



WUNIAN GAOKAO SANNIAN MONI

高中英语 选择性必修第三册 人教版

災知识▷清单破

I.核心单词
A)写作词汇—写词形
lvi. & vt.(使)挨饿;饿死
2n.生态;生态学
3vt. & n.排放;释放;发布
4 <i>n</i> .碳
5n.燃料;刺激性言行
6
7vt. & vi.播送;广播;传播n.广播节目;电视节目
3n.政策;方针;原则

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

9._____vt.抓住;夺取;控制 10._____n.流域;盆地;盆 11. *vi.* & *vt.*改革;(使)改正;改造*n.*改革;变革;改良 12. vt. & vi. 提交; 呈递; 屈服 13._______adj.每年的;一年的n.年刊;年鉴 14.______n.混乱;杂乱;紊乱 15. ____ adj.原子能的;核能的;原子核的 16. n.(热带)丛林;密林 17.______n.烟雾(烟与雾混合的空气污染物) 19. n.垃圾;废物 21. vt.恢复;使复原;修复

22	
23	vt.对·····处以罚款

25._____n.议程表;议事日程

(B)阅读词汇—明词义

1.graph *n*._____

2.emission *n*._____

3.melt *vi*. & *vt*._____

4.seal *n*._____

5.methane *n*._____

6.dioxide *n*._____

7.fossil *n*._____

8.worldwide *adv*. _____ *adj*.

9.footprint <i>n</i>	
10.penguin <i>n</i>	
11.undergo <i>vt</i>	
12.implement <i>vt</i>	
13.moderate <i>adj</i>	vi. & vt
14.tropical <i>adj</i>	
15.disposal <i>n</i>	
16.waterway <i>n</i>	
(C)拓展词汇—灵活用	
1.habitable <i>adj</i> .适合居住的→	n .可居住;适于居住 \rightarrow
居民;居住者	
2.sustain vt.维持;遭受;承受住→	adj.持续的;持久不变的→
adj.可持续的;合理利用的→	n.持续性;永续性

3.comprehensive adj.全部的;所有的;详尽的→	v.理解;领悟→
n.理解力;领悟能力	
4.frequently adv.频繁地;经常→adj.频繁	的;经常的
n.发生率;出现率;重复率;频繁	
5.restrict <i>vt</i> .限制;限定;束缚→ <i>adj</i> .受限制	的;保密的一
n.限制规定;限制法规;约束	
6.harmonious adj .和谐的→	融洽
7.sensitive adj.敏感的;善解人意的;灵敏的→	n.感觉;理解力,判断力v.感
觉到→adj.明智的;意识到的;通晓事理的-	→ <i>adj</i> .愚蠢的;
失去知觉的;无意义的	
8.originate <i>vi</i> . & <i>vt</i> .起源;发源;创立→	ē→ <i>adj</i> .原来的;
最早的;起初的	
9.conservation n.对(环境、文物等)保护;保持→	vt.保存

10.regulation n .章程;规章制度→	v.调节;控制→	_ n.监管
者;自动调节器		
11.inspection <i>n</i> .检查;查看;视察→	vt.检查;视察→	n.检查
员;巡视员		
12.tolerate <i>vt</i> .忍受;包容;容许→	_ adj.宽容的;容忍的→	n
宽容;容忍		

II.重点短语		
1	±	对有影响
2	参考;查阅;指的	是
3	陷入	
4	导致;引起;通向	
5		采取行动/措施/步骤
6.result in		
7	_处理;对付	
8	作为对…	•••的回答/响应/反应
9	对••••	··负责
10.bring about		
11	灭绝	
12.	代表(*	代替)某人

13.rather than	
14.instead of	
15	_除非必要的话
16.contribute to	
17.dozens of	
18建立	
19	贯彻;完成
20.in effect	
21.make use of	
22.turn off	
23.turn up	

III.经典结构		
1.几乎没有疑问,地球正在变得越来越暖		
Earth is getting warmer and warmer		
2.海洋和大气的变暖以及正在融化的冰川和正在上升的海平面为全球气候的急		
剧变化提供了证据。		
A warming ocean and atmosphere and and		
evidence of a dramatic change in the global climate.		
3.作为个人,我们也可以通过限制我们的生活方式产生的二氧化碳的量来减少我		
们的"碳足迹"。		
We as individuals can also reduce our "carbon footprint"the		
amount of carbon dioxide our lifestyles produce.		



4.我们的责任是抓住每一个机会,让每个人了解全球变暖及其原因和影响	
It is our responsibility to educate everyone about	
global warming, along with its causes and impacts	
5.由于更多的家庭和商业废物最终进入河中,水污染程度上升了。	
Water pollution levels increased, with more household and commercial waste	
in the river.	
6.这些化学物质导致了严重的水质问题,造成鱼的种类减少了。	
These chemicals led to severe water quality issues, a decrease in the	
number of fish species.	
7.有了这些措施,人们相信漓江的美丽将会被保存下来,留给未来的世世代代。	
With these measures, the beauty of the Li River will be pre-	
served for generations to come.	

