



UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS
分层跟踪检测(二) Reading and Thinking

A 级 必备知识基础练

I .单句语法填空

1. Because of the weather, the activity was a total disaster.
2. The number of people invited to the meeting yesterday was (be) seventy, but a number of them were (be) absent.
3. The captain and his sailors were rescued from the sea by a helicopter.
4. It is reported that drink-drive deaths (death) are on the decrease because of the new rule.

5. We looked at each other in silence, each equally shocked (shock).
6. He felt he had been trapped (trap) into accepting the terms of the contract.
7. She always had her head buried (bury) in a book.
8. The morning air in the quiet village is good to breathe (breathe).

II. 短语填空

have an effect on, be buried in, take a deep breath, come to an end, go through

1. I will compete in the English Speech Contest, so I have been buried in preparing for it in the past few days.
2. Before the class comes to an end, our teacher requests us to write a summary.
3. The person I respect most is the graceful English teacher who really has an effect on me and I learn from him a lot.

have an effect on, be buried in, take a deep breath, come to an end, go through

4. He's amazingly cheerful considering all he's had to go through.

5. When you are in an emergency, you'd better take a deep breath to calm yourself down.

III. 单句写作

1. 孩子们和她相处融洽,甚至尊敬她,好像她是他们自己的妈妈似的。

The kids were very friendly with her and even looked up to her
as if she were their own mother.

2. 令人吃惊的是,开始吸烟的平均年龄在过去十年里下降了。

It is shocking that the average starting age of smoking has trended downward over the past decade.

3. 从后面走近这所房子的时候,他走进一个房间,里面的墙几乎都严重受损。

On coming near to the house from the back, he entered a room, where nearly all the walls lay in ruins.

4.通过共同努力,新的家园不难重建。

With joint efforts,the new home is not difficult to rebuild.

5.在灾难发生的时候,我们必须团结起来,展现出积极向上的智慧,重建一个更加光明的未来。

In times of disasters,we must unify and show the wisdom to stay positive
and rebuild a brighter future.

B 级 素养能力提升练

IV. 阅读理解

A

(2024河南顶尖联盟高一上期中)

Workers continue to search the ruins of a large earthquake that hit Morocco Friday. Officials say almost 2,500 were killed in the quake, but that they expect that number will rise. The United Nations said the 6.8-magnitude earthquake affected 300,000 people. The damage was great because the starting point of the shaking was not far below the ground.

It has been the strongest quake to hit the North African nation since 1900. And, it is reported to be the country's deadliest since 1960, when at least 12,000 people were killed in and near the city of Agadir.

So far, Morocco has accepted support from four countries—Spain, The State of Qatar, Great Britain and the United Arab Emirates. Other nations have offered help as well. Groups from the Moroccan army left Monday from Amizmiz to move into the small mountain villages. Heavy equipment was sent to clear the roads and both visitors and local people lined up to give blood.

Many people continued to sleep outside, fearing smaller earthquakes that often follow a major one. In the village of Imgdal, women and children gathered outside and some kept warm around an open fire on Monday morning.

On a road near the town of Adassil, near the epicenter(震中), one rescue worker, Ayman Koait, was trying to clear the rocks that were restraining trucks from getting by. He said other roads were in bad shape. “We’re trying to open them, too,” said Ayman Koait.

People said they dug through the ruins of their homes looking for relatives. They also moved rocks and walls looking for important items.

Many of the homes are made of wood, rock and mud, which made them fall easily when the ground started shaking. One military worker said “it is difficult to pull people out alive” because the walls turned into ruins and did not leave any space for air.

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了摩洛哥星期五发生大地震, 大约有2500人在地震中丧生, 救援人员在废墟中搜救被困人员, 帮助摩洛哥地震灾民的故事。

1. Why was the earthquake so serious?

A. It happened close to the ground.

B. It broke out at midnight.

C. Rescue was not timely enough.

D. There was no proper protection.

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The damage was great because the starting point of the shaking was not far below the ground.”可知,地震严重是因为震源靠近地面。故选A项。

2. Why did the local people keep staying outside after the earthquake?

A. To receive supplies.

B. To get ready for leaving for other towns.

C. To avoid possible following ones.

D. To keep themselves warm around open fires.

答案 C

解析 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Many people continued to sleep outside, fearing smaller earthquakes that often follow a major one.”可知,地震后许多当地人继续睡在外面是为了避免之后可能会发生的小地震。故选C项。

3. What does the underlined word “restraining” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. Guiding.

B. Preventing.

C. Repairing.

D. Supporting.

答案 B

解析 词句猜测题。根据画线词的前文“On a road near the town of Adassil, near the epicenter, one rescue worker, Ayman Koait, was trying to clear the rocks”和后文“trucks from getting by”可推知,地震救援人员清理岩石的目的应该是让卡车可以通过道路。由此推知,这些岩石目前阻碍了卡车通行, *restraining* 意思应该是“阻碍”,与 *preventing* 意思相近。故选B项。

4. Why did the military worker think the rescue was almost hopeless?

A. The villages are out of reach.

B. The roads were badly damaged.

C. The damaged areas are too close to the epicenter.

D. The special houses made it hard for people to be alive.

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,军方工作人员认为救援无望是因为特殊的房屋构造让人们很难存活下来。故选D项。

B

(2024广东广州二中高一上期中)

It was raining like nothing before when Ehdaa Bujeldain, an English teacher living with her family in the mountains of Derna in eastern Libya, heard a loud noise that sounded like an explosion(爆炸). Later they learned that a dam in Derna had broken down under the pressure of running water. For the next four days, they had no power or the Internet, and it was only recently that they started to fully understand of the damage caused by the floods.

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