

首都师范大学附属育新学校 2026-2027 学年第二学期

高一年级学生暑假英语作业

班级：_____

姓名：_____

亲爱的同学们：

高一学习接近尾声，一个暑假之后大家就要迎来高二的学习和生活了，暑假作为衔接高一和高二的桥梁，是大家查漏补缺的好时间，为此我们给大家准备了暑假作业大餐，希望大家能够认真学习，汲取营养，为自己的高二英语学习打下坚实的基础。

【作业目标】

希望同学们在暑假作业结束时，能达成以下目标：

- 1、通过复习与课文相关的基础短语小测和高频词背诵，巩固本学期所学课本知识，夯实基础；
- 2、通过阅读英文名著和完成阅读限时训练/外刊阅读，提升学生的语言综合应用能力；
- 3、通过天学网听说套题训练，进一步提升同学们的听说能力；

【基础夯实--词汇】

- 1、完成 U5-U9 基础小测验，自批自改。按时段通过智启平台上交；
- 2、除高频词之外，词汇量较小同学巩固教材所学词汇，学有余力的同学背诵高考 3500 词汇；
- 3、自主复习必修 1-3 相关语法。

【拓展提升--阅读&听说】

- 1、阅读：

任务一：自选一本英文原版小说阅读，完成 6 篇摘抄或阅读笔记，内容可包括：书名、好词好句好段、情节概括或读后感等

（可以从以下参考书目中选择，也可以自己选择其他书目）

参考书目：Heidi, Wonder, The Giver, The Adventure of Tom Sawyer, Harry Potter 等

任务二：6 套高考题型阅读（语法填空+完型填空+阅读理解+七选五+阅读与表达）

任务三：期末成绩前 20%的同学需要做外刊，也可高考题阅读和外刊穿插练习。

（分层作业）

- 2、听说：天学网 5 套听说训练（第 61-65 套）；

- 3、可自行选择英文读物或观看纪录片拓展知识面，如：《空中英语教室》《21 世纪报》等

【作业提交形式】--智启平台拍照打卡上交。

- 1、U5-U9 基础小测（详见文档 6-24 页，自行打印并检测，拍照上交）；
- 2、阅读和外刊，要求核对答案，用红笔订正，圈点勾画；拍照上传；
- 3、原著阅读读书笔记；拍照上传；
- 4、高频词开学后测试；
- 5、天学网平台检测，计入高二上学期平时成绩。

高一英语备课组
2026 年 7 月 10 日

2026-2027 学年高一年级学生暑假英语作业记录清单

注意：1. 套题/外刊、短语检测、读书笔记都通过智启平台拍照打卡上传。

2. 高频词背诵开学前两周检测。

3. 天学网平台检查。

周数		日期	阅读（二选一）		短语复习 检测	原著阅读	高频词 背诵	自查
			套题	外刊				
第一周	作业1	Day 1	套题 1	外刊 3 篇	U5 检测	小说阅读 读书笔记 1	1-120	
		Day 2						
		Day 3						
	检查时间：7 月 18 日							
	作业2	Day 4	套题 2	外刊 3 篇	U6 检测	小说阅读 读书笔记 2	121-240	
		Day 5						
		Day 6						
		Day 7	天学网 61	积累词汇、整理笔记			复习词汇	
	检查时间：7 月 25 日							
第二周	作业3	Day 8	套题 3	外刊 3 篇	U7 检测	小说阅读 读书笔记 3	241-360	
		Day 9						
		Day 10						
	检查时间：8 月 1 日							
	作业4	Day 11	套题 4	外刊 3 篇	U8 检测	小说阅读 读书笔记 4	361-480	
		Day 12						
		Day 13						
		Day 14	天学网 62	积累词汇、整理笔记			复习词汇	
	检查时间：8 月 8 日							
第三周	作业5	Day 15	套题 5	外刊 3 篇	U9 检测	小说阅读 读书笔记 5	481-600	
		Day 16						
		Day 17						
	检查时间：8 月 15 日							
	作业6	Day 18	套题 6	外刊 3 篇	天学网 63、64	小说阅读 读书笔记 6	601-681	
		Day 19						
		Day 20						
		Day 21	天学网 65	积累词汇、整理笔记			复习词汇	
	检查时间：8 月 22 日							

英文原著阅读读书笔记 (1)

书名：	页数：
摘抄/感悟：	

英文原著阅读读书笔记 (2)

书名：	页数：
摘抄/感悟：	

英文原著阅读读书笔记 (3)

书名：	页数：
摘抄/感悟：	

英文原著阅读读书笔记 (4)

书名：	页数：
摘抄/感悟：	

英文原著阅读读书笔记 (5)

书名：	页数：
摘抄/感悟：	

英文原著阅读读书笔记 (6)

书名：	页数：
摘抄/感悟：	

Unit 5 Topic Talk 基础小测

根据所给中文信息填空

1. 伦敦大约 66% 的地方被水和绿色植被覆盖。

About 66% of the city (London) _____ water or green space.

2. Sarah 认为我们的气候一定在变化。温室效应很明显。

Sarah thinks our _____ is definitely changing. And _____ is quite obvious.

3. 伦敦一年中有大约 40 天遭受严重的污染，这种状况很令人担忧。

Nearly 40 days in a year in London _____ dangerous levels of pollution, _____.

4. 自然中有很多灾难，比如：山体滑坡、洪水、干旱、飓风和火山爆发。

In nature there are many _____ such as landslide , _____

5. 总所周知，保持生态平衡很重要。

As we all know, _____ is important.

1. 这个区域丛林的毁灭已经导致了气候的变化。

_____ has caused _____ in this region.

2. 对于灾难的原因，他没有做任何评价。

He didn't _____ about the cause of the disaster.

3. 地铁是如此的拥挤以至于我找不到站的地儿。

The subway is so _____ that I can't find anywhere to sit.

4. 野生动物的灭绝不给你时间改正错误，在科学面前，我们没有机会去改过。

Wildlife extinction is not a process that _____.
_____, there are no second chances.

5. The two students _____ (为。。震撼) the lecture on nature. They didn't know that we were _____ (危害自然) so much. They learnt that we _____ (过渡使用) nature. _____ (因此), nature _____ (受到伤害), _____ (感到疼痛), and finally _____ (对。。置之不理) us. They realized that nature is our home. Humans, animals, plants and all other living things live in it. We should take care of our "home". We should protect nature.

12. 学习自然，热爱自然，亲近自然。 它永远不会辜负你。

13. 我们除了顺应自然，绝不能违逆它。

Senior 1 Book 2 U5 Lesson 1 基础小测

This is a text _____ (改编自) a short story. About three years ago, something terrible _____ (发生) me. That was the day when it took only six hours to _____. (摧毁了我的身心)

One day, my two brothers and I were coming back from the islands where we often (冒险前往). All at once, the sky _____ (被...覆盖) dark clouds. A huge wave covered our boat and my younger brother fell into the sea. We became very _____ (害怕的). With the wind and waves, we were going _____ (朝着...方向) the whirlpool. We were _____ (无助的) and I (感到恶心). We went nearer and nearer to _____ (漩涡的可怕边缘). _____ (这可能看起来很奇怪), but at that moment, when we were (在...的边缘) the whirlpool, I _____ (感到更镇静). We went over the edge, but I was still safe.

The boat was on the inside of the huge whirlpool and we _____ (正在以极快的速度转圈). I saw clearly that there were other _____ (物体) in the whirlpool - trees and _____ (木桶). After a while, I _____ (对...感到好奇) the whirlpool itself. I then (做了三个重要的观察) The first, the larger the bodies were, _____ (他们下沉得越快); the second, between _____ (同等大小的两个物体), spheres, which were ball-like objects, fell more rapidly; and the third, between two objects of the same size, cylinders, which were tube-like objects, fell more slowly. So I _____ (把自己绑在一个木桶上帮我漂浮). I tried to make my brother understand, but he was too frightened and stayed in the heavy boat. Without waiting, I jumped into the sea to try and _____ (逃脱). Later the whirlpool (变得不怎么激烈), I _____ (被救起) by a boat. As you can see, the reason why I'm here to tell the story is that I _____ (做出了正确的决定).

Unit 5 Lesson 2+Reading Club 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____ 批阅人_____

1. As you know, natural disasters can _____ (导致死亡) and _____ (其他死亡和伤害) that is hard to _____ (估量).

When they happen, the professional rescue team must do sth. to help save people. Mr. Wang, who have been part of many _____ (海外救援行动) as well as in China, talks about their rescue attempt (救援尝试). Their most important goal is to save lives _____ (在地震现场). They use _____ (救援车辆) and trained dogs to look for anyone who is still alive, which is a very challenging process. For example, in the Nepal earthquake, they _____ (提供医疗帮助) to over 2000 people. It was _____ (与时间赛跑) and they were _____ (压力很大). But they did their best as they thought it's their duty to _____ (减少伤痛) and the loss of life.

2. When it came to _____ (实施救援尝试), Mr. Wang gave the following tips. First, if you're outdoors, try to _____ (离开) any buildings. If you're indoors, stay away from anything that can break or fall, like lamps. When you _____ (被困), you should knock on a wall to help people find you and only shout when someone is nearby. This is because shouting can cause you to _____ (吸进) a dangerous amount of _____ (灰尘).

3. New Zealand, which has _____ (变化的气候), _____ (是。。所在地) nearly 5 million people, 31 million sheep and 10 million cow.

4. The _____ (消失) of the wolves brings disaster to the grassland and _____ (对....有不可避免地消极影响) the farmers.

This shows _____ (一个小小地行为能导致主要影响) for many other species.

The film _____ (凸显) strong environmental message—we shouldn't _____ (打破环境的自然平衡).

Unit 5 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____姓名_____成绩_____批阅人_____

根据中文提示完成句子:

1. 在去南极洲的路上, 他收到来自挪威探险家罗尔德·阿蒙森的消息, 说他也要去南极。

While he was _____ Antarctica he _____ the Norwegian _____ Roald Amundsen which said he was going south, too.

2. 两个团队都组织了食物基地, 为来年的旅行做准备。斯科特和阿蒙森焦急地等待春天的到来。

Both team organized food bases _____ their journeys the next year. Scott and Amundsen _____ spring.

3. 他让成群的狗拉雪橇, 所有的人都在滑雪板上。正因为如此, 他进步很快。

He had teams of dogs _____ and all his men were _____.
_____ this, he _____.

4. 他的两辆雪橇坏了, 然后马匹开始在雪和寒冷中遇到严重困难。过了一会儿, 斯科特和他的人不得不自己推雪橇了。

His two sledges _____ and then the horses began to _____ the snow and the cold. _____, Scott and his men had to push the sledges themselves.

5. 回程是探险史上最糟糕的一次。这些人很快就累坏了, 食物也快吃光了。

The return journey was one of the worst _____. The men were soon very tired and _____.

