

talking with students.”可知,一些老师在办公室工作,一些正在和学生交谈。故选 A。

9. B 细节理解题。根据“Some students are in the classroom. Most of them are talking.”可知,一些学生在教室里,他们中的大多数人都在交谈。故选 B。

10. C 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了课间休息时间学生们和老师们的活动。故选 C。

Unit 6 Rain or Shine

Section A 1a—2e

I. 1—5 DCABC

II. 1. stormy 2. lucky 3. snowmen

4. heavily 5. really

III. 1. How's; going 2. rain or shine

3. some day 4. What's the weather like / How is the weather

5. stay in; turns warm

IV. 本文讲述了凯特所住镇的天气从干燥晴朗变得阴冷潮湿,她经历了一系列倒霉事情,最后在母亲的关怀下得到安慰的故事。

1. C hot 热的; quiet 安静的; cool 凉爽的; beautiful 漂亮的。根据“I always wear a sweater to school”可知,早上天气凉爽。故选 C。

2. B hat 帽子; sweater 毛衣; shoe 鞋; sock 袜子。根据“I always wear a sweater to school”可知,此处指“我”脱

下“我”的毛衣。故选 B。

3. D 句意:我起得很晚,因为乌云使天看起来仍然是晚上。so 因此; and 而且; but 但是; because 因为。根据语境可知,前后两句之间存在因果关系,且前果后因,因此空处应用 because 连接。故选 D。

4. A quickly 迅速地; easily 容易地; really 真正地; usually 通常。根据“It's too late.”可知,上学要迟到了,“我”迅速地起床。故选 A。

5. A bus 公共汽车; car 小汽车; train 火车; subway 地铁。根据“At the bus stop”可知,此处指“我”在等公共汽车。故选 A。

6. C new 新的; big 大的; dirty 脏的; long 长的。根据“a car goes past and splashes water on me”可知,此处指“我”的校服真的很脏。故选 C。

7. A walk 步行; call 打电话; play 玩; stop 停止。根据“I find I don't have enough money for the bus ride”可知,此处指“我”不得不步行回家。故选 A。

8. B pay 付款; spend“花费”,主语通常是人; take“花费(时间)”,主语通常是 it 或物; practise 练习。根据“today I ... half an hour walking home”可知,此处指“我”花了半个小时步行回家。spend time doing sth“花费时间做某事”,是固定句式。故选 B。

9. D get up 起床; get lost 迷路; get

dressed 穿衣服; get home 到家。根据“my mother is already at home”可知,此处指当“我”到家时,妈妈已经在家了。故选 D。

10. B him 他; me 我; her 她; them 他(她、它)们。根据语境可知,此处指妈妈让“我”去洗个热水澡。故选 B。

V. 本文是一篇记叙文,主要介绍了作者和同学们的学校旅行。

1. It is sunny and warm.
2. Many old people (are taking a walk in the park).
3. They're next to the swimming pool. / Next to the swimming pool.
4. No, they aren't.
5. She is probably cooking.

Section A Grammar Focus

- I. 1. high 2. freezing 3. temperature
4. tourists 5. snowy
II. 1. are taking 2. has 3. watches
4. are singing 5. is waiting
III. 1. wants 2. are watching 3. What
4. is cooking 5. tastes

IV. 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了动物的行为能够预测天气情况。

1. B 细节理解题。根据“But when people see sea birds flying high in the sky, they know it will be a sunny day.”可知,当天气晴朗的时候,海鸟会在天空中飞得很高。故选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据“When the rain

is on the way, the ants will move their houses ...”可知,当你看到蚂蚁搬家时会下雨。故选 C。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词前面的“When the rain is on the way, the ants will move their houses from the low places to the high places, because they are afraid the rain will ...”可知,要下雨时蚂蚁会从低处搬到高处,结合选项可猜测应是怕大雨淹没了它们的家,故选 B。
4. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了动物的行为能够预测天气情况,故选 D。

Section B 1a—1d

- I. 1. clouds 2. rocks 3. experiencing
4. foggy 5. tired
II. 1. feels like 2. making big progress
3. in high spirits 4. at the top of
5. at the end
III. 1. descriptions 2. magical 3. clouds
4. rocks 5. Although 6. tiring 7. wet
8. glad 9. through 10. sunlight

