

Unit 4 Space Exploration

Period I Listening and Speaking &

Reading and Thinking

基础巩固

一、1. **determined** 2. **launch** 3. **desire** 4. **independently**
5. **signal/sign**

二、1. **determination** 设空处和 patience 并列作 needs 的宾语,应用名词形式。

2. **launched** 分析句子结构可知,设空处应用非谓语形式作后置定语,且 programme 和 launch 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,应用过去分词形式。

3. **for** 句意为:她的勇气和对成功的强烈渴望激励了我。
desire for sth 为固定搭配,意为“对某物的渴望”。

4. **independence** 设空处作宾语,且其前有 his 修饰,应用名词形式。

5. **for** 句意为:当船长发现船正在迅速下沉时,他命令船员发出求救信号。

三、1. **depends on**

2. **This/That/It was because**

3. **That was why**

4. **Seen from the top of**

5. **Seeing from the top of**

四、1. **travelling** 分析句子结构可知,设空处在省略了 that 的宾语从句中作主语,表示一般性的行为,应用动名词形式。

2. **with** with the help of... 为固定搭配,意为“在……的帮助下”。

3. **to explore** 此处修饰名词 dream,应用不定式作后置定语。

4. **was launched** 设空处在句中作谓语,根据时间状语 On 4 October 1957 可知,此处应用一般过去时,且 satellite 和 launch 之间为被动关系,应用被动语态,故填 was launched。

5. **Although/Though/While** 根据语境可知,设空处引导让步状语从句,应用 although/though/while 引导,设空处位于句首,单词首字母需大写。

6. **disappointed** 此处为“make+宾语+宾补”结构,设空处作宾补,形容人的情感,应用-ed 形式的形容词。

7. **carrying** 设空处作介词 of 的宾语,应用动名词形式。



8. **independently** 设空处修饰动词 send, 应用副词形式。
9. **a** 根据语境可知, 此处应用不定冠词; “不定冠词+序数词+名词”强调在已知数量上再累加一个, 此处 second 的发音以辅音音素开头, 故用 a。
10. **discoveries** 设空处作从句主语, 根据语境可知, discovery 在此处表示“被发现的事物”, 为可数名词, 且其前无限定词修饰, 应用复数形式。

语篇提升-阅读理解

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。一项新的研究发现, 在月球土壤中种植植物是可能的, 这一发现为未来在月球上种植作物提供了希望, 也为人类在月球上建立定居点提供了可能。

1. **B** 主旨大意题。根据第二段中的第一句“The findings raise hopes that plants could be grown on the moon during future space missions, and even enable mankind to set up a lunar settlement.”可知, 第二段主要讲的是这一发现的意义。故选 B 项。
2. **C** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The researchers chose to use thale cress because its genetic code had already been fully mapped.”可知, 研究人员在实验中使用拟南芥是因为人们对它的基因有很好的了解。故选 C 项。
3. **A** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Some of the plants grown in the lunar soil were smaller, while others grew more slowly or were more varied in size.”可知, 研究人员发现种在月球土壤中的植物生长得不够好。故选 A 项。
4. **D** 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“How will minerals in the lunar soil respond to having a plant grown in it, with the added water and nutrients? Will adding water make the minerals friendlier to plants? The researchers hope to answer these questions in follow-up studies.”可知, 在月球土壤中种植植物还存在一些问题需要解决。故选 D 项。

Period II Discovering Useful Structures &

Listening and Talking

基础巩固

- 一、1. **lack** 2. **otherwise/or** 3. **beyond** 4. **float** 5. **current**

- 二、1. **lacking** 此处为 Though 引导的让步状语从句的省略，lack 和 he 之间为逻辑上的主动关系，应用现在分词形式。
2. **A** a lack of... 为固定搭配，意为“缺乏……”。
3. **will regret** “祈使句+otherwise+陈述句”结构中，陈述句多用一般将来时。
4. **would have taken** otherwise 表示相反的假设，其后的从句要用虚拟语气，根据 I was ill that day 可推知，“我”参加运动会与过去的事实相反。
5. **beyond** 句意为：听到她那感人的故事之后，每个人都感动得难以言表。

- 三、1. **Many people go blind for lack of proper treatment.**
2. **We'll go early, otherwise we may not get a seat.**
3. 这辆自行车无法修理了。
4. 25 年后，镇中心已变得面目全非了。
5. **The author's writing skills were/are beyond compare.**