6. 后来, 这些岩石证明了在遥远的过去的某个时候, 南极洲大陆被植物覆盖着。

Later, this rocks _____ that at one time _____, the _____ of Antarctica was covered by plants.

7. 下一个要走的是奥茨上尉, 他走路有很大的困难。

The next to go was _____ Oates, who _____.

8. 斯科特和他的两名队员继续前进, 到达距离他们的一个食物基地不到 11 英里的地方。但是一场可怕的暴风雪来了, 他们不能离开帐篷。

Scott and two of his team members _____ and got within eleven miles of one of their _____. But then a terrible storm started and they could not _____.

9. 斯科特上校将永载史册, 因为他诚实, 真诚, 勇敢, 并拥有一个男人该有的一切。

Captain Scott left a record, for _____, for _____, for _____, for everything that makes a man.

10. 斯科特未能赢得前往极地的比赛, 但他和他的队员表现出的巨大勇气使他们成为英雄。

Scott _____ win the race to the Pole, but the great courage shown by Scott and his men _____.

Unit 6 Lesson 1 基础小测

At the Nobel Prize Lecture _____(在 2015 年 12 月 7 日), an 84-year-old Chinese woman walked slowly on to the stage. She began to talk about the life-saving drug, artemisinin, which she had discovered with the help of her team in the 1970s. The woman was Tu Youyou, the first Chinese female scientist _____(被授予) a Nobel Prize for her work. A scientist who was on the Nobel Prize Committee _____(名叫) Hans Forssberg explained that “the discovery of artemisinin (促进了新药的开发) which have saved the lives of millions”. When thanking the Committee for the honour, Tu Youyou said, “This is not only an honour for myself, but also _____(认可和鼓励) for all scientists in China”.

Tu Youyou was born in Zhejiang Province China, on 30 December, 1930. She studied medicine at Peking University Health Science Centre. After graduation, she became a member of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences. Later, she studied Chinese medicine for two and a half years with (该领域的专家) from whom she _____(获得更深入地知识) about traditional practices.

In 1969, Tu Youyou _____(被选中成立了一个小组) to find a cure for malaria ---a disease that killed millions of people every year. Across the world, scientists (一直在努力寻找一个治疗方法). They tested more than 240,000 chemicals _____(没有成功). However, Tu Youyou had an idea that Chinese herbs might _____(可能会起作用). She studied ancient Chinese medical literature and visited experts in traditional Chinese medicine. She _____(研究了上百种和...相关的中药处方) anti-malarial cures. Then Tu Youyou and her team _____(开始用现代研究方法来研究这些中草药) one by one.

This was not an easy task. The reason why this was difficult was that the team had (有限的资源). They _____(没有足够的员工), and the laboratory in which they worked _____(空气质量差). However, after hundreds of failed experiments, they (最终发现了一种很有希望的化学物质). It worked well in _____(用.....试验) animals, but they had to know if it was safe for humans. Tu Youyou _____(勇敢地自愿成为第一个人体实验对象) when they were ready to start testing and the rest of her team followed her. The test was a success. The medicine they discovered, artemisinin, has now become (世界上最有效的药物) for fighting malaria.

Even though Tu Youyou _____(对名望不感兴趣), she has become a scientist whose work is _____(国际知名). In 2019, she was selected by the BBC as one of (最有影响力的人物) of science in the 20th Century along with Albert Einstein and Alan Mathison Turing. Tu Youyou _____(因勇于.....而出名) in being a scientist during a difficult time for science in China, her ability to _____(用古老的智慧和新方法达成她的目标) and the fact that her work _____(连接了东西方世界), saving millions of lives. Today Tu Youyou _____(尽管年事已高, 依然继续进行研究). _____(根据.....说) Tu Youyou, “From our research experience in discovering artemisinin, we learnt the wisdom behind both Chinese and Western medicine. There is _____(巨大的潜力) for future advances if these two kinds of wisdom can (被完全融合),” she said.

U6 L2 History Makers 测验

一、补全文段

Martin Luther King will always _____ (因。。。被记住) winning equal fights for black people in the US. When he was a child, he _____ (遭受种族歧视). People _____ (被不公正对待) because of their skin colour. Once, King with his black teacher took a bus. The white driver of the bus told them to _____ (让座) two white people. But King refused because he wanted to be treated the same as white people. However, in the end, he had to give up their seats. King decided to do something about this. In 1955, he organised a bus protest, and asked all black people to stop taking buses. After some struggles, they _____ (赢得了。。。的权利) sit next to white people on buses. He didn't stop there. In the 1960s, he _____ (组织了几次和平抗议), but he _____ (被投进监狱) many times for doing so. In 1963, he _____ (组织了游行示威) to Washington, D. C. and _____ (做了一个著名且鼓舞人心的) starting with the words "I have a dream". For example, "I have a dream that one day...we hold these truths to be _____ (不言而喻的): that all men are created equal...I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation _____ they will not _____ (根据。。。判断) the color of their skin but by the content of their character..." The next year, King _____ (获得了诺贝尔和平奖). But, unfortunately, he was killed a few years later in 1968. It was a great loss. King _____ (为人们树立好榜样) people around the world and has **inspired** many _____ (为平等权利而奋斗) and justice. _____ (毫无疑问) he was one of the most important figures of the 20th century and he _____ (值得我们尊重).

二、请根据中文句子和英文提示用正确的短语完成句子。

1. 每个人都应为保护环境做出贡献。

Everyone should _____ protecting the environment.

2. 当火灾警报响起的时候，邻居们赶来帮忙灭火。

When the fire alarm rang, the neighbours rushed to help _____ the fire.

3. 他们花了很多时间帮助处于危险中的人。

They spent lots of time helping people who are _____.

4. 中国在全球应对气候变化的努力中发挥了主导作用。

China has taken a leading role in the worldwide effort to _____ to the climate change.

5. 我认为马丁·路德·金是令人钦佩的，因为他为黑人的公正而奋斗。

I think that Martin Luther King is admirable because he _____ justice for black people.

三、篇章语法填空--阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Talking about people I admire, I think there are quite a lot of 1 _____ (quality) they should have. First of all, 2 _____ (brave). They should be brave enough 3 _____ (fight) against evil and they should not be afraid of 4 _____ (dangerous) so as to save people's lives. But there are also other things 5 _____ matter a lot. To fight all the time 6 _____ (be) not the only quality of 7 _____ admirable person. Some people, like scientists, who work very hard and 8 _____ (creative) to make our lives better, are also admirable. Other people, like Helen Keller and Zhang Haidi, fight against their own 8. _____ (weakness). They are also worth 10 _____ (admire).

UNIT 6 LESSON 3 The Superhero behind Superman

The story of Christopher Reeve's life is one that is almost impossible to imagine --from a wildly successful Hollywood career, to _____ (...带来的恐惧) life-threatening injury ; Reeve experienced both. Thus, not only is he known as a superhero in the Superman films, but he _____ (被认为是) a superhero to many in real life.

Reeve was born on 25 September, 1952 in New York - the son of Franklin Reeve, a teacher and _____ (novel), and Barbara Pitney, _____ (记者). He _____ (发现在...方面的热情) acting and starred in his first school play _____ (在8岁时). Reeve _____ (尝试), and was eventually given the lead role in a *Superman* film.

Reeve starred in four *Superman* films from 1978 to 1987. He realized that his roles in these films _____ (给他机会做.....) be a real-life superman, and he soon _____ (获得名声) for _____ (提升意识) for good causes. He visited sick children in hospitals and _____ (与组织合作) such as Save the Children.

Unfortunately, in 1995 disaster _____ (strike) Reeve. While horseback riding, he was thrown off his horse and _____ (摔断了颈部). His injuries were _____ (太严重了以至于) he _____ (丧失了运动能力) or feeling in his body at all. At first, his doctors did not believe that he would survive. During this time, Reeve felt like he had lost all hope.

Having once been a healthy and successful young man to being trapped in a broken body was like _____ (真实的噩梦) to him. He _____ (陷入抑郁) which lasted for many months. It was only _____ (因为) the ongoing support of his wife, family and friends that he eventually found the will to live again.

With a new sense of energy and commitment(commit), Reeve undertook an intense exercise programme to help him achieve this goal. He _____ (参与, 进行) a wide range of exercises designed(被设计) to rebuild muscle, and _____ (取得了显著的进步). He _____ (写传记) and returned to his charity work. Reeve became _____ (热情且积极的支持者) for people _____ (脊背受伤和残疾的) raising millions of dollars _____ (支持) medical research. "What I do _____ (基于) powers we all have inside us... and you don't have to be a 'superman' to do it." His _____ (积极的态度) inspired many people who _____ (困于疾病). "With the progress of new medical research, I'm confident that people like me would be able to walk again one day. So you can see, I'm too busy with living to think of giving up!"

Sadly, on 10 October, 2004, Christopher Reeve passed away. He will always be remembered as a superhero - in more ways than one.

Unit 7 Lesson 1

1. 他还画了巨大的白色和黄色的圆圈划过天空。星星和月亮明亮地悬挂在夜空中。在这令人惊叹的天空下，我们看到一个沉睡的村庄和一棵黑暗孤独的树。

He also painted _____ of white and yellow racing _____. The stars and the moon hang bright in the night sky. _____, we see a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree.

2. 他对色彩的不同寻常的使用让专家们认为梵高的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。他还服用了一种能让人看到黄色斑点的药物，就像《星夜》里的星星一样。

His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may _____ his sense of sight. He also took a drug that can make people see _____, just like the stars in *The Starry Night*.

3. 他认为《星夜》是一部失败的电影。然而，事实是《星夜》现在是世界上最著名画作之一。

He thought *The Starry Night* was _____. However, _____ *The Starry Night* is now one of the world's most famous paintings.

4. 引人注目的是，它展示了一个瘦削的人物带着一种恐惧的表情。

_____ is _____ it shows _____ with an expression of fear.

5. 这个人物被设置在一座桥上，上面是黑暗的、暴风雨的大海，背景是燃烧的橙红色天空。

This figure is set on a bridge _____ a dark, stormy sea, and _____ a burning orange-red sky.

6. 太阳下山的时候，我正和两个朋友走在路上；突然，天空变得像血一样红……我站在那里发抖。然后我听到了大自然的尖叫。

I _____ with two friends when the sun set; suddenly the sky turned as red as blood... I stood there shaking. Then I heard _____.

7. 奇怪的是，在房子和树的上方，我们看到白天的天空充满了明亮和柔软的白云。这似乎是一个非常神秘的场景。

_____ is that _____ the house and the tree, we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds. It seems like _____.

8. 他的画是他试图玩弄现实的视觉实验。他的观点是，艺术应该震撼观众，挑战他们的真实感。

His paintings were _____ as he tried to play with reality. _____ art should shock the viewers and challenge their sense of reality.