IV. 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国各地区的天气。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中“In summer, the weather is often hot and wet.”可知,中国南方的夏天,天气常常闷热潮湿。故选 C。
2. B 词义猜测题。根据画线单词后面的“It is nice to live there because summer

is cool and winter is warm.”可知,中国西南方冬暖夏凉,气候很特别,由此可猜测 unusual 意为“不寻常的,特别的”。故选 B。

3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“It is nice to live there because summer is cool and winter is warm.”可知,中国西南方冬暖夏凉,适合居住。故选 C。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中“In the north of China, it is very cold and dry in winter. Sometimes there is heavy snow.”可知,中国北方有时会下大雪,因此选项 C 的表述正确。故选 C。

5. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章分别介绍了中国南方、西南方和北方的天气。故选 D。

Section B 2a—2b

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①hot and sunny
- ②stay in / stay at home
- ③some day ④feel like
- ⑤in high spirits ⑥at the top
- ⑦at the start ⑧at the end
- ⑨run after ⑩because of
- ⑪at the moment / right now

2. 句型仿写

- ①My father and my brother are swimming in the sea.

②Although it is hot, we have a good time / enjoy ourselves.

③We're tired but everyone is in high spirits.

【连句成篇】

Dear Linda,

How's it going? My family and I are on holiday in Sanya.

Today it's **hot and sunny** in Sanya. We are at a beach **right now. Although it is hot, we have a good time / enjoy ourselves.** My father and my brother **are swimming in the sea.** My mother **is talking to my grandmother on the phone. I'm sunbathing at the moment.** It's very relaxing to be here.

What are you doing these days? Are you having a good time? I'll be back in a few days. See you soon.

Yours,
Lucy

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 本文是杰克写给弗兰克的一封信,在信中,杰克向弗兰克介绍了自己的三张照片,并希望弗兰克邮寄给他一些照片,告诉他关于那些照片的故事。

1. C 根据“In the first photo”“In the second photo”和“In the last photo”可知,有三张照片。故选 C。

2. B pool 游泳池;library 图书馆;village 乡村;zoo 动物园。根据“I am reading a

storybook”可知,此处指在图书馆看书。
故选 B。

3. A interesting 有趣的; difficult 困难的; hard 难的,硬的; boring 无聊的。根据“and I like the book a lot”可知,故事是有趣的。故选 A。
4. C live 居住; run 跑步; build 建造; show 展示。build a snowman 意为“堆雪人”,是习惯搭配。故选 C。
5. D keep 保持; clean 打扫; wash 洗; wear 穿,戴。根据“hats and coats”可知,是戴着帽子,穿着外套。故选 D。
6. B great 好极的; cold 寒冷的; warm 温暖的; bad 坏的。根据上文中的“it's winter”可知,冬天很冷。故选 B。
7. A cool 酷的; noisy 吵闹的; afraid 害怕的; lazy 懒惰的。此处修饰 the snowman, cool“酷的”符合语境。故选 A。
8. D follow 跟随; look 看; dress 穿衣; meet 遇见,见面。根据“at the train station”可知,是在火车站接姐姐萨莉,与其见面。故选 D。
9. C practise 练习; forget 忘记; study 学习; save 节约。根据“She ... in a university”可知,此处指她在一所大学学习。故选 C。
10. D call 打电话; read 阅读; help 帮助; tell 告诉。根据“Please send me some of your photos and ... me the stories about them.”可知,此处指告诉“我”关于它们的故事。故选 D。

II. A 本文主要讲述了除了听收音机、用网络、看电视等渠道,人们还可以通过观察动物来预知天气,并以蜜蜂为例来说明这一点。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Do you know it by listening to the radio, by using the Internet or by watching TV? We can know it by watching some animals too.”可知,可以通过听收音机、用网络、看电视及观察动物这四种方法了解天气。故选 A。
2. B 代词指代题。根据“We can know it by watching some animals too. They can know the change of the weather easily ...”可知,我们可以观察一些动物来了解天气,它们可以很容易地知道天气的变化,因此 they 指代的是动物。故选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“It is easy for bees to know the change of the weather in a short time because they can ‘talk’ to others by dancing and a lot of bees can live very well with each other.”可知,蜜蜂很容易在短时间内知道天气的变化,因为它们可以通过跳舞和其他蜜蜂“交谈”,且很多蜜蜂可以很好地相处。故选 C。
4. A 段落大意题。本段讲述了蜜蜂可以很容易地知道天气的变化,并且蜜蜂在雨天不出去,因为它们可能会受伤,故选 A。

5. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中“*But do you know why bees don't go out on rainy days? Because they may get hurt in the rain.*”可知,蜜蜂在雨天是不出去的,因为它们可能会在雨中受伤。所以如果蜜蜂待在家里而不出去,雨就要来了。故选 C。

B 本文是一篇应用文,介绍了北京某个月星期一至星期五的天气情况。

6. C 细节理解题。根据表格中图片信息提示可知,星期一为晴天。故选 C。

7. B 细节理解题。根据“*Tip: Stay at home and don't go out.*”可知,星期二最好待在家里,不要外出。故选 B。

8. B 细节理解题。根据表格中图片信息提示可知,星期三有雪。故选 B。

9. C 细节理解题。根据表格中图片信息提示及“ $-11^{\circ}\text{C}-1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ”可知,多云的天气为星期四,当天温度为 $-11^{\circ}\text{C}-1^{\circ}\text{C}$,C 选项 -10°C 在此温度范围内。故选 C。

10. D 推理判断题。根据表格中图片信息提示可知,星期三下雪,由此可推测是冬季,December“十二月”,属于冬季。故选 D。

Unit 7 A Day to Remember

Section A 1a—2e

I. 1—5 CDABA

II. 1. met up with

2. visited a science museum

3. give directions

4. two pieces of

5. used to

III. 1. trip 2. process 3. into 4. pieces

5. machines 6. steps 7. interesting

8. used 9. realize 10. save

IV. 本文主要讲述了鲍勃和父母去海滩游玩,偶然间遇到了一个迷路的小女孩,于是他和妈妈一起带这个小女孩去了警察局的故事。

1. C 句意:他和父母一起去了海滩。

farm 农场; park 公园; beach 海滩; forest 森林。根据下文“*Bob had fun playing on the beach.*”可知,他和父母一起去了海滩。故选 C。

2. A 句意:当他们到那里的时候有很多人。arrive 到达; live 居住; play 玩; study 学习。根据“*Bob's father found a parasol, and Bob's mother took out some food from the car.*”可知,他们到了那里。故选 A。

3. D 句意:当他累了,他就在遮阳伞下放松,吃食物。dirty 脏的; busy 繁忙的; scared 害怕的; tired 疲惫的。根据“*he relaxed under the parasol and ate the food*”可知,当他累了,他就在遮阳伞下放松。故选 D。

4. B 句意:大约三个小时后,他们想离开。minute 分钟; hour 小时; day 天; week 周。结合上下文可知,此处应该表示“大约三个小时后”。故选 B。

5. C 句意:这个女孩迷路了。lazy 懒惰的;late 晚的;lost 迷路的;shy 害羞的。根据下文“I cannot find my mother”可知,这个小女孩迷路了。故选 C。
6. B 句意:小女孩,你叫什么名字? idea 主意;name 名字;job 工作;story 故事。根据“I’m Gina.”可知,此处问的是她的名字。故选 B。
7. B 句意:鲍勃和他的妈妈马上把吉娜带到了警察局。really 真正地;quickly 立即;differentlly 不同地;happily 快乐地。根据“Bob and his mother took Gina to the police station”以及上文可知,听到这个小女孩找不到她妈妈后,他们就立即把小女孩带到了警察局。故选 B。
8. D 句意:几分钟后,一个女人来了。start 开始;stop 停止;leave 离开;come 来。根据“She was Gina’s mother.”可知,这个小女孩的妈妈来了。故选 D。
9. C 句意:她非常高兴,她感谢鲍勃和他妈妈的帮助。wake 醒来;ask 询问;thank 感谢;visit 拜访。根据“Bob and his mother for their help”可知,小女孩的妈妈很感激鲍勃和他妈妈的帮助。故选 C。
10. A 句意:鲍勃在回家的路上不停地谈论这件事。talk about 谈论;help with 帮助;put up 张贴;look at 看。根据“He thought it was a great trip.”可知,鲍勃在回家的路上不停地谈论这件事。故选 A。

