



练习册

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全品

学练考

高中英语7

选择性必修第四册 BS

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

详答案本

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01

培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境

导学案

LEARN

Unit 10 CONNECTIONS

主题素养积累

Many people expect that their friends will always be there. They expect friendships to last forever. Yet, friendships end and friends **part company** every day. Unfortunately, even the best **maintained** friendships can end.

Many friendships end because of a change in personality or lifestyle when friends just drift apart and **fade away** with time. The friendship slowly loses importance and finally disappears.

Sue said, "The end of our friendship was a gradual thing. I moved from one side of the metropolis to the other. We had over an hour's drive to see each other. For a year or so, we met less and less. Then our friendship ended." John wrote, "**I didn't even know the friendship was over until I caught myself thinking of Alan as a former friend.**"

Other friendships **break up** suddenly from a disagreement or a move to another town.

Paul said, "When I moved to Seattle after college, our friendship abruptly died. We were both **struggling with** new jobs and didn't **keep in touch**. Now that friendship was so dead, I didn't even call him when I

directions. If they change or grow in different ways, the friendship most likely will be lost."

Regardless of why, when, or how friendships end, there is always some pain of loss. When nothing can be done to mend the friendship, it is important to feel the pain fully. Then move on to **enhance** another friendship or build entirely new friendships.

【主题词句背诵】

1. part company (with/from sb) 离开;分手;断绝关系
2. maintain *v.* 保持;维持
3. fade away 逐渐消失
4. catch sb doing sth 发觉/当场发现某人正在做某事
5. think of...as... 把……看作……
6. break up 关系破裂
7. struggle with 与……做斗争
8. keep in touch 保持联系
9. enhance *v.* 增进;提高;增强
10. I didn't even know the friendship was over until I caught myself thinking of Alan as a former friend. 直到我发觉自己把艾伦看作以前的朋友,我才知道这段友谊已经结束了。
11. Regardless of why, when, or how friendships

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. envy *n. & vt.* 羡慕,妒忌

- (1) envy sb sth 羡慕某人某物
 envy sb doing sth 因做某事妒忌或羡慕某人
 (2) be the envy of sb/sth 成为某人/某物羡慕(或忌妒)的对象
 out of envy 出于忌妒
 with envy 羡慕地
 green with envy 非常嫉妒的;眼红的
 (3) envious *adj.* 羡慕的
 be envious of... 忌妒……,羡慕……

【佳句背诵】

My elder sister was amazed at the refreshing toy car, with a hint of **envy** in her eyes.

我的姐姐惊讶地看着这个令人耳目一新的玩具车,

句型透视

1. (教材 P14) I might have known it was all too beautiful to last. 我早就应该知道这件事太美好,无法持久。

句型公式

too...to...

【句式点拨】

此处为“too...to do...”句型,意为“太……而不……”。此句型可以和“so/such...that”句型换用。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

He is too shy _____ (give) a speech in front of a large audience, often feeling nervous and anxious at the thought of speaking publicly, despite having valuable ideas to share.

课内基础巩固

① 单词拼写

1. The farm lies in the western s_____ of the city, covering an area of about 10 acres.
2. The children's enthusiastic cheers and smiles filled the _____ (体育场) as their favourite soccer team scored a goal.
3. Yesterday, I accidentally got stuck while swallowing food. Fortunately, my neighbour noticed in time and took me to a nearby _____ (诊所).
4. During your visit, we'll show you around the school history _____ (画廊), which will facilitate your understanding of our school.

court and he quit the service of the court and lived in a poor, rural area.

② 短语填空

1. His desire to pursue a career in art was _____ (与……冲突) his parents' expectations that he should choose a more stable profession.
2. Fiona _____ (闲逛) with friends when she suddenly heard someone calling out for help.
3. It is essential to _____ (与……联系) your parents on a regular basis because they are concerned about you.
4. At the end of last year, the school started a

课后素养提升

③ 阅读理解

Women interpret emojis differently to men, research suggests. Scientists say this is because these small digital pictographs can be ambiguous and be perceived differently by different people. The researchers surveyed 523 adults (49% men and 51% women) to review 24 different emojis. Each emoji—taken from Apple, Windows and WeChat platforms—represented one of the six emotional states labelled by the team: happy, disgusted, fearful, sad, surprised, and angry.

They found women were able to more accurately interpret happy, fearful, sad and angry emoji labels compared to men. No gender differences were observed for surprised or disgusted emojis, the team said. Dr Ruth Filik, associate professor in the School of Psychology

found age to play a role in how emojis are interpreted, with younger adults faring better than the older ones in matching the emojis with their assigned labels. The researchers say ambiguity of emojis is worth further research, “especially when communicating across gender, age, or cultures”.

- () 1. Why are emojis interpreted differently according to Paragraph 1?
- A. Emojis are taken from different platforms.
 - B. People's perception on emojis may vary differently.
 - C. Varied emotional states are labelled to an emoji by itself.
 - D. The number of women involved in the study is more than that of men.
- () 2. Which statement would Dr Ruth Filik

④ 应用文写作

假设你是李华，你校上周发起了“我与父母换位角色”(Exchange Roles with Parents)的活动，请你据此给校英文报投稿，内容包括：

1. 活动目的；
2. 你的行动；
3. 你的感受。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

⑤ 读后续写

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The peaceful little town Cherrywood Dale was made up of colourful houses, each one home to a warm-hearted family. The neighbours were the salt of the earth, always ready to lend a helping hand to one another. However, among them was an exception, an old man named Mr Johnson, who lived alone in a small cottage.