- 四、1. **to improve** 句意为：学生们努力学习提高自己，以取得好成绩从而进入更好的大学。此处表示目的，应用不定式作目的状语。
2. **to be working** pretend to do sth 为固定搭配，根据语境可知，此处表示动作正在进行，应用不定式的进行式。
3. **to have been covered** sb/sth is believed to do/to have done 是固定用法；此处 cover 这一动作发生在公元 200 年到公元 400 年间，表示动作已经完成，应用不定式的完成式；且因为古城是被掩埋的，应用被动形式。
4. **to reduce** 分析句子结构可知，you can imagine 是插入语，way 后常接动词不定式作后置定语。
5. **to be grown** 当名词前面有序数词修饰的时候，通常要用不定式作后置定语。the first... to do sth 意为“第一个做某事的……”，live matter 和 grow 之间是逻辑上的被动关系，所以此处应用动词不定式的被动式作后置定语。
6. **to follow** lecture 后是非谓语动词作后置定语，follow 在此处意为“（时间或顺序上）在……后发生”，与 lecture 之间是逻辑上的主动关系，且根据句中的 will 可知，动作未发生，故应用不定式作后置定语。
7. **to help** 句意为：课后会安排小组活动来帮助孩子们培养团队精神。此处表示目的，应用不定式作目的状语。
8. **to be told** 句意为：他匆忙赶到机场，结果被告知那位电影明星已经走了。动词不定式与 only 连用作结果状语，表示意料之外的结果；tell 和主语 He 之间是逻辑上的被动关系，故

应用动词不定式的被动式。

9. **causing** 句意为:大雨滂沱,导致那个国家洪水泛滥。现在分词短语作结果状语,表示自然而然的结果。
10. **to take/have taken** 句意为:我很抱歉占用了你那么多的宝贵时间。

语篇提升-完形填空

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了航天员陈冬的童年故事及为了能实现太空梦所作的努力。

1. **C** 根据下文“As early as 2016, Chen Dong took the Shenzhou 11 spacecraft”可知,这不是他的第一次太空旅行。故选 C 项。
2. **B** 根据下文 was often told off by his parents 可知,他小时候经常惹是生非。故选 B 项。
3. **D** 根据表转折的 However 可知,此处表示“一件小事改变了他”。故选 D 项。
4. **D** 根据下文 I have no vegetables to eat 可知,他毁掉的是蔬菜。故选 D 项。
5. **B** 根据下文 instead of criticising him 可知,校长没有批评他,这让他惊讶。故选 B 项。
6. **A** 根据上文 instead of criticising him 可知,校长说话很温柔。故选 A 项。
7. **C** 根据上文“when playing with a group of friends, he destroyed the head teacher's _____ that were handed out by the school”并结合选项可知,校长表达的是“我知道你不是故意的”。故选 C 项。
8. **B** 根据下文“From then on, he worked hard, helped others, and thus grew better and better.”和语境可知,从那以后,他知道了什么是责任。故选 B 项。
9. **B** 根据下文“During the training programme for astronauts, no matter how difficult, the idea of giving up never _____ in his mind.”可知,要飞得更高一直是陈冬的心愿。故选 B 项。
10. **A** 根据上文“Flying higher has always been the _____ of Chen Dong for far too long.”可知,他一直以来就想飞得更高,所以从来不放弃,也就是放弃的想法从来没有在他的脑海中出现过。故选 A 项。
11. **C** 根据下文“almost all his energy and time to the training programme. Even his twin sons could _____ meet their father.”可推知,他几乎切断了与外界的联系。故选 C 项。
12. **C** 根据上文 almost _____ contact with the outside world

可知,他几乎把所有的精力和时间都用在了训练计划上。
故选 C 项。

13. **A** 根据上文“Chen Dong almost _____ contact with the outside world. He _____ almost all his energy and time to the training programme.”并结合语境可知,就连他的双胞胎儿子也很少能见到他。故选 A 项。

14. **D** 根据上文“Even his twin sons could _____ meet their father.”可知,他不能陪孩子。故选 D 项。

15. **D** 根据上文 He took pictures of the stars that can only be seen from space 可知,他拍摄只有从太空才能看到的星星,孩子们收到照片时一定会高兴。故选 D 项。