Section A Grammar Focus

I. 1. was 2. to create 3. actor

4. anything 5. road

II. 1. was 2. had 3. got 4. went

5. took 6. put 7. had

III. 本文是 Tina 写给 Mike 的一封信,介绍了自己的学校旅行。

1. A 句意:我和同学们度过了一个愉快的学校旅行。此处泛指“一个愉快的学校旅行”,且 happy 是以辅音音素开头的单词,用不定冠词 a。故选 A。

2. B 句意:天气温暖而晴朗。根据“We went to Luofu Mountain.”可知,此处是一般过去时,主语“The weather”是不可数名词,be 动词用 was。故选 B。

3. C excite 使兴奋,使激动;exciting“令人激动的”,常修饰事物;excited“激动的,兴奋的”,常修饰人。此处指“我们所有人激动又开心”,应用 excited。故选 C。

4. C 句意:我们乘公共汽车去了那里。by bus“乘公共汽车”,by 表示交通方式为习惯用法。故选 C。

5. B 句意:我们花了大约一个小时才到那里。It takes/took sb some time to do sth.“花费某人多长时间做某事”,是固定句型。故选 B。

6. C 句意:在大约九点,我们开始爬山了。本文主体时态为一般过去时,动词要用过去式。故选 C。

7. C 本文主体时态为一般过去时,动词要用过去式。故选 C。

8. B 句意:然后我们感觉到树上有什么东西在动。feel ... doing sth“感觉……正在做某事”,是固定用法。故选 B。

9. A look up at 为短语动词,意为“抬头看;仰望”。故选 A。

10. B 句意:它不怕看到我们。be afraid to do sth“害怕做某事”,是固定语法搭配。故选 B。

IV. 这是一份老师给家长的关于学校旅行的通知及回执,介绍了旅行的时间、地点及孩子们要携带的物品等。

1. D 细节理解题。根据“It will be a great trip, because most of the students in our class are interested in plants, like flowers.”可知,学生们可以在旅行中了解植物,故选 D。

2. B 细节理解题。根据“water, food (lunch in the park)”“notebook, pen”和“camera, hat”可知,学生们需要携带水、食物、笔记本、钢笔、照相机和帽子,不用携带手表,故选 B。

3. A 细节理解题。根据“food (lunch in the park)”可知,午餐在公园吃,故选 A。

4. D 细节理解题。根据“We'll leave at 7:30 a.m. and come back at about 2:30 p.m.”可知,旅行持续大约 7 个小时;根据“water, food”可知,学生需要携带食物;根据“Our class is going to visit the

wetland park on Saturday morning.”可知,学生周六参观湿地公园;根据短文内容可知,文中没有提到是否需要父母跟随,故选 D。

5. C 推理判断题。根据通知的落款“George Brown”可推知,他应该是学校的老师,故选 C。

Section B 1a—1d

I. 1. explored 2. tents 3. cucumbers

4. straight 5. filled 6. taught

7. leaves 8. Finally 9. fresh

10. certainly

II. 1. recorded 2. skills 3. explored

4. tents 5. taught 6. leaves

7. certainly 8. diaries

III. 1. to write them down 2. from; to

3. think of 4. agree with

5. improve; writing skills

IV. 本文主要讲述了迈克尔在 26 岁的时候环美旅行的经历。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文中“He travelled by car from one state to another.”可知,迈克尔是坐小汽车旅行的。故选 C。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据文中“But why did Michael travel around America?”可知,本句是给迈克尔提出问题,所以迈克尔说的话便是回答这个问题,reply 意为“回答”,相当于 answer。故选 B。

3. A 细节理解题。根据文中“he worked as a farmer in Nebraska”可知,迈克尔

在内布拉斯加州的工作是一名农夫。
故选 A。

4. B 细节理解题。根据文中“In Alaska, he was a photographer. ‘That was interesting. Alaska is a very beautiful place,’ said Michael.”可知,迈克尔认为在阿拉斯加州的工作是很有趣的。
故选 B。

5. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文主要讲述了迈克尔环美旅行的经历,故选 D。

Section B 2a—2b

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①go on a school trip
- ②meet up with friends
- ③visit a science museum
- ④go to an exhibition ⑤learn about
- ⑥along the mountain roads
- ⑦write down ⑧think of
- ⑨agree with ⑩a terrible trip
- ⑪a day to remember

2. 句型仿写

- ①I used to think it was easy to make tea.
- ②The tea farmer taught us how to make tea.
- ③We spent about two hours learning how to make tea.