Mr Johnson was known for his excellent gardening skills. His gift for gardening had turned his backyard into a beautiful rose garden. However, his passionate devotion to gardening

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Period One Topic Talk

课内基础巩固

Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. The farm lies in the western s_____ of the city, covering an area of about 10 acres.
2. The children's enthusiastic cheers and smiles filled the _____ (体育场) as their favourite soccer team scored a goal.
3. Yesterday, I accidentally got stuck while swallowing food. Fortunately, my neighbour noticed in time and took me to a nearby _____ (诊所).
4. During your visit, we'll show you around the school history _____ (画廊), which will facilitate your understanding of our school.

Ⅱ 单句填空

1. Joe was _____ (envy) of his brother's talent for music, wishing he could play the guitar as skilfully as him.
2. Early _____ (intervene) may be the key to dealing with the problem of smoking among young people.
3. I felt terrible and hugged her tightly, _____ (apologise) for my mistake.
4. A heated discussion ended in fierce _____ (disagree) when someone voiced a completely different idea.
5. Knowing that I've been admitted to the Harvard University's Exchange Project in the summer vacation, I'm writing to thank you for your guidance and _____ (encourage).
6. His brother _____ his conversation and told him a piece of _____ news, which made him very _____. (disturb)
7. As an official in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, Tao felt _____ (conflict) over life at

court and he quit the service of the court and lived in a poor, rural area.

Ⅲ 短语填空

1. His desire to pursue a career in art was _____ (与……冲突) his parents' expectations that he should choose a more stable profession.
2. Fiona _____ (闲逛) with friends when she suddenly heard someone calling out for help.
3. It is essential to _____ (与……联系) your parents on a regular basis because they are concerned about you.
4. At the end of last year, the school started a project _____ (号召) teachers to donate books to children in the remote villages.

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. The reason is _____.
_____. (表语从句)
原因是我想邀请你在 5 月 20 日参加我的高中毕业典礼。
2. In order to help us have a healthier eating habit, _____
will be given by Steven, a well-known nutritionist. (过去分词作定语)
为了帮助我们有一个更健康的饮食习惯,著名的营养学家史蒂文将做一个题为“良好的饮食习惯”的讲座。
3. It was also she who taught me spoken English patiently and constantly, _____
I wouldn't have won the first prize in the English Speech Contest. (介词+关系代词)
也是她耐心地、不停地教我英语口语,没有她我就不会在英语演讲比赛中获得一等奖。

Ⅶ 阅读理解

Women interpret emojis differently to men, research suggests. Scientists say this is because these small digital pictographs can be ambiguous and be perceived differently by different people. The researchers surveyed 523 adults (49% men and 51% women) to review 24 different emojis. Each emoji—taken from Apple, Windows and WeChat platforms—represented one of the six emotional states labelled by the team: happy, disgusted, fearful, sad, surprised, and angry.

They found women were able to more accurately interpret happy, fearful, sad and angry emoji labels compared to men. No gender differences were observed for surprised or disgusted emojis, the team said. Dr Ruth Filik, associate professor in the School of Psychology at the University of Nottingham, said: “What I found most interesting and surprising is that there are so many individual differences in how people interpret these emojis.”

“It is important to note that the results reflect how often participants labelled the emojis in the same way as the researchers. So, we should think of the results in terms of there being differences across people in how they interpret emojis, rather than some people being better at it than others. We should keep these differences in mind when using emojis in our messages.”

The researchers said that stylised images of faces expressing different emotions can add both nuance and potential ambiguity to messages sent via texts, e-mails or even social media. To understand more about how emojis are interpreted, the team recruited 270 people from the UK and 253 from China, who were aged between 18 to 84 years old.

Each emoji was assigned an emotion label by the researchers, which they say may not correspond exactly with the emojis as used in real life. In addition to gender, the team also

found age to play a role in how emojis are interpreted, with younger adults faring better than the older ones in matching the emojis with their assigned labels. The researchers say ambiguity of emojis is worth further research, “especially when communicating across gender, age, or cultures”.

- () 1. Why are emojis interpreted differently according to Paragraph 1?
- Emojis are taken from different platforms.
 - People's perception on emojis may vary differently.
 - Varied emotional states are labelled to an emoji by itself.
 - The number of women involved in the study is more than that of men.
- () 2. Which statement would Dr Ruth Filik most likely agree with?
- Women are better at interpreting emojis than men.
 - The meaning of the emojis should be defined by researchers.
 - We should pay attention to individual differences in interpretation when using emojis.
 - Those interpreted the emojis in the same way as the researchers have done correctly.
- () 3. What does the word “nuance” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- Difference.
 - Similarity.
 - Familiarity.
 - Details.
- () 4. What's the author's purpose in introducing the study?
- To introduce an interesting phenomenon of online chatting.
 - To show that different emojis have different meanings.
 - To prove that ambiguity of emojis is determined by one's gender, age and culture.
 - To remind people to pay special attention to the ambiguity of emojis.

V
阅读七选五

Empowering your friends
with positive words

Encouragement is powerful. The words of encouragement have a lasting impact on mental and social happiness, creating a supportive environment where individuals can get along well. By forming a culture of encouragement in friendships, we contribute to a world filled with positivity.