9. 《光明帝国》在观众中引起了不同的反应。有些人觉得这些画看起来黑暗而令人不安。然而，另一些人则发现它们让人平静。至于马格利特本人，他认为画作中白天和黑夜之间的变化令人惊讶。“我把这种力量叫做诗，”他说。

The Empire of Light _____ in viewers. Some feel that the paintings look dark and troubling. Others, however, find them _____. As for Magritte himself, he thought that the change between day and night in the paintings was surprising. "I call this power poetry," he said.

Unit 7 Lesson 2 基础小测

P: On today's programme, we're going to discuss Beijing Opera with Dr. Liu. L: Hello, everyone!

P: So, Dr. Liu, what is Beijing Opera and when did it start?

L: Well, Beijing Opera is _____ (一种中国戏曲形式) which _____ (融合了表演、念白、演唱、音乐、舞蹈和杂技) and it started in the late eighteenth century.

P: OK. It uses acting, talking, singing, music, dancing and acrobatics. All of those _____ (很难精通)!

L: Yes. That's why it's one of _____ (中国国粹).

P: Indeed! _____ (据说) there are four roles Beijing Opera performers can play. What are they?

L: The four roles are: sheng, which are _____ (普通男性角色); dan, which are female roles; jing, which are male roles with brightly painted masks; and chou, which are _____ (丑角). Each role has its own singing and acting styles.

P: I see. We know Beijing Opera _____ (有其独特的唱腔). Can you tell us more?

L: Sure. I think you _____ (指的是) the fact that performers often sing in very high voices. This is because in the early days, Beijing Opera _____ (通常在露天舞台表演). In order to be heard over the crowds, the music had to be loud and performers had to _____ (用高音演唱).

P: Wow, I'm definitely learning something new here. I'm also interested in the beautiful costumes.

L: Oh, do you know why they're always in such bright colours?

P: No, why?

L: Well, in the past, Beijing Opera was often performed on stages that were lit only by oil lamps. The costumes had to _____ (有鲜艳多彩的图案). _____ (否则的话), it would have been difficult to attract the audience's attention.

P: That's absolutely amazing. Thanks for sharing.

B: That means she's riding _____ (坐马车). Simple movements in Beijing Opera often _____ (代表更复杂的行为), like riding a horse or rowing a boat.

L: I see! It seems like _____ (很多方面) of Beijing Opera come from ancient traditions. I wish I knew more about them.

Unit 7 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____ 批阅人_____

1. 大家都知道路德维希·凡·贝多芬是一个音乐天才。

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German _____. He _____ one of the greatest composers in the history of music.

2. 贝多芬想过放弃，但最后还是继续进行音乐创作。这位作曲家在耳聋抗争中受到启发，创作了一些令人惊叹的作品。

Beethoven thought about _____, but in the end he _____ music. _____, the composer produced some amazing pieces.

3. 直到 1827 年去世前，贝多芬才停止创作。

He _____ the composition until his death in 1827.

4. 创作这部交响曲花了他几年的时间，现在乐谱中最后一个音符终于写完。

_____ had taken several years, and now _____.

5. 他自豪地在页面底部署下名字，同时努力想象人们第一次听到它时会有什么反应。

As he proudly _____ his name at the bottom of the page, Beethoven tried to imagine how people would _____ when they heard it for the first time.

6. 演出前，后台的气氛非常紧张。

Before the performance, the backstage _____.

7. 当这位著名的作曲家 12 年来第一次走上舞台指挥乐队时，观众们毫不犹豫地热烈鼓起掌来。

The audience _____ loudly as _____ walked out onto the stage to _____ the orchestra for the first time in 12 years.

8. 在一个多小时的时间里，贝多芬在乐队前面跳跃着，在空中忘情地挥舞着手臂，疯狂地反动乐谱。而奥姆洛夫一直安静地站在他身边，巧妙地指挥管弦乐队演奏这首世界上最神奇的音乐作品。

For more than an hour, Beethoven _____ in front of the orchestra, _____ in the air, and _____ of his score. The whole time, Umlauf _____ by his side, _____ the orchestra _____ the most amazing piece of music the world had ever known.

9. 最后，交响乐在欢快的音符中结束，观众都跳起来，鼓掌、欢呼，挥舞着他们的帽子。

As the final, _____ note _____ the end of the symphony, the audience _____ their hats.

10. 贝多芬的头还埋在乐谱里继续指挥。直到歌手卡罗琳·昂格尔拉着他的手臂转向观众，这位伟人才意识到他的交响乐取得了成功。

Beethoven continued conducting, _____. _____ Caroline Unger, one of the singers, took his arm and turned him to _____ the great man _____ his symphony was a success.

11. 后来，卡罗琳回忆到不光贝多芬感到惊讶，“观众也感到震惊，”她灿烂地笑着说到。

Later, Caroline remembered that Beethoven was not the only one who got a surprise. “the audience was shocked as well,” she _____.

12. 剧院里唯一没有听到并且永远也不会听到这部交响乐的那个人竟然时它的创作者。

The one person in the room who didn't hear the symphony--and never would--was _____ who _____ it.

Unit 8 Topic Talk 测验

单词			短语		
1	沙漠		17	多植树	
2	海洋污染		18	少用纸巾	
3	雾霾		19	成为环境组织志愿者	
4	灭绝 adj		20	骑车上学	
5	灭绝 n.		21	节约能源	
6	解决方法		22	少用电	
7	工业废品		23	多使用公共交通	
8	工业 n.		24	提高环保意识	
9	公寓 <i>n.</i> 平坦的 <i>adj.</i>		25	改变生活习惯	
10	全球变暖		26	回收用过的电池	
11	维持人类和自然的平衡		27	过低碳生活	
12	过绿色的生活		28	与大自然和谐相处	
13	随手关龙头		29	为环境做好自己的事	
14	随后关灯		30	影响我们的环境和健康	
15	捡垃圾		31	解决问题	
16	短途骑车		32	亲近自然	

1. 我们都知道我们周围有各种形式的污染，这会引起不同种类的环境问题。

2. 作为人类我们的行为是污染的主要来源。

3. 在我们与如全球变暖这类问题对抗时，绿色空间是非常重要的。

Unit 8 Lesson 1 基础小测

1. 大多数人都患有所谓的“唯我主义”。那是什么?比如说,你刷牙的时候水龙头开着,出门的时候灯开着,或者你掉了一块垃圾,懒得捡起来。

Most people suffer from what is known as “Just-me-ism”. What is that? Well, say you _____ while you _____, leave a light on when you go out or you drop a piece of litter and _____ to pick it up.

2. 数百万加仑的水将被浪费;数百万盏灯将继续亮着;数以百万计的垃圾将被丢弃。所有这些都是非常有害的。

Millions of gallons of water would _____; millions of lights would _____; millions of pieces of litter would be dropped. And all of this would be very harmful.

3. 为了激励年轻人为环境、动物和他们的社区采取行动,“根与芽”成立了。这个研究所是由简·古道尔博士于 20 世纪 90 年代初建立的,她是世界上最著名的野生黑猩猩专家。

To _____ for the environment, animals and their community, Roots & Shoots _____. This institute was set up _____ by Dr. Jane Goodall, a scientist who's _____ on wild chimpanzees.

4. 在科研之余,她一直致力于环保事业。“根与芽”的全部目的是教育年轻人,从学龄前儿童到大学生,这样他们就可以帮助建立一个安全的未来,并与自然和平共处。

_____ her research, she has been whole-heartedly committed to _____. The whole purpose of Roots & Shoots is to _____, from pre-schoolers to university students, so they can help to build a future that is secure and _____.

5. 这个组织被称为“根与芽”,因为根在地下缓慢移动,以形成坚实的基础,而芽看起来又小又弱,但它们可以打破砖墙,接触到阳光。

The organisation is called Roots & Shoots because roots move slowly under the ground to _____, and shoots _____, but they can break open brick walls to _____.

6. 成千上万的根和芽可以解决问题,改变世界,使它成为一个更美好的居住地。

Hundreds and thousands of roots and shoots can _____, and _____.

7. 这就是“根与芽”的意义所在:每个个体——人类、动物或植物——的价值和重要性。珍·古道尔博士认为最重要的是:“每个人都很重要。每个人都有自己的角色。每个人都能有所作为。”

That's what Roots & Shoots is all about: _____—human, animal or plant. Dr. Jane Goodall believes that the most important thing is that: “Every individual _____. Every individual _____. Every individual _____.”

8. 你想成为命运共同体的一员吗?你不能缺席。

Do you want to be a part of a community _____? You cannot _____.

9. 只有通过共同行动,以这种令人兴奋的方式,我们才能让成千上万的人参与进来,这将改变世界。珍妮古道尔 It is by acting together, _____, that we can _____ thousands—millions—of people, and this is what is going to change the world. —Jane Goodall

Senior 1 Book 3 Unit 8 Lesson2 测验

1. 易女士一直过着心满意足的生活，直到一件可怕、改变了她的生活的事情发生。

Ms. Yi _____ until a terrible event _____ which changed her life.

2. 永不放弃是她一贯的原则。现在，树有85%的存活率。

It had always been her policy _____. Now the trees _____ of 85%.

3. 让生命在青翠中繁荣；让绿色在生命中永存。

Let life _____; let greenness last forever in life.

4. 让沙漠变绿是我儿子的梦想。实现他的梦想是我生命的意义。

_____ was my son's dream. _____ is the meaning of my life.

5. 她给别人带来光和温暖。普通人也能做惊人的事情。

She _____ to others. _____ can do amazing things.

6. 尽管她很伤心，她记起她儿子是怎样的关注中国北部的沙漠。

_____, she remembered how _____ her son had been _____ the deserts in northern China.

7. 当地政府同意了她的提议---十年时间在当地种一百万颗树。

The local government _____ to plant one million trees in the region over ten years.

8. 虽然似乎树木存活的几率不大，困难并没有阻挡她尝试。

Although there seemed only _____ the trees could survive, the difficulty did not _____

9. 我完全尊重她，钦佩她在克服如此巨大的个人损失方面所拥有的力量。

I _____ her and admire her strength in _____

10. 她用个人的决心产生了重大的影响，让儿子的梦想成为现实。

She has _____ with her determination to make her son's dream _____.

11. 易解放在她儿子死后，克服了悲伤并重建了她的生活

Yi Jiefang _____ after her son's death and _____ her life.

12. 易所选择的那片沙漠被称为“死海”。

The desert Yi chose _____ "The Sea of Death".

1. 她谈到了沙漠以前和现在的状态。

She talked about _____ in the desert.

14. 她成立了一个慈善组织。很多人自愿参与。

She _____ a charity organization where many people _____ work.

Unit 8 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____ 批阅人_____

1. 阿姆斯特丹是个适合骑行的城市，它地势平坦方便骑行。

Amsterdam is a good city for cycling because it's _____ and therefore _____ bikes.