④We felt tired but happy.

⑤It was really an exciting trip to remember.

【连句成篇】

Friday, 23rd May

China is known as the home town of tea. To learn more about tea, we **went on a school trip** to a tea garden today. We met at 7:30 a.m. at the school gate and took the school bus there.

The tea farmer, Mr Li, is very friendly. He showed us around the tea garden and taught us about the long history of tea. We also **learnt about** how to pick tea leaves. After a quick lunch, **we spent about two hours learning how to make tea**. Finally, the trip finished at 3:00 p.m.

What an interesting trip it was! All in all, all of us learnt a lot and enjoyed ourselves there. **It was really an exciting trip to remember.**

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 本文介绍了作者的一次特殊的学校旅行——去敬老院帮助老人。

1. C terrible 糟糕的; expensive 昂贵的; different 不同的; difficult 困难的。根据“We went to the old people’s home.”可知,其他同学是去了海滩,但是他们去的是敬老院,所以是不同的学校旅行,故选 C。

2. **D** special 特色菜; food 食物; book 书; gift 礼物。根据 "... like fruits and flowers" 可知, 他们给老人们带了许多礼物。故选 D。
3. **A** dumpling 饺子; cake 蛋糕; pancake 薄饼; noodle 面条。根据下文 "The old people said the dumplings ..." 可知, 此处指饺子, 故选 A。
4. **C** 前面提到有困难, 后面提到他们做到了, 二者是转折关系, 应用 but, 故选 C。
5. **B** 句意: 一位老人给我们讲了关于他童年的故事, 这些故事很有趣。about 意为 "关于", 符合语境, 故选 B。
6. **A** singer 歌手; host 主持人; guide 导游; dancer 舞者。根据 "... he sang some popular songs for us." 可知, 杰夫是班里的一名歌手, 故选 A。
7. **D** 根据语境可知, 这里表达的是他们很喜欢跟老人待在一起, enjoy doing sth 意为 "喜欢做某事", 故选 D。
8. **B** 句意: 我们想花更多的时间和他们待在一起, 但是时间过得很快。spend some time with sb 意为 "花时间与某人待在一起", 故选 B。
9. **C** 这里表达的是他们跟这些老人说再见, 应用 them, 故选 C。
10. **A** 句意: 在公共汽车上, 我太累了以至于睡着了。根据下文 "I fell asleep" 可推知, 作者太累了, 故选 A。

II. **A** 本文是海伦写给玛丽亚的一封信,

讲述了她在曼谷的旅游情况。

[语篇结构] ①interesting ②great

③clothes ④beautiful ⑤friendly

⑥smiling ⑦hot ⑧Chinese

⑨hot ⑩rained

1. **A** 细节理解题。根据文中 "They are beautiful but not expensive." 可知, 曼谷的衣服很便宜。故选 A。
2. **C** 推理判断题。根据文中 "You can find some Chinese food here ... In Bangkok, you can also find American food, but I didn't eat it." 可知, 海伦是去曼谷旅游, 肯定有泰国菜, 她提到了可以找到中国食物和美国食物, 由此推出海伦在曼谷没有找到澳大利亚食物。故选 C。
3. **C** 细节理解题。根据文中 "In Bangkok, you can also find American food, but I didn't eat it. You know, I would like to try new things when I'm on vacation." 可知, 海伦在曼谷不吃美国食物, 因为她想吃一些新的食物。故选 C。
4. **B** 细节理解题。根据文中 "How was your vacation in Sydney?" 可知, 玛丽亚在澳大利亚度假。故选 B。
5. **D** 推理判断题。根据文中 "In Bangkok, you can also find American food, but I didn't eat it. You know, I would like to try new things when I'm on vacation." 可推知, 海伦来自美国。

故选 D。

B 本文主要介绍了成都的茶馆。

6. A 推理判断题。根据“Before my trip to Chengdu, my answer was the panda.”可知,后面是要转折,说明现在提到成都第一个想到的事情有所改变。又根据下文对茶馆的描写可知,此处是说,但是现在作者的回答是茶馆。故选 A。