1. _____ In friendships, the words of encouragement play an important role in strengthening ties and contributing to mutual growth. Research and personal experiences stress the deep impact of supportive words in increasing comfort and building good relationships between each other.

An expert emphasizes the long-lasting influence of encouragement. 2. _____ When we give it to our friends constantly, we create a positive effect that spreads beyond the moment of communication. Encouraging words act as a source of inspiration, increasing confidence and self-respect and providing the necessary drive to overcome challenges and pursue goals.

Offering supportive words to others has the power to create hope and recovery, potentially changing lives. Encouragement serves as a guiding light during difficult times. 3. _____ It forms a sense of belonging and support, creating a safe space where you can keep them company and share their weaknesses.

Encouraging words can build bridges and cure wounds. 4. _____ They also have a “healing medicinal” effect, offering support and comfort during times of suffering or uncertainty. Such simple acts of kindness can truly make a difference when you are in difficult situations.

All in all, positive words from friends can act as a powerful factor for personal growth and development. The expert finally suggests using them to inspire us to step out of our comfort zone. 5. _____

- A. Friendships formed in life benefit us a lot.
B. It is described as a gift that keeps on giving.

- C. They connect minds, developing understanding and trust.
D. It reminds your friends that they are not alone on their journey.
E. However, these words have little effect when we are in trouble.
F. In this way, we can take risks and hug new opportunities confidently.
G. Encouragement has the ability to inspire both the giver and the receiver.

VI
语法填空

On Thursday, the National Cultural Heritage Administration in Beijing 1. _____ (reveal) that archaeologists had discovered two sunken ships in the depths of the South China Sea. It offered tangible evidence of commercial and 2. _____ (culture) exchanges along the ancient Maritime Silk Road.

The latest underwater archaeological 3. _____ (explore) carried out by the National Centre for Archaeology have 4. _____ (significant) uncovered important artifacts. In addition to the shipwrecks, a variety of artifacts, including pottery, porcelain and ironware, have been unearthed, most of 5. _____ were made in kilns (窑炉) in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province, known as China’s “porcelain capital”. The precise locations of the shipwrecks and the associated cultural relics 6. _____ (determine) through the use of oceanographic technology and underwater investigations involving manned submersibles, which conducted 41 dives throughout the year, as confirmed by Song Jianzhong, 7. _____ researcher at the National Centre for Archaeology.

The Ming Dynasty’s No.1 shipwreck, 8. _____ (measure) 37 metres long and 11 metres wide, has yielded 543 artifacts, suggesting it sailed from Fujian or Guangdong to Southeast Asia trade centres like Malacca. The No.2 shipwreck dates 9. _____ the rule of Emperor Hongzhi and measures about 21 metres long and 8 metres wide. A total of 36 artifacts have been found on it, porcelain and pottery 10. _____ (include).

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Period Two Lesson 1 How Closely Connected Are We? (Reading)

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写

1. We should not only know the t _____ but also know how to apply it to practice.
2. First of all, begin by learning simple greetings and commonly used _____ (短语), which will help you communicate with the locals.
3. She could hardly contain herself with delight when she opened the _____ (包裹).
4. It dawned on her that human love and kindness towards others is like a _____ (链条) holding everybody together.
5. The extension of the road _____ (网) has boosted local tourism development, with some villagers opening hotels and restaurants and earning more money.
6. The library offers _____ (两月一次的) workshops on various topics, allowing community members to enhance their skills and knowledge.
7. The _____ (社会学家) conducted extensive research on the impact of social media on interpersonal relationships among teenagers.

❷ 单句填空

1. The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work where a good _____ (impress) is a must.
2. We can select a few good books and read them carefully instead of reading some _____ (random).
3. The trainers are sure that the whale will look after itself well if _____ (release) into the sea.
4. Joining a club will help you meet new friends and become more _____ (involve) in the school community.

5. By providing more diverse and in-depth reading materials and _____ (target) writing guidance through the analysis of vast text data, AI helps learners improve their abilities in all aspects of language.
6. Prior to the Sui and Tang dynasties, Chinese poems were _____ (basic) written for singing.
7. There are several _____ (refer) books to help you find necessary information and make your choice.

❸ 短语填空

1. Last term, he not only read this book, but also _____ (参考) many classic works concerning it.
2. We all regarded this outing as an unforgettable experience, for it not only made us _____ (与……亲密; 靠近……) nature, but also enhanced the friendship between us students.
3. These graphs can _____ (被用作) visual aids to help explain the data more clearly during the presentation.

❹ 句型训练

1. We shouldn't turn a blind eye to the fact _____
_____. (同位语从句)
这个城市的空气已被严重污染, 我们不应该对这一事实视而不见。
2. Last weekend, I participated in a "Getting to know the plants around us" activity _____
_____. (非谓语)
上周末, 我参加了我们学生会组织的“了解周围的植物”活动。

3. _____ while tourism brings in money for the local economy, it may also bring some problems.

(形式主语)

人们意识到旅游业在给当地经济带来收益的同时,也可能会带来一些问题。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 完形填空

Kenneth worked in the downtown of Washington DC and while it paid well, his boss was what Kenneth described as a constant 1. One day, Kenneth got out of the office building from work, walking on the street. It was a bitterly cold night. He received two 2 phone calls: one from his father about his late mother and another from a friend suffering cancer. The 3 frustration mixed with the personal sadness, casting a heavy 4 over his day. "I just didn't understand what the purpose of life was," he 5 that day and said.