2. 由于为骑行提供便利，阿姆斯特丹非常受骑行者的欢迎-----有高达 38%的出行使用自行车。

Because of _____ for bicycles, Amsterdam had _____ cyclists---an amazing 38% of all trips are made by bike.

3. 20 世纪 60 年代，一群骑行爱好者提出了一个想法。他们希望这样能够节约能源，减少污染并提供免费的公共交通。

In the 1960s, a group of cycling fans _____. They were hopeful that this would help to _____.

4. 1999 年，“白色自行车”回到了阿姆斯特丹，这次车安装了电子跟踪系统以记录它们的“一举一动”！

In 1999, the “white bikes” returned to Amsterdam---this time _____ to _____ their every move.

5. 要使用自行车，必须插入专用的卡片。自行车要停放在专用的停车场。

To take a bicycle, you had to _____. The bikes _____ special parking places.

6. 由于这个创意以及众多人的努力，如 20 世纪 60 年代的骑行爱好者和那些让“白色自行车”回归的人，现在人们可以再阿姆斯特丹的市中心享受清新的空气和便利的交通。

_____ the ideas and the _____ of many people, like the cycling fans of the 1960s and those who _____ the return of “white bikes”, you can now _____ in central Amsterdam.

7. 如今，“白色自行车”的概念已经在世界范围内广泛传播，全球的共享单车也在增加。

Nowadays, the idea of “white bikes” _____ its way around the world and there has been in bike-sharing.

8. 本地人和游客都喜欢骑共享单车，因为共享单车方便又便宜，可以节省能源，减少空气和噪音污染，使人享受在城市里运动的益处。

Both the locals and tourists like to use shared bikes because bike-sharing is a cheap and easy way to save energy, _____, and _____ in cities.

9. 然而，问题也随之而来，例如自行车被盗和停放问题。

However, problems can also _____, like _____ and _____.

Unit 9 Topic Talk+ L2 Language Learning Tips 测验

根据中文提示完成句子。

1. There is no end to education. _____ . 学习是一场终身的旅行。

2.

学而不思则罔，思而不学则怠。

3. **My favorite subject at school**

My favourite subject is English. I enjoy it most because I _____ (对。好奇)

different cultures. I have learnt a lot about various countries.

_____ I use is _____. (我用的学习方法是在网

上查找信息) For example, I _____ (查电子词典) while reading original

English works. Besides, I _____ to understand my

_____. (写学习日志来了解我的强项和弱项。)

_____ (我的学习目标是) become an international journalist in the future.

4. The boy is going to the library _____ (为几何考试复习) next week. He

thinks he need to _____ (复习) some important points. He

_____ (喜欢独处) in a quiet place so that he can _____ (集中

注意力) and **keep** the details **straight in his head** (牢牢记住细节). Actually, he often **surprises** us

with his amazing score.

5. In an interview, Dr. Smith shared with students _____ (有效的策略) for

learning English. Firstly, when you have _____ (花时间阅读) English course

books, but _____ (没有取得进步), he advises _____ your

knowledge of English _____ (增加课堂以外的英语知识). One way to do that

is by reading more. He _____ that you try _____

(推荐你读简化的经典文学作品), such as **novels** rewritten in simple English. The other way is to

listen more. With _____ (足够的语言输入), you can learn

English _____ effectively. Secondly, _____ when _____ you
_____ (发现很难记住单词) , he suggests
that you should learn words _____ (在上下文中) and in chunks and guess the meaning
of _____ (一个不熟悉的单词) without looking it up when you _____
(偶遇) some new words. Finally, if you _____ (在。。有困难) learning grammar,
his advice is that you should try to **use it in speaking and writing activities** instead of
_____ (在听说活动中使用语法, 而不是记住语法规则) . By
doing so, you'll be learning grammar in a more natural way than from a grammar book. Very slowly,
you will start to _____ (习得语法规则) and use them without thinking.

6. English is spoken in many areas of the world. Therefore it may be used slightly differently from
one country to another .For example, some words have different pronunciations between British English
and American English. Don't be afraid not to understand each other. Do remember:
_____ (你听得越多, 就越容易理
解) . Besides, there are different words for describing the same things. Though they are different
_____ (不管怎样) , people have no difficulty understanding each
other. There is a very good way to communicate --- smiling is a worldwide language.

Unit 9 Lesson 1 基础小测

1. 大多数人认为人类的大脑是“自动”的——这意味着它会自动学习。但这并不总是正确的。

Most people _____ that the human brain is set on " _____ " --- that means it learns all by itself. But this isn't always true.

2. 我们需要训练自己成为更好的学习者——积极参与学习过程，反思我们所学到的东西。

We need to train ourselves to be better learners -to actively take part in the _____ and to _____ what we have learnt.

3. 你内心的声音表达了你的个人观点，而外在的声音告诉你你所听到或读到的观点。虽然你内心的声音很有用，但它也会阻碍你的学习。

Your _____ expresses your personal opinions, _____ the _____ tells you about opinions from what you hear or read. Although your inner voice can be useful, it can also _____ of learning.

4. 在你的观点上灵活一点，你最终可能会同意演讲者/作者的观点。如果没有，至少你已经“倾听”了另一种观点。

_____ in your opinions and you might _____ the speaker/writer after all. If not, _____ you have "listened to" another point of view.

5. 提问是促进主动学习最简单的方法。答案会引导你进一步学习，而解决问题的行为会帮助你对主题有更高的理解。简而言之：不要停止好奇。

Asking questions is the easiest way to _____. The answers will lead you to further learning, and the very act of _____ questions will help you to achieve a higher level of understanding about the topic. _____: Do not stop being curious.

6. 他们试图在每个观点的核心找到真相。即使一个想法听起来完全不可能，它也可能有一个基于事实的方面。

They _____ find the truth _____ each idea. Even when an idea sounds entirely _____, there may be an aspect of it that _____ truth.

7. 所以，如果有人说恐龙今天仍然存在，想想他们为什么相信这一点。他们有足够的数据来支持他们的观点吗？

So if someone says that _____ today, think about why they believe this. Do they have _____ to support their views?

8. 许多人错过了学习的机会，因为他们让自己的感觉挡住了去路。他们因为说话者/作者的身份而拒绝学习或忽略所说的内容。

Many people miss out on learning opportunities because they let their feelings get in the way. They _____ learn or _____ what is said because of who the speaker/writer is.

9. 的确，我们难免不喜欢某些人——毕竟这是人的本性。但不要忘记你仍然可以从中学习。主动学习者不会根据第一印象或个人感受来判断别人。

It is true that we _____ some people - this is human nature, after all. But do not forget you can still learn from them. Active learners do not judge people based on _____ or personal feelings.

Unit 9 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____ 批阅人_____

1. 我们会记住与头脑中有较强关联的事情，特别是情感联系。

We remember things that _____ in our mind, especially _____.

2. 结果是我们能更好地记住这些经历，重要事件能加强我们对它的印象。

_____, we remember them much better, as _____ in our memories.

3. 要记住新内容，试着把它和情感建立联系。

When _____, try to _____.

4. Stephen Wiltshire 可以坐直升飞机俯瞰一个城市，而后凭记忆画出这个城市的详细图片。

Stephen Wiltshire can _____ of a city from memory after flying over it in a helicopter.

5. 他们都善于在有限的时间内记住特定的事物。

They are both good at _____.

6. 另外一个有效的记忆方法是给相似的内容或信息分类整合，这样这些内容更容易与已有知识建立联系。

Another _____ to remember things is to _____ so that they can _____ things that are already known.

7. 1885 年，Hermann Ebbinghaus 出版了《关于记忆》，提出了著名的遗忘曲线。根据他的说法，最显著的遗忘出现在学习之后的最初阶段。

In 1885, Hermann Ebbinghaus _____ a book called Memory and _____. According to him, the sharpest loss of memory _____ during _____ after learning.

8. 这意味着在这一阶段及时复习，多次回顾所学内容，可以极大地帮助我们记住这些内容。

This means _____ during this period, with a few revisits to what is learnt, can _____ help us to remember the information.

9. 因此，提升我们记忆效果的一个重要原则是经常复习，特别是在学完之后的第一天。这种学习之后立即进行“间隔复习”有助于提升记忆，而且比等到考试前再复习全部内容有效的多。

Therefore, one of the golden rules to increase how much we remember is to _____, especially during the first day after learning. This _____ soon after learning helps _____ and it is _____ than waiting to review everything before exams.

10. 当然不是。我们的记忆在 25 岁时达到顶峰。所以不要紧张。你正处在记忆力上佳的年龄，要充分利用这一点。

_____ not. Our memory _____ at the age of 25. So _____. You are at a good age _____ your memory. _____ it!

U9 Reading Club1+Reading Club2 测验

Reading Club2

A closer look at the reading tests shows that the interesting **fact that** _____ (男生在阅读方面比女生表现好) **and that** this _____ (与。。有联系) girls' greater enjoyment of reading.

One key area which _____ (对。。。有主要影响) reading performance, is reading for enjoyment _____ (而不是) simply for study or school work purposes. _____ (有趣的是), the PISA study found that in all _____ (被评估的国家), girls read for enjoyment more than boys. In countries such as ESTONIA, Latvia, **the difference** between boys and girls _____ (差异很大), _____ they found a 30% gap or more between the genders. However, not all countries _____ (有这样明显的趋势). In places like Japan, boys and girls read for enjoyment _____ (以差不多相同的水平), **with** 54% of boys and 58% of girls _____ (**report**) that they enjoy reading. And there were a few countries and regions that _____ (得分很高) in boys reading enjoyment. In addition, there are clear differences in the choices boys and girls make _____ (当决定读什么的时候). _____ (尽管) reading in all forms is certainly beneficial and **should be encouraged**, the low number of boys reading for enjoyment and their limited choices when they do, is evidence of _____ (需要被解决的问题).

So countries need to think about ways to _____ (激发兴趣) for boys in reading and _____ (确保) that they _____ (被暴露、接触) a wide variety of different types of literature from a young age. _____ (考虑到) in OECD countries, two in three boys only read newspapers for pleasure, **there is work** _____ (还有工作要做). And low levels of interest in reading can _____ (对。。有长远影响) future success in life. For this reason, **it is important that** governments, teachers and parents all work to _____ (发现机遇和策略) to raise reading proficiency levels. Fortunately, studies provide clear evidence that can be acted on to improve _____ (结果) for all young people.

Reading Club1

1. Living in a foreign country sounds exciting, but it's not always easy to _____ (融入另一种文化)
2. In my country, we usually _____ (分摊账单) and everyone _____ (支付自己那一份).
3. I kept telling him that I knew that way myself, but he _____ (坚持把我送到车站).