7. B 细节理解题。根据“In the teahouse, the waitresses were friendly and they made us feel easy.”可知,在茶馆,女服务员很友好,她们让作者感到舒适。故选 B。

8. C 代词指代题。根据“We walked into one famous teahouse. It is an old building with a history of more than 100 years.”可知,It 指代的是前面提到的这家茶馆。故选 C。

9. B 细节理解题。根据“In a teahouse, people can slow down their pace of life. I think that’s why the teahouses can win lots of people’s hearts.”可知,在茶馆里,人们可以放慢他们的生活节奏,这就是茶馆能赢得很多人的心的原因。故选 B。

10. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了成都的茶馆。故选 A。

Unit 8 Once upon a Time

Section A 1a—2e

I. 1—5 CBDDA

II. 1. neighbour 2. silly

3. praises 4. emperor 5. suddenly

III. 1. Once upon a time 2. at first

3. tell the truth 4. to make money

5. afraid to ride / of riding

IV. 本文主要讲述了一只猫和一只老鼠的故事:本是好朋友的他们为过冬买了一块奶酪,老鼠借口参加生日聚会偷吃了他们一起放在树下的奶酪,从此他们之间的友谊结束了。

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“One day they went to the market and bought a big piece of cheese.”可知,猫和老鼠在市场买了一大块奶酪。故选 D。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“They put it under a tree for winter.”可知,他们把奶酪放在了树下。故选 C。

3. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“When winter came, the cat went to the tree to get the cheese. But he found nothing.”可知,冬天来临时,猫去取奶酪,但他什么也没有找到。故选 D。

4. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The mouse ate half of the cheese and returned home.”和第三段中的“After a few days, the mouse ... He finished the other half ...”可知,是老鼠吃了奶酪。故选 B。

5. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的

“But he found nothing.”可知,老鼠一直在偷吃奶酪,去生日聚会是借口。由此可知,老鼠根本没有参加任何生日聚会。故选 A。

- V. 1. water 2. them 3. short
4. finished 5. stopped 6. minutes
7. late 8. long

Section A Grammar Focus

I. 1. smiled 2. artist 3. did; feel

4. quickly 5. to buy 6. got

II. 1. got 2. had 3. to do / doing

4. wanted 5. to have 6. was / is

7. listened 8. went 9. ate 10. to see

III. 本文讲述了一个男孩帮助一个富商挑东西的故事。

1. A 此处是指他想赚钱买东西, want to do sth“想做某事”, 故选 A。
2. C 此处为动词不定式作后置定语, 修饰 the food, 表示吃的食物。故选 C。
3. A can 可以; must 必须; should 应该。此处是富人回应小男孩的请求, 表示“你可以和我们一起去”, 故选 A。
4. C but 但是; so 因此; and 和。此处应用 and 连接并列成分, 故选 C。
5. C 根据“chose the biggest load”可知此处应用形容词的最高级, 形容词的最高级前要加 the。故选 C。
6. C 时态为一般过去时, 动词用过去式。故选 C。
7. B happy“开心的”, 形容词; happily“开心地”, 副词; happier 形容词的比较级。

此处要用副词修饰 picked up the load。故选 B。

8. A for 后接一段时间; on 后接具体某一天; in 后接年、月。walk for days“走了好几天”, 故选 A。

9. C and 和; so 因此; but 但是。根据 tired 和 relaxed 可知, 此处表示转折。故选 C。

10. A a little 表示“一点儿”, 是习语, 故选 A。

IV. 本文主要讲述了《拔苗助长》的寓言故事。

1. B take 拿走; grow 种植; cut 切; eat 吃。根据“went to the field to see the seedlings”可知, 此处指种了许多水稻。故选 B。
2. C never 从不; not 不, 没有; still 仍然; only 仅仅。根据“grew taller little by little, but he was ... unhappy”可知, 此处指他仍然不高兴。故选 C。
3. B slowly 缓慢地; fast 快速地; badly 严重地; quietly 安静地。根据“The seedlings grow too slowly.”可知, 此处指他觉得秧苗长得慢, 因此他在想它们怎么能长得快。故选 B。
4. D eat 吃; see 看见; notice 注意到; sleep 睡觉。根据“During the night, he lay in bed”可知, 此处指无法睡着。故选 D。
5. C 句意: 突然半夜里, 他想到一个主意。answer 回答; question 问题; idea