Wandering on the road, Kenneth 6 to make eye contact with a little boy walking towards him. "When we locked 7, he just gave me a bright smile. No words exchanged, the smile was a language enough to 8 me." As he continued on his path, Kenneth couldn't shake off the impact of that accidental yet meaningful 9.

At that instant, a thought 10 Kenneth, not of giving in to despair but of 11. Kenneth launched a video project, 12 the healing power of smiles that persons from all walks of life received. Each faced their own hardships but was 13 comforted and motivated from strangers, much like his own experience with the little boy. These recordings became beacons (灯塔) of hope and 14 for people in despair, spreading more warmth in corners of the world.

"I have to marvel at the idea due to a little boy smiling at me on a cold January day. He is my unsung 15," Kenneth said.

- ()1. A. assistant B. visitor
C. challenge D. companion
- ()2. A. pleasant B. painful
C. strange D. cautious
- ()3. A. continuous B. previous
C. temporary D. professional
- ()4. A. shadow B. light
C. smile D. glance
- ()5. A. figured out B. reflected on
C. got through D. stirred up
- ()6. A. promised B. pretended
C. refused D. happened
- ()7. A. belonging B. belt
C. sight D. screen
- ()8. A. uplift B. trick
C. threaten D. defeat
- ()9. A. recognition B. encounter
C. celebration D. explosion
- ()10. A. hurt B. fined
C. absorbed D. struck
- ()11. A. transformation B. apology
C. dependence D. illustration
- ()12. A. regaining B. ignoring
C. filming D. drawing
- ()13. A. alternatively B. unexpectedly
C. unfortunately D. gradually
- ()14. A. inspiration B. wisdom
C. activities D. possibilities
- ()15. A. member B. partner
C. hero D. tourist

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Ⅶ 阅读七选五

How do you respond when someone else sets a boundary? You might hear the word “boundaries” and imagine walls that separate you from other people. In a sense, that’s true. But boundaries aren’t necessarily a bad thing. In fact, they’re an important ingredient in healthy and balanced relationships. 1. _____

You’re not the only one who can set boundaries. 2. _____ Perhaps you feel like you’re being scolded or “put in your place”.

You may notice some negative emotions rushing to the surface as you try to immediately defend your actions. Keep in mind that you are not losing anything but gaining knowledge of what makes the person in your life feel safe and happy.

3. _____ If you’re feeling upset, deep, slow breathing can calm your nervous system’s “fight or flight” response. This makes it easier for you to receive information rather than prepare for an argument.

Remember that you both have your own way of processing and feeling emotions. Try not to assume what your partner needs before they say it out loud. 4. _____

Apologise when necessary. You’re only human, and we all make mistakes. Maybe you accidentally overstepped a boundary by making an offensive joke or oversharing when you’ve been asked not to. 5. _____ Ask for clarity if you feel you need it.

By learning to accept and acknowledge other people’s boundaries, you can start to think about how you can improve your own connections with others. Ultimately, effective boundaries can leave you both feeling empowered and result in a healthier, more satisfying relationship.

- A. Take time to breathe and listen.
- B. Allow them space to voice their needs and wants.

- C. You’ll need to adjust it as circumstances change and relationships grow.
- D. When someone voices a restriction, you might feel a sense of shame or frustration.
- E. When someone reaffirms the boundary, be humble enough to apologise for your mistake.
- F. They’re also a crucial part of maintaining mental health and physical well-being.
- G. Learning how to set and maintain boundaries can change many aspects of your life.

Ⅷ 语法填空

Kierman was born in Sydney, Australia, and grew up near the sea. For more than 40 years, he raced in international sailing 1. _____ (competition).

While taking part in 2. _____ important race in 1987, Kierman began to notice the huge amount of rubbish in the world’s oceans. He decided to do something about it. He organized a community event called “Clean Up Sydney Harbour”. On Sunday, January 8, 1989, more than 40,000 volunteers came out 3. _____ (clear) away rubbish. The next year, Kierman made the clean-up a national event, 4. _____ turned out to be a huge success. Across Australia, about 300,000 people spent the day 5. _____ (improve) their local environment. Since then, “Clean Up Australia” has got 6. _____ (big) year by year. In 2002, for example, 800,000 people 7. _____ (clean) up almost 15,000 tons of rubbish from Australia’s beaches, parks and streets.

8. _____ (inspire) by the success of his project, Kierman started an even bigger programme. 9. _____ the help of the United Nations Environment Programme, he introduced “Clean Up the World” to other parts of the world. “Clean Up the World” has been growing 10. _____ (rapid) and his wonderful idea has now spread from one city to the whole world.

Period Three Lesson 2 Community Spirit

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写

1. In a _____ (紧密联结在一起的) community, neighbours often come together to support each other during difficult times.
2. Water pollution levels increased, with more _____ (家庭的) and commercial waste ending up in the river.
3. They decided to move to the _____ (郊区) of town to enjoy a quieter lifestyle away from the hustle and bustle of the city centre.
4. Had it not been for your timely assistance in giving me first aid, I fear that the _____ (后果) might have been more serious.