Period III Reading for Writing

基础巩固

一、1. **argue** 2. **provide** 3. **attach** 4. **regular** 5. **limited**

二、1. **argument** 设空处作 made 的宾语,且其前有 a strong 修饰,应用名词单数形式。

2. **from** 句意为:那次可怕的事故是他的粗心驾驶造成的。

3. **with** provide sb with sth 为固定搭配,意为“给某人提供某物”。

4. **attached** be attached to sth 为固定搭配,意为“依恋/喜欢某物”。

5. **to** attach importance to sth 为固定搭配,在此处意为“重视/看重某事物”。

三、1. **With my ink running out**

2. **With my ink used up**

3. **Studying the history**

4. **playing computer games**

5. **Running and reading are**

四、1. **secrets** secret 在此处意为“奥秘”,常用复数形式。故填 secrets。

2. **out** figure out 为固定短语,意为“弄清楚;弄明白”。故填 out。

3. **the** in the hope of doing sth 为固定短语,意为“希望做某事”。故填 the。

4. **that/which** 设空处引导限制性定语从句,先行词为 innovations,指物,关系词在从句中作主语,应用 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

5. **have launched** 根据时间状语 so far 可知,此处应用现在

- 完成时,主语 Space agencies 为复数形式,谓语应用复数形式。故填 have launched。
6. **their** 设空处在句中作定语,修饰名词短语 share of failure,应用形容词性物主代词。故填 their。
7. **deeply** 设空处修饰动词 felt,应用副词形式。故填 deeply。
8. **determination** 设空处作主语,且其前有 the 修饰,其后有 of,应用名词形式。故填 determination。
9. **to improve** 设空处在句中作后置定语,修饰 opportunity, opportunity 后常接不定式作定语。故填 to improve。
10. **intelligent** 设空处作定语,修饰 people,应用形容词形式。故填 intelligent。

语篇提升-七选五

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了月球探索的最新进展以及好处和挑战。

1. **G** 根据上文“The moon is a mysterious place that... the moon has also increased.”以及下一段中的“One of the most significant advancements in moon exploration is the use of unmanned spacecraft.”可知,设空处为过渡句,应引出下文对月球探索进展的介绍。G 项“Here are some of the recent advancements in lunar exploration and its benefits.”引出下文,符合语境。故选 G 项。
2. **D** 根据上文“One of the most significant advancements in moon exploration is the use of unmanned spacecraft.”以及下文“These spacecraft are able to travel to the moon and collect data that help us understand more about...”可知,设空处应承接上文,介绍无人航天器的使用情况和好处。D 项“It allows scientists to collect data without risk to human lives.”承接上文,其中的 It 指代上文的 the use of unmanned spacecraft,符合语境。故选 D 项。
3. **E** 根据下文“They could be used for various purposes... Extracting these resources could help reduce our dependence on Earth-based resources and pave the way for a more sustainable future.”可知,设空处应说明月球有可以开采的资源。E 项中的 minerals and resources 对应下文的 these resources,符合语境。故选 E 项。
4. **C** 根据上文“Moreover, lunar exploration also holds the promise of scientific discovery. By studying the moon, we can gain a deeper understanding of the universe and the laws of physics that govern it.”以及下文“Furthermore, new scientific

theories could revolutionise our understanding of the world.”可知,设空处应承接上文,说明掌握物理定律的好处。C项“*This knowledge could lead to advancements in technology.*”符合语境。故选C项。

5. **B** 根据下文“*The moon’s harsh environment, lack of atmosphere, and extreme temperature variations make it a difficult place...*”可知,本段主要介绍了月球探索的挑战。B项“*However, lunar exploration is not without its challenges.*”引出下文对月球探索挑战的介绍,符合语境。故选B项。

单元素养检测

第一部分 阅读

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了几本与登月54周年相关的书籍。

1. **A** 细节理解题。根据 *Shoot for the Moon* 中的“*This retelling of the space race begins with the Sputnik satellite launched by USSR in 1957 to the historic Apollo 11 programme twelve years later.*”可知,*Shoot for the Moon* 主要是关于太空竞赛历史的。故选A项。
2. **C** 细节理解题。根据 *Picturing Apollo 11* 中的“*Packed with hundreds of photos (some are published for the first time), this book reads like a photo book of the Apollo 11 programme.*”可知,J. L. Pickering 和 John Bisney 的书通过图片展示了阿波罗11号计划。故选C项。
3. **D** 细节理解题。根据 *Apollo’s Legacy* 中的“*The book explores different views on the US moonshot project from scientists, politicians, the media and the public during the space race and beyond.*”可知,*Apollo’s Legacy* 这本书谈到了对阿波罗计划的不同看法。故选D项。