Unit 5 Topic Talk 基础小测

根据所给中文信息填空

1. 伦敦大约 66%的地方被水和绿色植被覆盖。

About 66% of the city (London) **is covered with** water or green space.

2. Sarah 认为我们的气候一定在变化。温室效应很明显。

Sarah thinks our **climate is definitely changing**. And **the greenhouse effect** is quite obvious.

3. 伦敦一年中有大约 40 天遭受严重的污染，这种状况很令人担忧。

Nearly 40 days in a year in London **suffer from** dangerous levels of pollution, **which is very worrying**.

4. 自然中有很多灾难，比如：山体滑坡、洪水、干旱、飓风和火山爆发。

In nature there are many **disasters** such as **landslide, floods, drought, hurricane, and volcanic eruption**.

5. 总所周知，保持生态平衡很重要。As we all know, **keeping the ecological balance** is important.

6. 这个区域丛林的毁灭已经导致了气候的变化。

Destruction of jungles has **caused the changes to ecology** in this region.

7. 对于灾难的原因，他没有做任何评价。

He didn't **make any comments** about the cause of the disaster.

8. 地铁是如此的拥挤以至于我找不到站的地儿。

The subway is **so crowded that** I can't find anywhere to sit.

9. 野生动物的灭绝不给你时间改正错误，在科学面前，我们没有机会去改过。

Wildlife extinction is not a process that **gives you time to fix your mistakes**. **In the face of science**, there are no second chances.

10. The two students **were shocked at** (为。。。震撼) the lecture on nature. They didn't know that we **were harming nature** (危害自然) so much. They learnt that we **overused** (过渡使用) nature. **As a result** (因此), nature **got hurt** (受到伤害), **felt pain** (感到疼痛), and finally **turned its back on** (对。。。置之不理) us. They realized that nature is our home. Humans, animals, plants and all other living things live in it. We should take care of our "home". We should protect nature.

11. 学习自然，热爱自然，亲近自然。它永远不会辜负你。

Study nature, love nature, stay close to nature. It will never fail you.

12. 我们除了顺应自然，绝不能违逆它。

We cannot command nature except by obeying her.

Senior 1 Book 2 U5 Lesson 1 基础小测

This is a text adapted from (改编自) a short story. About three years ago, something terrible happened to (发生) me. That was the day when it took only six hours to break my body and soul. (摧毁了我的身心)

One day, my two brothers and I were coming back from the islands where we often risked going (冒险前往). All at once, the sky was covered with (被...覆盖) dark clouds. A huge wave covered our boat and my younger brother fell into the sea. We became very frightened (害怕的). With the wind and waves, we were going in the direction of (朝着...方向) the whirlpool. We were hopeless (无助的) and I felt sick (感到恶心). We went nearer and nearer to the horrible edge of the whirlpool (漩涡的可怕边缘). It may appear strange (这可能看起来很奇怪), but at that moment, when we were on the edge of (在...的边缘) the whirlpool, I felt calmer (感到更镇静). We went over the edge, but I was still safe.

The boat was on the inside of the huge whirlpool and we were going round in circles at great speed (正在以极快的速度转圈). I saw clearly that there were other objects (物体) in the whirlpool--trees and barrels (木桶). After a while, I became curious about (对...感到好奇) the whirlpool itself. I then made three important observations (做了三个重要的观察). The first, the larger the bodies were, the more rapidly they fell (他们下沉得越快); the second, between two objects of equal extent (同等大小的两个物体), spheres, which were ball-like objects, fell more rapidly; and the third, between two objects of the same size, cylinders, which were tube-like objects, fell more slowly. So I tied myself to a barrel to help me float (把自己绑在一个木桶上帮我漂浮). I tried to make my brother understand, but he was too frightened and stayed in the heavy boat. Without waiting, I jumped into the sea to try and escape (逃脱). Later the whirlpool became less wild (变得不怎么激烈), I was picked up (被救起) by a boat. As you can see, the reason why I'm here to tell the story is that I made the right decision (做出了正确的决定).

Unit 5 Lesson 2+Reading Club 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____ 批阅人_____

1. As you know, natural disasters can cause death (导致死亡) and other loss and damage (其他死亡和伤害) that is hard to measure (估量). When they happen, the professional rescue team must do sth. to help save people. Mr. Wang, who have been part of many rescue operations overseas (海外救援行动) as well as in China, talks about their rescue attempt (救援尝试). Their most important goal is to save lives at the earthquake site (在地震现场). They use rescue vehicles (救援车辆) and trained dogs to look for anyone who is still alive, which is a very challenging process. For example, in the Nepal earthquake, they provided medical help (提供医疗帮助) to over 2000 people. It was a battle against time (与时间赛跑) and they were under great pressure (压力很大). But they did their best as they thought it's their duty to reduce suffering (减少伤痛) and the loss of life.

2. When it came to conducting rescue attempt (实施救援尝试), Mr. Wang gave the following tips. First, if you're outdoors, try to move away from (离开) any buildings. If you're indoors, stay away from anything that can break or fall, like lamps. When you're trapped (被困), you should knock on a wall (敲墙) to help people find you and only shout when someone is nearby. This is because shouting can cause you to breathe in (吸进) a dangerous amount of dust (灰尘).

3. New Zealand, which has a varied climate (变化的气候), is home to (是。。所在地) nearly 5 million people, 31 million sheep and 10 million cow.

4. The disappearance (消失) of the wolves brings disaster to the grassland and has inevitable effects on (对。。有不可避免地消极影响) the farmers.

This shows how one small action can cause major problems (一个小小地行为能导致主要影响) for many other species.

The film highlights (凸显) strong environmental message—we shouldn't upset the natural balance of the environment. (打破环境的自然平衡)

Unit 5 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____姓名_____成绩_____批阅人_____

根据中文提示完成句子:

1. 在去南极洲的路上, 他收到来自挪威探险家罗尔德·阿蒙森的消息, 说他也要去南极。

While he was on the way to Antarctica he received a message from the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen which said he was going south, too.

2. 两个团队都组织了食物基地, 为来年的旅行做准备。斯科特和阿蒙森焦急地等待春天的到来。

Both team organized food bases in preparation for their journeys the next year. Scott and Amundsen waited anxiously for spring.

3. 他让成群的狗拉雪橇, 所有的人都在滑雪板上。正因为如此, 他进步很快。

He had teams of dogs pulling the sledges and all his men were on skis. Because of this, he made rapid progress.

4. 他的两辆雪橇坏了, 然后马匹开始在雪和寒冷中遇到严重困难。过了一会儿, 斯科特和他的人不得不自己推雪橇了。

His two sledges broke down and then the horses began to have serious difficulties with the snow and the cold. After a while, Scott and his men had to push the sledges themselves.

5. 回程是探险史上最糟糕的一次。这些人很快就累坏了, 食物也快吃光了。

The return journey was one of the worst in the history of exploration. The men were soon very tired and were running out of food.

6. 后来, 这些岩石证明了在遥远的过去的某个时候, 南极洲大陆被植物覆盖着。

Later, this rocks proved that at one time in the distant past, the continent of Antarctica was covered by plants.

7. 下一个要走的是奥茨上尉, 他走路有很大的困难。

The next to go was Captain Oates, who was having great difficulty walking.

8. 斯科特和他的两名队员继续前进, 到达距离他们的一个食物基地不到 11 英里的地方。但是一场可怕的暴风雪来了, 他们不能离开帐篷。

Scott and two of his team members carried on and got within eleven miles of one of their food bases. But then a terrible storm started and they could not leave their tent.

9. 斯科特上校将永载史册, 因为他诚实, 真诚, 勇敢, 并拥有一个男人该有的一切。

Captain Scott left a record, for honesty, for sincerity, for bravery, for everything that makes a man.

10. 斯科特未能赢得前往极地的比赛, 但他和他的队员表现出的巨大勇气使他们成为英雄。

Scott had failed to win the race to the Pole, but the great courage shown by Scott and his men made them heroes.

Unit 6 Lesson 1 基础小测

At the Nobel Prize Lecture **on 7 December 2015**(在 2015 年 12 月 7 日), an 84-year-old Chinese woman walked slowly on to the stage. She began to talk about the life-saving drug, artemisinin, which she had discovered with the help of her team in the 1970s. The woman was Tu Youyou, the first Chinese female scientist **to be awarded**(被授予) a Nobel Prize for her work. A scientist who was on the Nobel Prize Committee **called**(名叫) Hans Forssberg explained that “the discovery of artemisinin **has led to the development of new drugs** (促进了新药的开发) which have saved the lives of millions”. When thanking the Committee for the honour, Tu Youyou said, “This is not only an honour for myself, but also **recognition and encouragement** (认可和鼓励) for all scientists in China”.

Tu Youyou was born in Zhejiang Province China, on 30 December, 1930. She studied medicine at Peking University Health Science Centre. After graduation, she became a member of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences. Later, she studied Chinese medicine for two and a half years with **experts in the field** (该领域的专家) from whom she **gained a deep knowledge**(获得更深入地知识) about traditional practices.

In 1969, Tu Youyou **was chosen to establish a team** (被选中成立了一个小组) to find a cure for malaria ---a disease that killed millions of people every year. Across the world, scientists **had been trying to find a cure**(一直在努力寻找一个治疗方法). They tested more than 240,000 chemicals **with no success**(没有成功). However, Tu Youyou had an idea that Chinese herbs might **hold the secret**(可能会起作用). She studied ancient Chinese medical literature and visited experts in traditional Chinese medicine. She **researched hundreds of traditional recipes connected to** (研究了上百种和...相关的中药处方) anti-malarial cures. Then Tu Youyou and her team **began using modern research methods to study these Chinese herbs** (开始用现代研究方法来研究这些中草药) one by one.

This was not an easy task. The reason why this was difficult was that the team had **limited resources**(有限的资源). They **did not have enough staff** (没有足够的员工), and the laboratory in which they worked **had poor air quality**(空气质量差). However, after hundreds of failed experiments, they **eventually came across a promising chemical** (最终发现了一种很有希望的化学物质). It worked well in **experiments on**(用.....试验) animals, but they had to know if it was safe for humans. Tu Youyou **bravely volunteered to be the first human subject** (勇敢地自愿成为第一个人体实验对象) when they were ready to start testing and the rest of her team followed her. The test was a success. The medicine they discovered, artemisinin, has now become **the world's most effective drug** (世界上最有效的药物) for fighting malaria.