❷ 单句填空

1. Researchers are studying the _____ (frequent) of earthquakes in the region to better understand seismic activity.
2. _____ (additional), having previous experience in volunteering at an international conference can also be seen as one of my strengths.
3. _____ (consist) of enthusiastic members, our school's volunteer team holds various programmes on a regular basis, like visiting the home for the old.
4. China consistently holds the view that economic development should be coordinated with environmental _____ (protect).
5. Some _____ (respect) writers took part in discussions on literature with readers at various meetings and events related to literature.

6. With his suggestions _____ (reject), he felt desperate, running out of the office.
7. Living on campus for three years left me an _____ bond _____ other boarders in the same dorm.

❸ 短语填空

1. Some people prefer to go out for travelling _____ (而不是) stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.
2. Every year an estimated five million children under the age of five _____ (死于) nutrition-related causes.
3. Today, as we learn more about sharks, more people than ever want to _____ them _____ (保护……免于) extinction.
4. It is accepted that everything may seem difficult at the start of its progress, but if you _____ (坚持, 保持, 继续下去), you can overcome it.

❹ 句型训练

1. I'm wondering _____ each week, for I prefer to have some time at my disposal. (宾语从句)
我想知道这门课每周有几节课, 因为我更喜欢有一些时间由我自由支配。
2. We should choose the books _____ with knowledge, virtues and good interests. (定语从句)
我们应该选择在知识、美德和好的兴趣爱好方面对我们最有益的书籍。
3. _____, we should try our best to protect it.
当我们享受大自然的魅力时, 我们应该尽我们最大的努力保护它。

Ⅶ 阅读理解

A

Talking to human-like devices can be great fun—just ask Siri to tell you a joke. But it may also lead to problems.

A recent study from the University of Kansas (KU) in the US found that human-like devices keep people from seeking out normal human interaction when they feel lonely. During a series of experiments, participants were asked to write about a time when they felt lonely. They also took part in an online game of “catch” against a computer program that was designed to “throw” the ball to other players more often, but participants believed they were playing with real people online. Participants were then introduced to human-like products, including a vacuum cleaner designed to appear as if it were smiling. They were also asked to think about their phone in human-like terms, considering questions like “How much does it help you?”. The results showed that the participants were happy with the comfort they got from the machines and didn’t need to seek out normal human interaction.

But it wasn’t all bad news, as the team found that there were limits to how far this effect would extend. “As soon as we tell people that it looks like the vacuum cleaner is smiling, they seem to realize it is a machine and not a person,” Olson told *Daily Mail*. “The effect goes away. This seems to be happening on a very subconscious level.”

Researchers believe the results are important for consumers to realize how these types of products could affect their social interaction with real people, especially because so many new products feature interactivity. “If someone notices they are talking more to Siri lately, maybe that has something to do with feeling

lonely,” Olson said. “From that standpoint, it’s important to be aware of it.”

The study could also help companies design products that can increase the well-being of people who feel lonely, without sacrificing normal social interaction.

“Maybe it is more about improving our current relationships,” Olson said, “such as taking a break from screen time and focusing on developing your real personal connections.”

- () 1. What did researchers from the University of Kansas find?
- A. Human-like devices may help people interact with others.
 - B. Human-like devices may reduce people’s social interaction.
 - C. Interaction with human-like devices may make people feel lonely.
 - D. Lonely people may easily become addicted to human-like devices.
- () 2. What did the participants do during the experiments?
- A. They were shown devices with human features.
 - B. They were allowed to talk with human-like devices.
 - C. They were arranged to play online games with real people.
 - D. They were encouraged to engage in normal human interaction.
- () 3. What do the underlined words “this effect” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Lonely people become willing to interact with others.
 - B. Lonely people would get uninterested in computer programs.
 - C. Lonely people are content to interact with human-like machines.
 - D. Lonely people interacting with human-like devices get lonely easily.

- ()4. What is the significance of the study according to Olson?
- A. It warns people to stop using human-like devices.
 - B. It shows people how the human-like products function.
 - C. It perhaps helps people who feel lonely improve their well-being.
 - D. It makes lonely people realize their situations and do some changing.

B

When I was nine years old, I was desperately in love with a man who was 40 years my senior. Don't worry; Micky Dolenz of the Monkees didn't even know I existed because he'd stopped being an actor 20 years earlier. But that didn't stop me from decorating my books with love hearts.

The Monkees were entirely manufactured, but as a product they were a success: they used the media to develop a bond between an audience member and her target. In their TV show, they regularly broke the fourth wall, throwing knowing winks (眨眼) to camera, and shared their funny behind-the-scenes lives. They made us think we knew them, as a friend.

This kind of "parasocial relationship" (准社交关系) has long roots in media. Radio characters like Lonesome Gal started her programme with "Sweetie, I love you", speaking directly to her listeners in the 1950s. Each individual felt he had her undivided attention. She was an entirely virtual girlfriend, at a time when the world had nothing to do with technology.

Parasocial relationships have become a means to an end in the digital age, now that selling yourself has become a way of life. Using these relationships is how you gain followers, credibility and influence. But once you start to gain a critical mass, the relationship necessarily transforms—

at least in the eye of the digital personality. You can speak directly to one fan, or even five. But it's not possible to respond to the 10,000 people who subscribe to your TikTok. What was once a close and friendly relationship turns into a business transaction (交易).

Rising social media stars have to manage themselves and their boundaries. That's one of the most undeveloped skills in the digital age. Today's parasocial relationships are surfing unknown territory, so it is expected that they—we—will make mistakes. And who is there to help when we've put ourselves out there online?