B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者自己参加中医课程的经历。

4. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段内容可知,作者报名参加中医课程是因为作者对自然疗法很感兴趣。故选B项。
5. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*The instructor told us that an acupuncturist might request patients to provide more*

information about their health, how to treat them, and what points are the most appropriate for them. We were taught how to examine a patient's tongue and pulse to gather evidence of any imbalance in the body. He showed us how to adjust the needle's depth, as different organs required different depths.”可知,作者第一天上课的时候学习了如何针灸。故选 B 项。

6. **D** 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知,作者感觉学习针灸是有趣的,对这次经历是满意的,认为这是自己人生中最充实的经历之一。由此可推知,作者认为针灸是值得学习的。故选 D 项。

7. **A** 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲述了作者与中医的相遇,通过参加中医针灸课程,了解到了中医的魅力。故选 A 项。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国在月球上首次种植植物的实验,并详细阐述了在太空种植植物的挑战以及这些实验对航天员心理健康的潜在益处。

8. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“However, about a week later, they all died. The lunar night had set in. Without enough sunlight, surface temperatures near the spacecraft suddenly lowered to -52 degrees Celsius. The heating system wasn't designed to last. The plants froze. Outer space, as you might expect, is not kind to plants, or people, or most living things.”可知,月球夜晚的低温是导致植物死亡的原因,因为航天器上的加热系统无法长时间维持温度,导致植物被冻死。故选 A 项。

9. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Plants are planted inside special rooms equipped with artificial lights pretending to be the sun. Seeds are planted in nutrient-rich substances with fertilisers.”可知,开花的植物被种植在配备了人造光源的特殊房间内,这些光源模拟了太阳的光照。由此可知,太空中,由于缺乏自然光照,植物需要在配备有人造光源的特殊房间内生长,以模拟太阳的光照条件,从而促进植物开花。故选 C 项。

10. **B** 词义猜测题。根据画线词下文“can be beneficial for good mental health. Future deep-space astronauts, who are in a small spaceship for a long time with the same people, will need all the things they can find to relax. Plants, especially flowers, grown not for consumption but for decoration may help the

astronauts feel connected to the Earth.”可知,园艺对心理健康有益,航天员在太空中需要一些东西让他们放松,植物能帮助他们感受与地球之间的联系。由此可推知,画线词应与“令人放松的”词义相近。故选 B 项。

11. **D** 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘There’s a great deal of joy in growing and watering the plants and producing a flower,’ Robinson, the ISS (International Space Station) scientist says. ‘There can also be some real sadness if plants you’ve been cultivating are not successful and are dying.’”可知,鲁滨逊说的这些话直接表明了种植植物的过程中,既有快乐也有悲伤。故选 D 项。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了北美洲的帝王蝶在生态系统中的重要作用,以及由于人类活动和气候变化等因素导致它们濒临灭绝的情况。同时,文章也提到了保护帝王蝶的一些措施和对未来的展望。

12. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“‘In the process of finding food, monarch butterflies pollinate plants across the Americas, spreading pollen from flower to flower and therefore playing an integral part in sustaining ecosystems.’”可知,帝王蝶在维持生态系统中起着重要的作用。故选 C 项。
13. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知,人类活动是导致帝王蝶濒危的主要原因。故选 C 项。
14. **A** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“‘Gardeners make sure to plant local milkweed to prevent spreading parasitic infections.’”可知,建议园丁们种植马利筋时选择本地的马利筋。故选 A 项。
15. **A** 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘If this work is eventually successful, there may come a time when the number of monarch butterflies increases once again.’”可推知,作者对帝王蝶的未来持乐观态度。故选 A 项。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了关于火星之旅的挑战和成本问题以及一种可能的解决方案——使用 Water Walls 回收系统。

16. **D** 根据前文“‘And astronauts will have to take EVERYTHING they need.’”可知,设空处应与把物品带上太空有关,D 项“‘So a trip to Mars is full of packing challenges.’”是对前文的总结,宇航员需要带上很多东西,所以充满了打包的挑战,