主意;name 名字。根据“came into his mind”和“What a(n) ... idea!”可知,此处指想到一个主意。故选 C。

6. A 句意:他从床上跳下来,跑向田野。jump 跳;look 看;tell 告诉;put 放。根据“ran to the field”可知,此处指跳下床。故选 A。

7. B 句意:他把幼苗一棵一棵地拔高了半英寸。important 重要的;young 幼小的;healthy 健康的;big 大的。根据第一段中的“The young seedlings”可知,此处指幼苗,故选 B。

8. D night 夜晚;afternoon 下午;noon 中午;morning 早晨。根据“the sun came out”可知,此处指天已经亮了,到早上了。故选 D。

9. C funny 有趣的;bad 坏的;wonderful 绝妙的;interesting 有趣的。根据“He said to himself happily”可知,此处指绝妙的主意。故选 C。

10. A 句意:地里的秧苗全都死了。die 死;grow 成长;stop 停止;play 玩。根据“he shouted sadly”及全文可知,此处指秧苗全都死了。故选 A。

Section B 1a—1d

I. 1. really 2. was 3. But 4. size

5. laughed 6. to search 7. hopefully

8. lay 9. feathers 10. surprise

II. 1. What a 2. laugh at 3. went away

4. only if 5. To my surprise

III. 本文讲述了麻雀与鹰争当鸟中之王的故事。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Let the bird who flies the highest be the king.”可知,飞得最高的鸟为王。故选 C。

2. B 推理判断题。根据第三段“‘Oh! Who’s going to beat me? You?’ Eagle laughed.”可知,麻雀不同意鹰为王。故选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。本文按故事发展顺序叙述;根据第一段中的“All the birds thought they needed a king.(所有的鸟认为他们需要一个王。)”、第四段中的“All the birds took to the air.(所有的鸟都飞起来了。)”、第八段中的“All the birds were very surprised to see Sparrow fly higher.(所有的鸟非常惊讶地看到麻雀飞得更高。)”及最后一段中的“From then on, Sparrow had a short tail.(从那以后,麻雀有一条短尾巴。)”可知,选项 D 排序正确。故选 D。

4. A 词义猜测题。根据第五段中的“Only Eagle went on flying.(只有鹰还在飞。)”可知,此处指鸟儿们退出了比赛。故选 A。

5. C 主旨大意题。本文讲述了麻雀与鹰争当鸟中之王的故事,由此可知,选项 C“谁为王?”符合文意。故选 C。

Section B 2a—2b

【主题写作·迁移】

【素材积累】

1. 主题词块

- ①once upon a time ②bite through
- ③at first ④make money ⑤get out
- ⑥all over ⑦laugh at ⑧go away
- ⑨search for ⑩to sb's surprise
- ⑪only if ⑫come out
- ⑬make a promise ⑭in the end
- ⑮succeed in doing sth

2. 句型仿写

- ①What a lucky day!
- ②He lived a happy life for some days, but soon he didn't have any money.
- ③He decided to work hard from then on.

【连句成篇】

A Lazy Bear

Once upon a time, there was a lazy bear. He always wanted to make money without working hard. One day he found some money on his way home. "What a lucky day!" the bear said. At first, he lived a happy life for some days, but soon he didn't have any money. He said to himself, "I must walk all over the city and the village. Maybe I can find more

money." So he went out and travelled around, but he didn't find money any more. When he travelled, he saw many people working hard. He thought of the saying, "No pain, no gain." He decided to work hard from then on. In the end, he became hard-working and lived a better life.

【主题阅读·提能】

I. 本文主要讲述了一只爱唱歌的小鸟的故事。

- 1. B 句意:但是她太害羞了,总是独自在她的小巢里唱歌。cute 可爱的;shy 害羞的;strict 严格的;polite 有礼貌的。根据“always sang alone in her small nest”可推知,这只小鸟很害羞。故选B。
- 2. D 句意:一天,一只老猫头鹰飞过,听到小鸟在唱歌。swim 游泳;ride 骑;run 跑;fly 飞。根据 an old owl 可知,此处表示一只老猫头鹰飞过。故选D。
- 3. C 句意:试着为别人唱歌,并和他们交朋友。lantern 灯笼;cake 蛋糕;friend 朋友;face 脸。根据“sing for others and make ... with them”可知,是和他们交朋友。故选C。
- 4. B 句意:小鸟觉得很温暖,就飞了出来,开始每天在树上唱歌,然后她就擅长唱歌了。busy with 忙于;good at 擅长;ready to 准备好;good for 对……有