- ()5. What do we know about a parasocial relationship?
- A. It isn't developed without mutual understanding.
 - B. It isn't healthy or beneficial at all to either side.
 - C. It is a relationship that enjoys good interaction.
 - D. It is an imaginary relationship with a celebrity.
- ()6. What do the underlined words "broke the fourth wall" mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Stepped down from the stage.
 - B. Interacted with the audience.
 - C. Removed bricks of the wall.
 - D. Engaged with photographers.
- ()7. What has caused the change of the relationship between fans and Internet celebrities?
- A. The expansion of digital marketing.
 - B. The intentional ignorance of fans.
 - C. The increase in the number of fans.
 - D. The lack of communication skills.
- ()8. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To raise public concern.
 - B. To present a scientific study.
 - C. To give a full explanation.
 - D. To express personal feelings.

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Period Four Lesson 3 Anne of Green Gables (Reading)

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写

1. Frightened of the noise in the night, the girl didn't d_____ to sleep in her room.
2. The coach _____ (叹气) as he watched his team being overthrown by a last-minute goal from the opposing team.
3. To my disappointment, what I saw was a cold face with a _____ (皱眉).
4. Facing the situation, Ruth felt her heart was pounding, and chest pains almost took her breath away. She started to _____ (啜泣), totally at a loss what to do.
5. After I put my folded piece of paper into the box, I closed my eyes and _____ (紧握) my hands, praying quietly.
6. The photograph captured a _____ (有泪痕的) face of a child who had just lost his beloved pet.
7. It is important to have some meat, beans, or dairy products in our diet, as they provide the necessary protein for strong _____ (骨头) and muscle growth.

❷ 单句填空

1. Officials believe the _____ (adopt) of a greener development plan will be a step in the right direction.
2. My heart _____ (freeze) in my chest as I saw the tractor heading towards the motorway by itself.
3. His latest novel explores the complexities of human relationships, _____ (reveal) the hidden emotions and motivations that drive the characters' actions.
4. The woman could _____ (bare) utter any more words with her face burning with embarrassment.
5. To my great _____ (amaze), he should remember me though we hadn't seen each other for over 20 years.
6. Afterwards, this young man **proceeded** _____ (become) the world heavyweight champion in 1964, and later changed his name to the one we all know—Muhammad Ali.
7. After losing her job unexpectedly, she found herself sitting alone in her room, feeling utterly _____ **despair** about her future and unsure how to move forward.
8. After receiving her acceptance letter from the university, she couldn't wait to **dive** _____ her studies and immerse herself in the campus life that awaited her.

❸ 短语填空

1. Trapped in the dense mist, I could do nothing but _____ (突然哭起来), helpless and disappointed.
2. The teacher _____ (朝……点头) the students to encourage them to participate in the class discussion.
3. As the audience applauded, the performer _____ (抬起头), filled with gratitude for the support and **encouragement**.
4. When I retire, I plan to _____ (开始从事) photography as my new hobby and use my free time to travel around the world and take in all the stunning landscapes.
5. To make a comfortable room, we set out to clean the room, _____ (收起, 收好) all the decorations and drew the curtains open.
6. All kinds of magazines and research papers _____ (出版) with the aim of feeding readers' appetite for specific knowledge.
7. Friends came together to _____ (为他送别) with a surprise party before he moved to another city for his new job.

Ⅳ 句型训练

1. She spoke about her travels _____ the globe, sharing vivid stories and unforgettable experiences.
她谈论她的旅行,仿佛她已经走遍了世界的每一个角落,分享着生动的故事和难忘的经历。

2. He felt _____ in front of the large audience, even though he was well-prepared.
尽管他准备充分,但他还是觉得在大量观众面前说话太紧张了。
3. Out of the darkness _____ he had never heard before. (完全倒装)
黑暗中传来一个他从来没有听过的声音。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 完形填空

In the community of Mudgeeraba, a remarkable story has occurred, displaying a more connected society.

Living far from her own family and with her husband having no parents left, Nina, a new mum, was feeling the weight of 1 in her motherhood journey. Nina found herself 2 not just for company, but for a unique form of cross-generational 3. So she was determined to take a 4 step.

Nina put out a heartfelt 5 in her community for an “adoptive grandma” for herself and her baby Millie. The outpouring of support was nothing short of 6. Among the sea of 7, 61-year-old Christine, a resident in the same suburb as Nina, emerged as the perfect 8. Desperate for a grandchild of her own, Christine was seeking for a 9 for filling the emptiness left by the 10 of grandchildren in her life.

Since their initial meeting six months ago, Christine has lovingly 11 the role of Grandma Christine to little Millie, to whom she 12 she has an unlimited supply of love to give. The newfound relationship goes beyond just a 13, with weekly park walks and play dates becoming precious moments for both Nina and Christine.

The unexpected 14 rooted in a simple act of reaching out has not only provided Nina with the care and wisdom of the older generation,

dramatically 15 her tension after giving birth, but offered Christine a sense of purpose and connection in her later years.