符合语境。故选 D 项。

17. **C** 根据第二段内容可知,送东西到火星成本太高,而后文“Instead of building a heavy spaceship and packing it full of stuff, why not build Water Walls—a recycling system and use the stuff as part of the spaceship?”提出了一种解决方法,设空处应引出下文的解决方案,C 项“But Flynn thinks he has a solution.”承上启下,符合语境。故选 C 项。
18. **A** 本段前文讲述植物很难在宇宙飞船中生长,后文“Algae are tiny plants that live in water.”开始介绍藻类,由此可推知,设空处应是提到用藻类解决植物很难在宇宙飞船中生长的问题,A 项“Algae can be a good choice.”提出解决方案,引出下文,符合语境。故选 A 项。
19. **F** 设空位于段首,应为本段中心句。根据后文“It’s compact, efficient, and doesn’t need a lot of fancy machinery that might break down. A mission to Mars will require astronauts to get back to nature.”可知,本段在讲述 Water Walls 回收系统的优点,F 项“This on-board recycling system has many advantages.”符合本段主题,适合作本段的中心句。故选 F 项。
20. **E** 设空位于段尾,应是对前文的总结,根据本段前文内容可知,此处是在讲述缓步类动物在危急情况中的优势,E 项“If only we could train them to fly a spaceship.”是对前文提到的缓步类动物的假设,其中的 them 指代上文的缓步类动物,符合语境。故选 E 项。

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章叙述了作者在一场关键的篮球比赛中的经历,尽管最终未能帮助球队获胜,但教练和队友的认可让他意识到,日常的努力和坚持比一时的成败更为重要。

21. **C** 根据下文 I would take a second shot 可知,此处指如果投篮投中。make the shot 意为“击中,投中”。故选 C 项。
22. **B** 根据下文 we were out 可知,如果丢球就会出局。故选 B 项。
23. **D** 根据 though 表达的让步语气和下文“I practised outside for hours and hours, days and days”中作者强调反复练习可推知,作者喜欢篮球,但不是一个天赋型的运动员。故选 D 项。
24. **A** 根据上文“I practised outside for hours and hours, days

- and days”和下一段中的“I was a good free-throw shooter.”可知,经过不断练习,作者投篮投得非常好。故选 A 项。
25. **B** 根据上文“I started playing basketball in the sixth grade. I practised outside for hours and hours, days and days”可知,作者六年级时开始打篮球,经过日复一日的练习,最终进入了球队。故选 B 项。
26. **C** 根据上文 Although I could not run as fast or jump as high as my naturally athletic teammates 和下文“ I strongly believed that...”可知,虽然作者有不足,但并不感到沮丧。故选 C 项。
27. **A** 根据上文 I strongly believed that my effort 可知,此处指作者坚信努力会有回报。故选 A 项。
28. **C** 根据第一段中的“Two seconds were left on the clock, we were down by one point, and I was at the free-throw line.”以及空后的 with all eyes on me 可知,在决赛还剩两秒钟时作者站在罚球线上,这一次投篮至关重要,是属于作者的时刻,最后一段中的“I learnt that day that there was no such thing as ‘your moment’.”也是提示。故选 C 项。
29. **D** 根据上文“I practised outside for hours and hours, days and days”可知,作者已经练习几千次了。故选 D 项。
30. **B** 上文中作者信心满满,根据下文“on that day, on that shot, I missed”可知,作者没投中,上下文之间为转折关系。故选 B 项。
31. **D** 结合语境及 jumped up for the rebound 可知,虽然丢球,但在比赛的最后时刻,作者应是立即去抢篮板。故选 D 项。
32. **A** 根据下文“We were out.”可知,作者的队伍出局了,由此可知,作者没有抢到篮板,另一个队的人抢到了球。故选 A 项。
33. **C** 根据下文 everyone for a great season 可知,教练称赞大家。故选 C 项。
34. **B** 根据语境可知,此处与 success 相对,应用 failure。故选 B 项。
35. **D** 根据上文“Who you are does not come down to one success or one _____.”可知,你是谁不能归结为一次成功或一次失败,日常的努力和坚持才重要。故选 D 项。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了嫦娥六号探测器在月球背面着陆、采集样本并成功升空返回的最新科研进展,以及这一任务的重要意义、面临的挑战、国际合作情况和中国政