Even though Tu Youyou **is not interested in fame** (对名望不感兴趣), she has become a scientist whose work is **internationally renowned**(国际知名). In 2019, she was selected by the BBC as one of **the most influential figures** (最有影响力的人物) of science in the 20th Century along with Albert Einstein and Alan Mathison Turing. Tu Youyou **was noted for her bravery**(因勇于.....而出名) in being a scientist during a difficult time for science in China, her ability to **use old wisdom and new methods to achieve her goals** (用古老的智慧和新方法来达到她的目标) and the fact that her work **bridged the Eastern and Western worlds** (连接了东西方世界), saving millions of lives. Today Tu Youyou **continues to conduct research despite her age**(尽管年事已高, 依然继续进行研究). **According to**(根据.....说) Tu Youyou, “From our research experience in discovering artemisinin, we learnt the wisdom behind both Chinese and Western medicine. There is **great potential**(巨大的潜力) for future advances if these two kinds of wisdom can **be fully integrated**(被完全融合),” she said.

U6 L2 History Makers 测验

一、补全文段

Martin Luther King will always **be remembered for** (因。。。被记住) winning equal fights for black people in the US. When he was a child, he **suffered from racial discrimination**(遭受种族歧视). People **were treated unfairly** (被不公正对待) because of their skin colour. Once, King with his black teacher took a bus. The white driver of the bus told them to **give their seats to**(让座) two white people. But King refused because he wanted to be treated the same as white people. However, in the end, he had to give up their seats. King decided to do something about this. In 1955, he organised a bus protest, and asked all black people to stop taking buses. After some struggles, they **won the right to** (赢得了。。。的权利) sit next to white people on buses. He didn't stop there. In the 1960s, he **organised many peaceful protests** (组织了几次和平抗议), but he **was put behind bars** (被投进监狱) many times for doing so. In 1963, he **organised a march to** (组织了游行示威) Washington, D. C. and **gave a famous and inspiring speech**(做了一个著名且鼓舞人心的) starting with the words "I have a dream". For example, "I have a dream that one day...we hold these truths to be **self-evident**(不言而喻): that all men are created equal...I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation **where** they will not **be judged by** (根据。。。判断) the color of their skin but by the content of their character..."The next year, King **received the Nobel Peace Prize** (获得了诺贝尔和平奖). But, unfortunately, he was killed a few years later in 1968. It was a great loss. King **set a good example for** (为人们树立好榜样) people around the world and has **inspired many to fight for equal rights** (为平等权利而奋斗) and justice. **There is no doubt that** (毫无疑问) he was one of the most important figures of the 20th century and he **is worthy of our respect** (值得我们尊重).

二、请根据中文句子和英文提示用正确的短语完成句子。

1 每个人都应为保护环境做出贡献。

Everyone should **make a contribution to** protecting the environment.

2.当火灾警报响起的时候，邻居们赶来帮忙灭火。

When the fire alarm rang, the neighbours rushed to help **put out** the fire.

3. 他们花了很多时间帮助处于危险中的人。

They spent lots of time helping people who are **in danger**.

4.中国在全球应对气候变化的努力中发挥了主导作用。

China has taken a leading role in the worldwide effort to **make a difference** to the climate change.

5.我认为马丁·路德·金是令人钦佩的，因为他为黑人的公正而奋斗。

I think that Martin Luther King is admirable because he **fought for justice** for black people.

篇章语法填空

三、篇章语法填空--阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Talking about people I admire, I think there are quite a lot of 1 **qualities** (quality) they should have. First of all, 2 **bravery** (brave) . They should be brave enough 3 **to fight** (fight) against evil and they should not be afraid of 4 **danger** (dangerous) so as to save people's lives. But there are also other things 5 **that** matter a lot. To fight all the time 6 **is** (be)not the only quality of 7 **an** admirable person. Some people, like scientists, who work very hard and 8 **creatively** (creative) to make our lives better, are also admirable. Other people, like Helen Keller and Zhang Haidi, fight against their own 8 **weaknesses** (weakness). They are also worth 10 **admiring** (admire).

UNIT 6 LESSON 3 The Superhero behind Superman 词组测试

The story of Christopher Reeve's life is one that is almost impossible to imagine --from a wildly successful Hollywood career, to **the horror of**(... 带来的恐惧) life-threatening injury ; Reeve experienced both. Thus, not only is he known as a superhero in the Superman films, but he **is also regarded as**(被认为是) a superhero to many in real life.

Reeve was born on 25 September, 1952 in New York - the son of Franklin Reeve, a teacher and **novelist**(novel), and Barbara Pitney, **a journalist**(记者). He **found his passion for**(发现在...方面的热情) acting and starred in his first school play **at the age of eight**(在 8 岁时). Reeve **tried out for** (尝试), and was eventually given the lead role in a *Superman* film.

Reeve starred in four *Superman* films from 1978 to 1987. He realized that his roles in these films **had given him the opportunity to**(给他机会做.....) be a real-life superman, and he soon **gained a reputation**(获得名声) for **raising awareness**(提升意识) for good causes. He visited sick children in hospitals and **worked with organizations**(与组织合作) such as Save the Children.

Unfortunately, in 1995 disaster **struck**(strike) Reeve. While horseback riding, he was thrown off his horse and **broke his neck**(摔断了颈部). His injuries were **so severe that**(太严重了以至于) he **had no movement**(丧失了运动能力) or feeling in his body at all. At first, his doctors did not believe that he would survive. During this time, Reeve felt like he had lost all hope.

Having once been a healthy and successful young man to being trapped in a broken body was like **a living nightmare**(真实的噩梦) to him. He **fell into a depression**(陷入抑郁) which lasted for many months. It was only **due to**(因为) the ongoing support of his wife, family and friends that he eventually found the will to live again.

With a new sense of energy and commitment(commit), Reeve undertook an intense exercise programme to help him achieve this goal. He **engaged in**(参与, 进行) a wide range of exercises **designed**(被设计) to rebuild muscle, and **made remarkable progress**(取得了显著的进步). He **wrote a biography**(写传记) and returned to his charity work. Reeve became **a passionate and energetic advocate**(热情且积极的支持者) for people **with back injuries and disabilities**(脊背受伤和残疾的) raising millions of dollars **in support of**(支持) medical research. "What I do **is based on**(基于) powers we all have inside us... and you don't have to be a 'superman' to do it." His **positive attitude**(积极的态度) inspired many people who **were stuck in illness**(困于疾病). "With the progress of new medical research, I'm confident that people like me would be able to walk again one day. So you can see, I'm too busy with living to think of giving up!"

Sadly, on 10 October, 2004, Christopher Reeve passed away. He will always be remembered as a superhero - in more ways than one.

Unit 7 Lesson 1 基础小测

班级_____姓名_____成绩_____批阅人_____

1. 他还画了巨大的白色和黄色的圆圈划过天空。星星和月亮明亮地悬挂在夜空中。在这令人惊叹的天空下，我们看到一个沉睡的村庄和一棵黑暗孤独的树。

He also painted the massive circles of white and yellow racing across the sky. The stars and the moon hang bright in the night sky. Beneath this amazing sky, we see a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree.

2. 他对色彩的不同寻常的使用让专家们认为梵高的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。他还服用了一种能让人看到黄色斑点的药物，就像《星夜》里的星星一样。

His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have affected his sense of sight. He also took a drug that can make people see yellow spots, just like the stars in *The Starry Night*.

3. 他认为《星夜》是一部失败的电影。然而，事实是《星夜》现在是世界上最著名的画作之一。

He thought *The Starry Night* was a failure. However, the fact remains that *The Starry Night* is now one of the world's most famous paintings.

4. 引人注目的是，它展示了一个瘦削的人物带着一种恐惧的表情。

What makes it striking is that it shows a thin figure with an expression of fear.

5. 这个人物被设置在一座桥上，上面是黑暗的、暴风雨的大海，背景是燃烧的橙红色天空。

This figure is set on a bridge above a dark, stormy sea, and against a burning orange-red sky.

6. 太阳下山的时候，我正和两个朋友走在路上；突然，天空变得像血一样红……我站在那里发抖。

然后我听到了大自然的尖叫。 I was walking down the road with two friends when the sun set; suddenly the sky turned as red as blood... I stood there shaking. Then I heard the scream of nature.

7. 奇怪的是，在房子和树的上方，我们看到白天的天空充满了明亮和柔软的白云。这似乎是一个非常神秘的场景。

What is strange is that above the house and the tree, we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds. It seems like quite a mysterious scene.

8. 他的画是他试图玩弄现实的视觉实验。他的观点是，艺术应该震撼观众，挑战他们的真实感。

His paintings were visual experiments as he tried to play with reality. His view was that art should shock the viewers and challenge their sense of reality.

9. 《光明帝国》在观众中引起了不同的反应。有些人觉得这些画看起来 黑暗而令人不安。然而，另一些人则发现它们让人平静。至于马格利特本人，他认为画作中白天和黑夜之间的变化令人惊讶。“我把这种力量叫做诗，”他说。

The Empire of Light has produced different reactions in viewers. Some feel that the paintings look dark and troubling. Others, however, find them calming. As for Magritte himself, he thought that the change between day and night in the paintings was surprising. "I call this power poetry," he said.

Unit 7 Lesson 2 基础小测

班级_____姓名_____成绩_____批阅人_____

P: On today's programme, we're going to discuss Beijing Opera with Dr. Liu.

L: Hello, everyone!

P: So, Dr. Liu, what is Beijing Opera and when did it start?

L: Well, Beijing Opera is **a form of Chinese opera** (一种中国戏曲形式) which **combines acting, talking, singing, music, dancing and acrobatics together** (融合了表演、念白、演唱、音乐、舞蹈和杂技) and it started in the late eighteenth century.

P: OK. It uses acting, talking, singing, music, dancing and acrobatics. All of those **are difficult to master** (很难精通)!

L: Yes. That's why it's one of **China's national treasures** (中国国粹).

P: Indeed! **It is said that** (据说) there are four roles Beijing Opera performers can play. What are they?

L: The four roles are: sheng, which are **common male roles** (普通男性角色); dan, which are female roles; jing, which are male roles with brightly painted masks; and chou, which are **clown roles** (丑角). Each role has its own singing and acting styles.

P: I see. We know Beijing Opera **has a very unique sound** (有其独特的唱腔). Can you tell us more?

L: Sure. I think you **are referring to** (指的是) the fact that performers often sing in very high voices. This is because in the early days, Beijing Opera **was usually performed on open-air stages** (通常在露天舞台表演). In order to be heard over the crowds, the music had to be loud and performers had to **sing in very high voices** (用高音演唱).

P: Wow, I'm definitely learning something new here. I'm also interested in the beautiful costumes.

L: Oh, do you know why they're always in such bright colours?

P: No, why?

L: Well, in the past, Beijing Opera was often performed on stages that were lit only by oil lamps. The costumes had to **have bright and colourful patterns** (有鲜艳多彩的图案). **Otherwise** (否则的话), it would have been difficult to attract the audience's attention.

P: That's absolutely amazing. Thanks for sharing.

B: That means she's riding **in a carriage** (坐马车). Simple movements in Beijing Opera often **represent more complex actions** (代表更复杂的行为), like riding a horse or rowing a boat.