- () 1. A. mistrust B. **intervention**
C. prejudice D. loneliness
- () 2. A. answering B. longing
C. preparing D. arranging
- () 3. A. assistance B. promise
C. respect D. recognition
- () 4. A. debatable B. familiar
C. courageous D. generous
- () 5. A. statement B. option
C. proposal D. request
- () 6. A. unappealing B. convincing
C. heartwarming D. confusing
- () 7. A. comments B. responses
C. discussions D. **investigations**
- () 8. A. professional B. relative
C. employer D. match
- () 9. A. channel B. babysitter
C. witness D. standard
- () 10. A. departure B. affection
C. absence D. objection
- () 11. A. reflected upon B. taken on
C. set aside D. applied for
- () 12. A. worries B. remembers
C. denies D. feels
- () 13. A. limit B. title
C. message D. prize
- () 14. A. discovery B. adventure
C. **bond** D. reunion
- () 15. A. **releasing** B. exposing
C. encouraging D. illustrating

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Ⅶ 阅读七选五

How to pick the best place for much-needed refreshment? If you're like most people, a simple clue is likely to vary your choice. You will look for the busiest restaurant with the most diners because its popularity is bound to reflect the quality of food and service. 1. _____

Early diners with no meaningful clues as to which restaurant to choose may have picked their evening eatery at random, for example, selecting the place with the nicest name or the smiliest waiter. The following passers-by may have misinterpreted their restaurant choice as a well-informed decision and blindly followed their example. 2. _____ Ever-increasing numbers of customers were attracted to the restaurant in question, which could have led to a bad dinner choice in an overcrowded restaurant.

Voluntarily copying other people's thoughts or choices or simply going with the crowd is often referred to as "herd behaviour". It is a frequent occurrence amongst humans as well as many other animals, a common example being sheep. 3. _____

In an earlier article, I discussed the so-called "wisdom of crowds", which suggests that average judgements of large groups of people often outperform individual choices. Furthermore, following the crowd appears to offer protection and comfort. 4. _____ Finally, following the herd reduces the effort needed to make a personal or unique decision.

5. _____ Contrary to the so-called "wisdom of crowds", herd behaviours typically rely on so-called "information cascades (小瀑布)", where people take on others' beliefs or copy their choices without critically appraising the underlying reasons. This frequently leads to the imitation of unreasonable or simply stupid behaviours.

A. But is this true?

- B. It is therefore an easy option.
- C. After all, there's "safety in numbers".
- D. Herding can appear to make a lot of sense.
- E. This could have resulted in a snow-balling effect.
- F. Herd behaviours, while easy to explain, hold significant dangers.
- G. The number of diners is unlikely to indicate the quality of the meal.

Ⅷ 语法填空

During China's dynastic period, emperors planned the city of Beijing 1. _____ arranged the residential areas according to social classes. The term "hutong", 2. _____ (original) meaning "water well" in Mongolian, appeared first during the Yuan Dynasty.

In the Ming Dynasty, the centre was the Forbidden City, 3. _____ (surround) in concentric (同心的) circles by the Inner City and Outer City. Citizens of higher social classes 4. _____ (permit) to live closer to the centre of the circles. The large *siheyuan* of these high-ranking officials and wealthy businessmen often 5. _____ (feature) beautifully carved and painted roof beams and pillars (柱子). The hutongs they formed were orderly, lined by 6. _____ (space) homes and walled gardens. Farther from the centre lived the commoners and labourers. Their *siheyuans* were far smaller in scale and 7. _____ (simple) in design and decoration, and the hutongs were narrower.

Hutongs represent an important cultural element of the city of Beijing. Thanks to Beijing's long history 8. _____ capital of China, almost every hutong has its stories, and some are even associated with historic 9. _____ (event). In contrast to the court life and upper-class culture represented by the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the hutongs reflect 10. _____ culture of grassroots Beijingers.

核心素养提升练 1 完形填空 + 阅读理解 + 阅读七选五 + 语法填空

❶ 完形填空

As a writer, I miss rejection slips. Not that I enjoyed receiving those pre-printed slips of paper, but at least when I got one, I was pretty sure that a flesh-and-blood 1 had put it in the envelope. And there was always the chance I might see a handwritten sentence on the bottom, 2 the piece almost made it. When an editor at McCall's wrote, "I'm afraid I have to say no on this 3 piece, but try me again on another, would you?", it was almost as 4 to me as if she had said, "We'll 5 it and here is an advance for you."

Nowadays, rejection slips seem to have disappeared with the use of online submissions. Most editors don't feel it a must to 6 they have received, read, or considered your work because they receive so many 7 each day.

For me, there are three 8 of rejection slip pain. The first is 9 brought on by finding a flat "no" on a(n) 10 piece of paper, then followed by anger (how could they 11 a piece that is obviously so much 12 than most of the stuff they print), and, finally, rebirth: I will live to 13 a new piece another day.

Learning to 14 rejection seems like part of growing up as a writer. Despite the many letters of acceptance I have received, my folder of "Noteworthy Rejection Slips" is far 15 than that of "Noteworthy Acceptances", which indicates to me the fact: I still have some growing up to do.