府的国际合作态度。

36. **collected** 句意为:在完成了月球探险中最重要的部分后,它的上升器于 2024 年 6 月 4 日从月球背面升空,它携带着一个用密封容器在两天内收集的样本。分析句子结构可知,第 37 题设空处为本句谓语,此处应用非谓语动词,且 samples 与 collect 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,应用过去分词作后置定语。故填 collected。

37. **lifted** 设空处作谓语,根据时间状语“on 4th June, 2024”可知,本句描述的是过去的事件,应用一般过去时;ascender 和 lift 之间为主动关系,应用主动语态。故填 lifted。

38. **has landed** 根据时间状语 up to now 可知,that 引导的定语从句的时态应用现在完成时,主语 that 代替先行词 the only country,为第三人称单数,助动词应用 has。故填 has landed。

39. **and** has landed on the far side of the moon twice 与 successfully collected lunar soil from it 是并列关系,应用并列连词 and 连接。故填 and。

40. **innovations** 设空处作动词 involves 的宾语,应用名词形式;根据设空处前的 many 可知,此处应用名词复数形式。故填 innovations。

41. **to conduct** 此处为“make+it+adj. +to do”结构,其中 it 作形式宾语,不定式短语为真正的宾语。故填 to conduct。

42. **of** series of 为固定搭配,意为“一系列”。故填 of。

43. **remarkable** 设空处作定语,修饰名词 achievement,应用形容词形式。故填 remarkable。

44. **definitely** 设空处修饰动词 highlights,作状语,应用副词形式。故填 definitely。

45. **the** on the basis of... 为固定搭配,意为“因为……;在……的基础上”。故填 the。

第三部分 写作

第一节

【写作提示】

1. 写作要点:(1)点明要介绍的艺术家的;(2)简要介绍该艺术家;(3)该艺术家带来的影响或启示。
2. 提分词句:have a great impact on, in the face of, who 引导的限制性定语从句(who used her art to share her unique perspective and experience of life),过去分词短语作后置定语(filled with symbolism and vibrant colours),不定式作后置定语(to

create), that 引导的宾语从句 (that art has the power to transform and heal, and that...), 感叹句 (What a great artist she is!) 等。

【参考范文】

An Artist I Know

An artist I know is Frida Kahlo, who has a great impact on my life.

She was a Mexican painter who used her art to share her unique perspective and experience of life. Kahlo's powerful paintings, filled with symbolism and vibrant colours, reflect her resilience and strength in the face of personal tragedy.

Her unwavering determination to create despite her physical challenges is truly inspiring. She reminds me that art has the power to transform and heal, and that we should embrace our weaknesses and differences. What a great artist she is!

第二节

【写作提示】

所给材料讲述了作者和家人搬到新社区后, 尽管邻居都很友好, 但大家因误解而避开了一位上了年纪的女士——戴维斯太太, 认为她因为失去家人而精神失常。作者最初也受此影响犹豫不决, 但在听到戴维斯太太唱起自己熟悉的歌曲后, 他决定尝试接触和帮助她。因此, 作者将送唱片作为交流的契机, 主动上门拜访戴维斯太太。文章续写第一段可写作者上门拜访后戴维斯太太的反应和两人的交流; 续写第二段可描写戴维斯太太上门拜访作者和作者的反应以及之后戴维斯太太生活态度的变化。

【参考范文】

The door opened and Mrs Davis' eyes widened in surprise at the sight of me standing there. I held out the record, "I thought you might enjoy this." Mrs Davis slowly took it from my hand, staring at it. For a moment, she seemed lost in memories. "Thank you," she whispered. Then I was invited into her house, feeling a sense of connection blossoming between us. "I used to listen to this song with my husband and daughter. It was their favourite," she shared stories of her love for music, and the pain of her loss. When I left her house, I offered to hug her, and Mrs Davis' eyes shone with new-found hope.

Several days later in the morning, the doorbell rang at my



house. Surprisingly and delightfully, it was Mrs Davis! She stood at the doorstep, holding a tray of freshly baked cookies, her eyes sparkling with warmth, “I wanted to thank you for bringing light to my life.” I replied excitedly, “I’m just more than glad to see you.” Gradually, Mrs Davis no longer cut herself off from the world and she became a regular visitor to my house, also finding her way back to the community that cared for her. Sometimes, I realised that all it took was a small act of kindness to break down the barriers of loneliness.