L: I see! It seems like **so many aspects** (很多方面) of Beijing Opera come from ancient traditions. I wish I knew more about them.

Unit 7 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____

2. 路德维希·凡·贝多芬是一个德国作曲家。大家都知道他是一个音乐天才。

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer. He is regarded as one of the greatest composers in the history of music.

3. 贝多芬想过放弃，但最后还是继续进行音乐创作。这位作曲家在与耳聋抗争中受到启发，创作了一些令人惊叹的作品。

Beethoven thought about giving up, but in the end he continued to write music. Inspired by his struggles with deafness, the composer produced some amazing pieces.

4. 直到 1827 年去世前，贝多芬才停止创作。

He proceeded with the composition until his death in 1827.

5. 创作这部交响曲花了他几年的时间，现在乐谱中最后一个音符终于写完。

Writing the piece had taken several years, and now the final notes had been added to the score.

6. 他自豪地在页面底部署下名字，同时努力想象人们第一次听到它时会有什么反应。

As he proudly signed his name at the bottom of the page, Beethoven tried to imagine how people would respond when they heard it for the first time.

7. 演出前，后台的气氛非常紧张。

Before the performance, the backstage atmosphere was tense.

8. 当这位著名的作曲家 12 年来第一次走上舞台负责指挥乐队时，观众们毫不犹豫地热烈鼓掌。

The audience did not hesitate to applaud loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage to take charge of the orchestra for the first time in 12 years.

9. 在一个多小时的时间里，贝多芬在乐队前面跳跃着，在空中忘情地挥舞着手臂，疯狂地翻动乐谱。而奥姆洛夫一直安静地站在他身边，巧妙地指挥管弦乐队演奏这首世界上最神奇的音乐作品。

For more than an hour, Beethoven jumped about in front of the orchestra, waving his arms wildly in the air, and madly turning the pages of his score. The whole time, Umlauf stood quietly by his side, skilfully guiding the orchestra through the most amazing piece of music the world had ever known.

10. 最后，交响乐在欢快的音符中结束，观众都跳起来，鼓掌、欢呼，挥舞着他们的帽子。

As the final, joyous note signalled the end of the symphony, the audience jumped to their feet, clapping, cheering and waving their hats.

11. 贝多芬的头还埋在乐谱里继续指挥。直到歌手卡罗琳·昂格尔拉着他的手臂转向观众，这位伟人才意识到他的交响乐取得了成功。

Beethoven continued conducting, his head buried in the score. It was not until Caroline Unger, one of the singers, took his arm and turned him to face the audience that the great man realised his symphony was a success.

12. 后来，卡罗琳回忆到不光贝多芬感到惊讶，“观众也感到震惊，”她灿烂地笑着说到。

Later, Caroline remembered that Beethoven was not the only one who got a surprise. “the audience was shocked as well,” she said with a broad smile.

13. 剧院里唯一没有听到并且永远也不会听到这部交响乐的那个人竟然时它的创作者。

The one person in the room who didn't hear the symphony--and never would--was the very man who composed it.

Senior 1 Book 3 Unit 8 Topic Talk 测验

班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____ 批阅人_____

单词			短语		
1	沙漠	desert	17	多植树	grow/plant more trees
2	海洋污染	ocean pollution	18	少用纸巾	use less tissue paper
3	雾霾	smog	19	成为环境组织志愿者	be a volunteer for an environmental organisation
4	灭绝 adj	extinct	20	骑车上学	cycle to school
5	灭绝 n.	extinction	21	节约能源	save energy
6	。的解决方法	solutions to	22	少用电	use less electricity
7	工业废品	Industrial waste	23	多使用公共交通	use more public transport
8	工业 n.	industry	24	提高环保意识	increase our awareness of environmental protection
9	一套公寓 <i>n</i> 平坦的 <i>adj.</i>	flat	25	改变生活习惯	change our living habits
10	全球变暖	global warming	26	回收用过的电池	recycle used batteries
11	维持人类和自然的平衡	maintain the balance between human and nature	27	过低碳生活	live a low-carbon life
12	过绿色的生活	lead a green life	28	与大自然和谐相处	live in harmony with nature
13	随手关龙头	not to leave the tap running	29	为环境做好自己的事	do my part for the environment
14	随后关灯	not to leave the house with lights still on	30	影响我们的环境和健康	affect our environment and our health
15	捡垃圾	pick up litter	31	解决问题	tackle\deal with the problems
16	短途骑车	ride bikes on short journeys	32	亲近自然	be close to nature

翻译句子:

- 我们都知道我们周围有各种形式的污染，这会引发不同种类的环境问题。
We all know that there are various types of pollution around us, which may cause different kinds of environmental problems.
- 作为人类我们的行为是污染的主要来源。
Our actions as humans are the main sources of pollution.
- 在我们与如全球变暖这类问题对抗时，绿色空间是非常重要的。
Green spaces are very important in our fight against problems like global warming.

Unit 8 Lesson 1 基础小测

1. 大多数人都患有所谓的“唯我主义”。那是什么?比如说,你刷牙的时候水龙头开着,出门的时候灯开着,或者你掉了一块垃圾,懒得捡起来。

Most people suffer from what is known as “Just-me-ism”. What is that? Well, say you leave the tap running while you brush your teeth, leave a light on when you go out or you drop a piece of litter and can't be bothered to pick it up.

2. 数百万加仑的水将被浪费;数百万盏灯将继续亮着;数以百万计的垃圾将被丢弃。所有这些都是非常有害的。

Millions of gallons of water would be wasted; millions of lights would be left on; millions of pieces of litter would be dropped. And all of this would be very harmful.

3. 为了激励年轻人为环境、动物和他们的社区采取行动,“根与芽”成立了。这个研究所是由简·古道尔博士于20世纪90年代初建立的,她是世界上最著名的野生黑猩猩专家。

To inspire young people to take action for the environment, animals and their community, Roots & Shoots was established. This institute was set up in the early 1990s by Dr. Jane Goodall, a scientist who's the world's best-known expert on wild chimpanzees.

4. 在科研之余,她一直致力于环保事业。“根与芽”的全部目的是教育年轻人,从学龄前儿童到大学生,这样他们就可以帮助建立一个安全的未来,并与自然和平共处。

In addition to her research, she has been whole-heartedly committed to environmental protection. The whole purpose of Roots & Shoots is to educate young people, from pre-schoolers to university students, so they can help to build a future that is secure and live together in peace with nature.

5. 这个组织被称为“根与芽”,因为根在地下缓慢移动,以形成坚实的基础,而芽看起来又小又弱,但它们可以打破砖墙,接触到阳光。

The organisation is called Roots & Shoots because roots move slowly under the ground to make a firm foundation, and shoots seem small and weak, but they can break open brick walls to reach the light.

6. 成千上万的根和芽可以解决问题,改变世界,使它成为一个更美好的居住地。

Hundreds and thousands of roots and shoots can solve the problems, change the world and make it a better place to live in.

7. 这就是“根与芽”的意义所在:每个个体——人类、动物或植物——的价值和重要性。珍·古道尔博士认为最重要的是:“每个人都很重要。每个人都有自己的角色。每个人都能有所作为。”

That's what Roots & Shoots is all about: the value and importance of each individual—human, animal or plant. Dr. Jane Goodall believes that the most important thing is that: “Every individual matters. Every individual has a role to play. Every individual makes a difference.”

8. 你想成为命运共同体的一员吗?你不能缺席。

Do you want to be a part of a community for a shared future? You cannot be absent.

9. 只有通过共同行动,以这种令人兴奋的方式,我们才能让成千上万的人参与进来,这将改变世界。珍妮古道尔

It is by acting together, in this exciting way, that we can involve thousands—millions—of people, and this is what is going to change the world. —Jane Goodall

Senior 1 Book 3 Unit 8 Lesson2 测验

1. 易女士一直过着心满意足的生活，直到一件可怕、改变了她的生活的事情发生。

Ms. Yi had a contented life until a terrible event occurred which changed her life.

2. 永不放弃是她一贯的原则。现在，树有 85% 的存活率。

It had always been her policy never to give up. Now the trees have a survival rate of 85%.

3. 让生命在青翠中繁荣；让绿色在生命中永存。

Let life prosper in greenness; let greenness last forever in life.

4. 让沙漠变绿是我儿子的梦想。实现他的梦想是我生命的意义。

To make the desert green was my son's dream. To make his dream come true is the meaning of my life.

5. 她给别人带来光和温暖。普通人也能做惊人的事情。

She gave much light and warmth to others. Ordinary people can do amazing things.

6. 尽管她很伤心，她记起她儿子是怎样的关注中国北部的沙漠。

Despite her sadness, she remembered how concerned her son had been about the deserts in northern China.

7. 当地政府同意了她的提议---十年时间在当地种一百万颗树。

The local government agreed with her proposal to plant one million trees in the region over ten years.

8. 虽然似乎树木存活的几率不大，困难并没有阻挡她尝试。

Although there seemed only a slim chance that the trees could survive, the difficulty did not prevent her from trying.

9. 我完全尊重她，钦佩她在克服如此巨大的个人损失方面所拥有的力量。

I have complete respect for her and admire her strength in overcoming such a great loss.

10. 她用个人的决心产生了重大的影响，让儿子的梦想成为现实。

She has made a huge difference with her determination to make her son's dream a reality.

11. 易解放在她儿子死后，克服了悲伤并重建了她的生活。

Yi Jiefang worked through her sadness after her son's death and rebuild her life.

12. 易所选择的那片沙漠被称为“死海”。

The desert Yi chose was referred to as “The Sea of Death”.

13. 她谈到了沙漠以前和现在的状态。

She talked about the former and current conditions in the desert.

14. 她成立了一个慈善组织。很多人自愿参与。

She set up a charity organization where many people volunteered to work.

Unit 8 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____

1. 阿姆斯特丹是个适合骑行的城市，它地势平坦方便骑行。

Amsterdam is a good city for cycling because it's flat and therefore convenient for bikes.

2. 由于为骑行提供便利，阿姆斯特丹非常受骑行者的欢迎-----有高达 38%的出行使用自行车。

Because of its convenience for bicycles, Amsterdam had become very popular with cyclists---an amazing 38% of all trips are made by bike.

3. 20 世纪 60 年代，一群骑行爱好者提出了一个想法。他们希望这样能够节约能源，减少污染并提供免费的公共交通。

In the 1960s, a group of cycling fans came up with an idea. They were hopeful that this would help to save energy, reduce pollution and provide free public transport.

4. 1999 年，“白色自行车”回到了阿姆斯特丹，这次车安装了电子跟踪系统以记录它们的“一举一动”！

In 1999, the “white bikes” returned to Amsterdam---this time with a computer tracing system to record their every move.