- ()1. A. writer B. reader
C. mailman D. editor

- ()2. A. demanding B. indicating
C. suspecting D. arguing
()3. A. boring B. novel
C. lengthy D. particular
()4. A. thrilling B. upsetting
C. embarrassing D. amusing
()5. A. buy B. reject
C. check D. substitute
()6. A. prove B. determine
C. explain D. acknowledge
()7. A. proposals B. drafts
C. contributions D. instructions
()8. A. meanings B. stages
C. wonders D. rewards
()9. A. relief B. frustration
C. anger D. hesitation
()10. A. valueless B. expensive
C. characterless D. shiny
()11. A. make up B. put away
C. turn down D. insist on
()12. A. easier B. better
C. shorter D. longer
()13. A. print B. revise
C. download D. submit
()14. A. accept B. criticize
C. judge D. evaluate
()15. A. thinner B. fatter
C. older D. newer

❷ 阅读理解

I started to imagine how I'd lead my own tour. Working as a guard at the Guggenheim, I first liked reading the wall text—the paragraph-long explanation on the wall beside many of the artworks. Occasionally it's helpful, and for years I thought it was downright rude when museums

and galleries didn't label each work. But now, more often than not, I wanted to tear all the labels down. The wall text stays just to the side of art, like the answer key at the bottom of a word search, its definitive tone sending the message that there's only one right answer to the art.

I realized that art historians could be unreliable narrators (叙述者). Richard Serra's sculpture *Tearing Lead* consisting of wrinkled lead (铅), took on a different look every time it was exhibited. Guards were given a board with the original photo of the sculpture and instructions "Please indicate where the piece was touched", so an assistant could reposition the sculpture to match the picture. But an assistant I talked with told me that the sculpture was meant to have the metal pieces arranged haphazardly (杂乱地). The work looks different every time it's shown—not that you'd know it from the wall text.

Therefore, I insist that you don't look at the little label beside each artwork. When I guarded a Brancusi sculpture, I tried to stand in front of the wall label so people couldn't see it, and I heard their interpretations go wild. They saw a finger, a woman giving birth, a graph, a Kurosawa character, a dolphin, a nose, a fish.

If I learned one thing as a guard, it's that sometimes being forced to look at an artwork, even when you don't want to, is life-changing. Fight the urge to see what you expect to be there; focus instead on what is there. I'm not concerned with whether you think it's good. Just watch the thing in front of you.

- () 1. What can we learn about the author from Paragraph 1?
- A. He is forming his own judgement.
B. He likes travelling with his friends.

- C. He wants to make his voice heard.
D. He writes explanations for artworks.

- () 2. What is the author's purpose in mentioning *Tearing Lead*?

- A. To introduce a special assistant.
B. To prove that wall texts can be wrong.
C. To call for protection of artworks on show.
D. To show how art historians describe works.

- () 3. Why did the author stand in front of the label on the wall?

- A. To prevent the visitors getting closer to the sculpture.
B. To make visitors have a better view of the sculpture.
C. To push the visitors to appreciate the sculpture on their own.
D. To interact with the visitors in a fun way.

- () 4. What is the best title for the text?

- A. How I rose from a museum guard to an art expert
B. What categories of artworks museums like showing
C. How working in a museum makes me have a life purpose
D. What being a museum guard taught me about looking at art

阅读七选五

Music is arguably the most life-enriching academic subject. 1. _____. It can bring lots of important benefits to your child's education, many of which you may not have considered before.

Increase language capabilities

Music and language have a far-reaching relationship. Musical training stimulates the same part of the brain that deals with understanding

language. Children who have some exposure to musical education will, therefore, have a greater understanding of tones and how different phrases are arranged. 2. _____.

Improve hand-eye coordination (协调)
3. _____. It takes considerable hand-eye coordination to learn almost any instrument. Those who master their craft are blessed with a unique skill; it's something that can be applied to other areas of general life. It can also help elsewhere in education, as writing skills and art require the hands and eyes to work together.

4. _____.
Music is a great way for your child to meet new people and create lasting friendships. If they decide to take up music as an extra-curricular (课外的) activity, they'll be bonding with like-minded children who share their passion. In a time when children are increasingly interested in communicating online and focusing on digital skills, music is a refreshing return to face-to-face contact.

Bring about a sense of achievement
When your child does achieve a musical goal, they get the incredible satisfaction that comes from working hard to obtain something.
5. _____. Self-trust is one of the most valuable skills a child can have and music is one of the best ways to allow it to develop in your child.

- A. Develop social skills
- B. Encourage teamwork
- C. In that sense, music is a great confidence builder
- D. Hand-eye coordination is important in many sports
- E. Learning an instrument to a high level is no easy task

F. It activates emotional responses and creativity like no other
G. It can be incredibly useful if your child is learning a second language

Ⅳ 语法填空

In 2002, during renovation of the Forbidden City, a special mounting paper was discovered at the back of a landscape painting. 1. _____ (base) on the remaining paper samples, the restorers found the paper was made of mulberry (桑树) bark which is extremely tough and full of strength.

2. _____ (originate) in the Han Dynasty, mulberry paper, 3. _____ was also a messenger on the ancient Silk Road, was more than 300 years earlier than Cai Lun's improved paper making technology. It has become an important 4. _____ (carry) of exchanges between the ancient Central Plains and surrounding areas, China and Asian and European countries.

5. _____ the emergence of modern paper industry products, mulberry paper has gradually withdrawn from people's daily life due to 6. _____ (it) purely handmade and low output. However, the renovation of the Forbidden City made artists become aware that the role of mulberry paper in traditional painting and calligraphy creation 7. _____ restoration could not be replaced by modern machine products. In 2006, the production technology of Uygur mulberry paper 8. _____ (list) in the National Intangible Cultural Heritage List, and the scientific value, humanistic value and 9. _____ (history) research value of mulberry paper were valued. Nowadays, more young people are coming back to their hometowns 10. _____ (learn) the art of making mulberry paper and to pass on this craft.

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