好处。根据“started to sing in the tree every day”可知,小鸟每天都唱歌,所以她擅长唱歌了。故选 B。

5. C 句意:许多鸟注意到了她,一起在树上快乐地唱歌。horse 马; duck 鸭子; bird 鸟; dog 狗。根据“Then, other birds didn't want to sing with her any more.”可知,此处指许多鸟和她一起在树上快乐地唱歌。故选 C。

6. B 句意:然而,有一天这只小鸟觉得很无聊。sorry 抱歉的; bored 无聊的; afraid 害怕的; silly 傻的。结合选项和下文“*She stayed in her comfortable nest and slept until afternoon.*”可知,此处表示有一天这只小鸟觉得很无聊。故选 B。

7. A 句意:小鸟坐在树上哭了,感觉很伤心。cry 哭; guess 猜测; jump 跳; return 返回。根据上文“*Then, other birds didn't want to sing with her any more.*”可知,其他小鸟不想和她唱歌了,于是她伤心地哭了。故选 A。

8. B 句意:幸运的是,老猫头鹰回来了,并对小鸟说…… rich 富有的; old 年老的; poor 贫穷的; rude 粗鲁的。根据上文“*One day, an old owl ... by and heard the little bird singing.*”可知,此处指上文提到的那只老猫头鹰。故选 B。

9. C 句意:每天,她都在森林里不停地唱

歌。river 河流; zoo 动物园; forest 森林; village 村庄。根据上文“*there was a little bird in a forest*”可知,小鸟住在森林里,所以此处指她在森林里唱歌。故选 C。

10. A 句意:最后,她的梦想实现了。come true 实现; come down 下降; come along 进展; come back 回来。根据选项和 her dream 可知,此处表示她的梦想实现了。故选 A。

II. A 本文通过两颗种子的故事来告诉我们,过于保守和担心未来可能会错过很多机会,我们需要尝试去冒险,去追求我们想要的未来。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*After some time, the first seed says that she wants to leave the ground to see. She is always hopeful about things she meets every day.*”可知,她希望遇到新的事物。故选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“*The hen eats the seed.*”可知,第二颗种子成了母鸡的食物。故选 D。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的“*There's nothing wrong with playing it safe. But playing it safe can sometimes be dangerous. If you want a good future, playing it safe isn't always the way to go. You need to try and get out there.*”可知,谨慎行事没什么不对的,但是谨慎行事有时候是危险的。如果

你想要一个美好的未来,谨慎行事并不总是正确的方法,你得试着走出去。因此画线短语表示“过于小心而不去尝试”。故选 B。

4. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Some of us may be like the second seed. There's nothing wrong with playing it safe. But playing it safe can sometimes be dangerous. If you want a good future, playing it safe isn't always the way to go. You need to try and get out there.”并结合选项可推知,我们应为每件事尽我们最大的努力。故选 C。

5. A 推理判断题。根据第一段“A strong wind blows by. Two seeds fall from a flower.”及全文可知,短文是通过两颗种子的故事来告诉我们,过于保守和担心未来可能会错过很多机会,所以我们可能会在故事书里读到这篇文章。故选 A。

B 本文主要介绍了寓言故事和童话故事之间的不同。

6. D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了寓言

故事和童话故事之间的不同。故选 D。

7. A 词义猜测题。根据画线短语所在句“A fable is a story, passed down from grandparents to parents and then to children.”可知,是从祖父母传给父母,父母传给孩子,故此处画线短语意为“流传”。故选 A。

8. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The characters are mostly animals and plants.”可知,寓言故事的主角通常是动物和植物。故选 D。

9. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Fairy tales are usually stories for children”可知,童话故事通常是给孩子写的故事,所以孩子通常会喜欢童话故事。故选 C。

10. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘There are many fairy tales in *Grimm's Fairy Tales*, such as *Cinderella* and *Snow White*.’”可知,《灰姑娘》和《白雪公主》是童话故事,不是寓言故事,排除 A 项、C 项和 D 项。故选 B。