5. 要使用自行车，必须插入专用的卡片。自行车要停放在专用的停车场。

To take a bicycle, you had to put in a special card. The bikes were parked at special parking places.

6. 由于这个创意以及众多人的努力，如 20 世纪 60 年代的骑行爱好者和那些让“白色自行车”回归的人，现在人们可以再阿姆斯特丹的市中心享受清新的空气和便利的交通。

Thanks to the ideas and the efforts of many people, like the cycling fans of the 1960s and those who enabled the return of “white bikes”, you can now enjoy clean air and easy transport in central Amsterdam.

7. 如今，“白色自行车”的概念已经在世界范围内广泛传播，全球的共享单车也在增加。

Nowadays, the idea of “white bikes” has pedalled its way around the world and there has been a global increase in bike-sharing.

8. 本地人和游客都喜欢骑共享单车，因为共享单车方便又便宜，可以节省能源，减少空气和噪音污染，使人享受在城市里运动的益处。

Both the locals and tourists like to use shared bikes because bike-sharing is a cheap and easy way to save energy, reduce air and noise pollution, and enjoy the benefits of exercise in cities.

9. 然而，问题也随之而来，例如自行车被盗和停放问题。

However, problems can also develop, like the theft of bikes and parking issues.

U9 Topic Talk+ L2 Language Learning Tips

根据中文提示完成句子。

1. There is no end to education. **Learning is a lifelong journey.** 学习是一场终身的旅行。
2. **He who learns but does not think is lost. He who thinks but does not learn is in danger.**
学而不思则罔，思而不学则怠。
- 3.

My favorite subject at school

My favourite subject is English. I enjoy it most because I **am curious about** (对。好奇) different cultures. I have learnt a lot about various countries.

The learning approach I use is **looking up information online**. (我用的学习方法是在网上查找信息) For example, I **check e-dictionary** (查电子词典) while reading original English works. Besides, I **keep a learning journal** to understand my **strengths and weaknesses**. (写学习日志来了解我的强项和弱项。)

My learning goal is to become an international journalist in the future.

4. The boy is going to the library **to revise for a geometry exam** next week. He thinks he need to **brush up on** some important points. He **prefers to study alone** in a quiet place so that he can **concentrate** and **keep** the details **straight in his head** (牢牢记住细节). Actually, he often **surprises us with** his amazing score.

5. In an interview, Dr. Smith shared with students **effective strategies** (有效的策略) for learning English. Firstly, when you have **spent lots of time reading** (花时间阅读) English course books, but **made little progress** (没有取得进步), he advises **increasing** your knowledge of English **beyond the classroom** (增加课堂以外的英语知识). One way to do that is by reading more. He **recommend** that you try **simplified classic literature** (推荐你读简化的经典文学作品), such as **novels** rewritten in simple English. The other way is to listen more. With **sufficient language input** (足够的语言输入), you can learn English effectively. Secondly, when you **find it difficult to memorize new words** (发现很难记住单词), he suggests that you should learn words **in context** (在上下文中) and in chunks and guess the meaning of **an unfamiliar word** (一个不熟悉的单词) without looking it up when you **come across** (偶遇) some new words. Finally, if you **have difficulty in** (在。。有困难) learning grammar, his advice is that you should try to **use it in speaking and writing activities** instead of **memorizing the grammar rules** (在听说活动中使用语法，而不是记住语法规则). By doing so, you'll be learning grammar in a more natural way than from a grammar book. Very slowly, you will start to **acquire the rules** (习得语法规则) and use them without thinking.

6. English is spoken in many areas of the world. Therefore it may be used slightly differently from one country to another. For example, some words have different pronunciations between British English and American English. Don't be afraid not to understand each other. Do remember: **the more you listen, the easier it is to catch on** (你听得越多，就越容易理解). Besides, there are different words for describing the same things. Though they are different **in one way or another** (不管怎样), people have no difficulty understanding each other. There is a very good way to communicate --- smiling is a worldwide language.

Unit 9 Lesson 1 基础小测

1. 大多数人认为人类的大脑是“自动”的——这意味着它会自动学习。但这并不总是正确的。

Most people assume that the human brain is set on "automatic" --- that means it learns all by itself. But this isn't always true.

2. 我们需要训练自己成为更好的学习者——积极参与学习过程，反思我们所学到的东西。

We need to train ourselves to be better learners -to actively take part in the learning process and to reflect on what we have learnt.

3. 你内心的声音表达了你的个人观点，而外在的声音告诉你你所听到或读到的观点。虽然你内心的声音很有用，但它也会阻碍你的学习。

Your inner voice expresses your personal opinions, while the outer voice tells you about opinions from what you hear or read. Although your inner voice can be useful, it can also get in the way of learning.

4. 在你的观点上灵活一点，你最终可能会同意演讲者/作者的观点。如果没有，至少你已经“倾听”了另一种观点。

Be flexible in your opinions and you might end up agreeing with the speaker/writer after all. If not, at least you have "listened to" another point of view.

5. 提问是促进主动学习最简单的方法。答案会引导你进一步学习，而解决问题的行为会帮助你对主题有更高的理解。简而言之：不要停止好奇。

Asking questions is the easiest way to promote active learning. The answers will lead you to further learning, and the very act of working out questions will help you to achieve a higher level of understanding about the topic. In short: Do not stop being curious.

6. 他们试图在每个观点的核心找到真相。即使一个想法听起来完全不可能，它也可能有一个基于事实的方面。

They attempt to find the truth at the heart of each idea. Even when an idea sounds entirely unlikely, there may be an aspect of it that is based on truth.

7. 所以，如果有人说恐龙今天仍然存在，想想他们为什么相信这一点。他们有足够的数据来支持他们的观点吗？

So if someone says that dinosaurs still exist today, think about why they believe this. Do they have enough data to support their views?

8. 许多人错过了学习的机会，因为他们让自己的感觉挡住了去路。他们因为说话者/作者的身份而拒绝学习或忽略所说的内容。

Many people miss out on learning opportunities because they let their feelings get in the way. They refuse to learn or ignore what is said because of who the speaker/writer is.

9. 的确，我们难免不喜欢某些人——毕竟这是人的本性。但不要忘记你仍然可以从中学习。主动学习者不会根据第一印象或个人感受来判断别人。

It is true that we cannot help disliking some people - this is human nature, after all. But do not forget you can still learn from them. Active learners do not judge people based on first impressions or personal feelings.

Unit 9 Lesson 3 基础小测

班级_____ 姓名_____

1. 我们会记住与头脑中有较强关联的事情，特别是情感联系。

We remember things that have strong connections in our mind, especially emotional connections.

2. 结果是我们能更好地记住这些经历，重要事件能加强我们对它的印象。

As a result, we remember them much better, as retelling events helps fix experiences in our memories.

3. 要记住新内容，试着把它和情感建立联系。

When remembering something new, try to connect it to our emotions.

4. Stephen Wiltshire 可以坐直升飞机俯瞰一个城市，而后凭记忆画出这个城市的详细图片。

Stephen Wiltshire can draw a detailed picture of a city from memory after flying over it in a helicopter.

5. 他们都善于在有限的时间内记住特定的事物。

They are both good at remembering particular things for a limited time.

6. 另外一个有效的记忆方法是给相似的内容或信息分类整合，这样这些内容更容易与已有知识建立联系。

Another effective technique to remember things is to group similar ideas or information together so that they can be easily connected to things that are already known.

7. 1885 年，Hermann Ebbinghaus 出版了《关于记忆》，提出了著名的遗忘曲线。根据他的说法，最显著的遗忘出现在学习之后的最初阶段。

In 1885, Hermann Ebbinghaus published a book called Memory and presented a famous forgetting curve. According to him, the sharpest loss of memory occurs during the very early period after learning.

8. 这意味着在这一阶段及时复习，多次回顾所学内容，可以极大地帮助我们记住这些内容。

This means timely review during this period, with a few revisits to what is learnt, can significantly help us to remember the information.

9. 因此，提升我们记忆效果的一个重要原则是经常复习，特别是在学完之后的第一天。这种学习之后立即进行“间隔复习”有助于提升记忆，而且比等到考试前再复习全部内容有效的多。

Therefore, one of the golden rules to increase how much we remember is to review the material periodically, especially during the first day after learning. This “spaced review” soon after learning helps build stronger memories and it is more effective than waiting to review everything before exams.

10. 当然不是。我们的记忆在 25 岁时达到顶峰。所以不要紧张。你正处在记忆力上佳的年龄，要充分利用这一点。

Definitely not. Our memory reaches its full power at the age of 25. So take it easy. You are at a good age in terms of your memory. Make good use of it!

U9 Reading Club1+Reading Club2 测验

Reading Club2

A closer look at the reading tests shows that the interesting **fact that girls are outperforming boys** in reading(男生在阅读方面比女生表现好) **and that this is associated with** (与。。有联系) girls' greater enjoyment of reading.

One key area which **has a major impact on**(对。。。有主要影响) reading performance, is reading for enjoyment **rather than** (而不是) simply for study or school work purposes. **Interestingly** (有趣的是), the PISA study found that in all **countries assessed** (被评估的国家), girls read for enjoyment more than boys. In countries such as ESTONIA, Latvia, **the difference** between boys and girls **was most significant**(差异很大), **where** they found a 30% gap or more between the genders. However, not all countries **had such an obvious trend**(有这样明显的趋势). In places like Japan, boys and girls read for enjoyment **at an almost identical level**(以差不多相同的水平), **with** 54% of boys and 58% of girls **reporting** that they enjoy reading. And there were a few countries and regions that **scored very highly** (得分很高) in boys reading enjoyment. In addition, there are clear differences in the choices boys and girls make **when deciding on what to read** (当决定读什么的时候). **While** (尽管) reading in all forms is certainly beneficial and **should be encouraged**, the low number of boys reading for enjoyment and their limited choices when they do, is evidence of **an issue that needs to be addressed** (需要被解决的问题) .

So countries need to think about ways to **inspire interest** (激发兴趣) for boys in reading and **ensure** (确保) that they **are exposed to** (被暴露、接触) a wide variety of different types of literature from a young age. **Given that** (考虑到) in OECD countries, two in three boys only read newspapers for pleasure, **there is work to be done** (还有工作要做). And low levels of interest in reading can **have long term effects on** (对。。。有长远影响) future success in life. For this reason, **it is important that** governments, teachers and parents all work to **identify opportunities and strategies** (发现机遇和策略) to raise reading proficiency levels. Fortunately, studies provide clear evidence that can be acted on to improve **outcomes** (结果) for all young people.

Reading Club1

1. Living in a foreign country sounds exciting, but it's not always easy to **fit in with another culture**. (融入另一种文化)
2. In my country, we usually **split the bill** (分摊账单) and everyone **pays their own share** (支付自己那一份) .
3. I kept telling him that I knew that way myself, but he **insisted on walking me to the station** (坚持把我送到车站) .