IV.长难句分析

1.An expert who has studied polar bears for many years said that from the position of
its dead body, the bear appeared to have starved and died.
分析:该句是主从复合句。主句的主语是An expert,该主语后面跟的是由who引导
的从句;主句的谓语动词said后面跟的是由that引导的从句;to
have starved and died是动词不定式的完成式,表示动作发生在appeared之。
句意:一位研究北极熊多年的专家说,从它的尸体的姿势看,这只熊似乎是饿死
了。
2. There is strong and comprehensive evidence that the rise in temperature has led to
an increase in extreme weather and natural disasters worldwide, not only causing se-
rious damage, but also costing human lives.
分析:evidence 后面跟的是由that引导的从句;由not onlybut also连接的
两个现在分词短语causing serious damage和costing human lives在句中表示。



句意:有充分和全面的证据表明,气温上升已导致了世界范围内极端天气和自然 灾害的增加,这不仅造成了严重的破坏,还造成了生命的损失。 3. Climate scientists have warned that if we do not take appropriate actions, this warming trend will probably continue and there will be a higher price to pay. 分析:warned 后面跟的是由that引导的 从句,that从句中含有一个由if引导 的_____从句,and连接了两个并列的分句。 句意:气候科学家警告说,如果我们不采取适当的行动,这种变暖的趋势很可能会 继续下去,(我们)将付出更高的代价。 4. Previously, water quality in the Li River had suffered greatly from an increasing volume of tourists, many of whom frequently threw garbage into the river. 分析:副词previously置于句首用作 _____语,修饰整个句子。many of whom引导 __________,关系代词whom指代先行词_____。 句意:之前,由于游客数量的不断增加,漓江的水质受到了很大的影响,很多游客经 常往河里扔垃圾。



dioxide produced in their daily lives.

V.必备语法
直接引语和间接引语
1.Experts claimed that low sea-ice levels caused by climate change(mean
the bear could not hunt seals as before, so it had to travel greater distances in order to
find food.
2.The reporter askedpolar bears would die out because of climate
change.
3.The expert advised us(work) together to stop climate change.
4.I asked my group members what they (do) to limit the amount of carbon



灣词汇▷情景破

知识点

1 | starve vi. & vt.(使)挨饿;饿死

An expert who has studied polar bears for many years said that from the position

- f its dead body, the bear appeared to have starved and died.(教材P26)
- 一位研究北极熊多年的专家说,从它的尸体的姿势看,这只熊似乎是饿死了。 情景导学

The sharks can no longer swim and will either starve to death or be eaten alive by other fish.

这些鲨鱼不再能游泳,它们要么会饿死,要么会被其他鱼活活吃掉。

Over three hundred people have died of starvation since the beginning of the year. 自今年年初开始,已有三百多人饿死了。

☑归纳拓展
①starve 饿死
②n.饥饿;饿死;挨饿
链接高考
单句语法填空
1-1 (2017江苏,阅读理解D, **)But he is also working at a far more fundament
level: his staff show people how to make floating gardens and fish ponds to preven
(starve)during the wet season.

1-2 (2016课标全国 I ,语法填空, ***) I was the first Western TV reporter permitted to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from ______ (starve) in the wild.

1-3 ()He knew that if help did not arrive soon they would surely starve to _____ (dead).



知识点

2 | release vt.排放;释放;发布;发泄 n.排放;释放;发布;发行物;宣

泄;解脱,摆脱

The heat is released back into space at longer wave lengths.(教材P27)这种热量以更长的波长释放回太空。

፟ቑ景导学

He called for the immediate release of all political prisoners. 他要求立即释放所有的政治犯。

He was released from the hospital yesterday.

他昨天获准出院了。

This medicine will give you a release from pain. 这种药(吃后)会解除你的疼痛。

❷归纳拓展		
①release	_ 从*****中的解脱/释放	
②release sb	sth. 将某人从某物中释放出:	来
3	立即的释放	
单句语法填空		
2-1 ()It's an o	opportunity to be social,	(release)endorphins(内啡肽)
and improve your s		
2-2 ()He was	released federal prison	in February, after President
Trump signed the <i>H</i>	First Step Act, a criminal justice ref	form law.

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2-3 (Administration data______ (release) on Monday showed that TCM had been applied to 60,107 infected patients, or 85.2 percent of the total infections nationwide.

知识点 3 | frequently adv.频繁地;经常

In fact, news reports are frequently broadcast about extreme rainstorms and heatwaves causing deaths and economic losses.(教材P27)事实上,新闻报道经常报道造成死亡和经济损失的极端暴风雨和热浪。

情景导学

Our factory has frequent contacts with the neighboring villages.

我们厂和附近的村庄经常来往。

We are concerned about the high frequency of racial attacks in the district.

我们关心这个地区高频率的种族攻击。

❷归纳拓展

- ①_____adj.频繁的;经常的
- ②______n.发生率;出现率;重复率;频率;频繁

单句语法填空

3-1 (2017浙江11月,七选五, **)If you read_____ (frequent), you'll like

ly have an easier time with remembering what you're reading (and what you've read).



UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3-2 (2017江苏,阅读理解B, **)And the ______ (frequent) mothers had called to their eggs, the more similar were the babies' begging calls.

3-3 (2016课标全国 I ,七选五改编, **) However, it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long, so codes must be changed ______ (frequent).

知识点 4 | restrict vt.限制;限定;束缚

We as individuals can also reduce our "carbon footprint" by restricting the amount of carbon dioxide our lifestyles produce.(教材P27)作为个人,我们也可以通过限制我们的生活方式产生的二氧化碳的量来减少我们的"碳足迹"。

情景导学

For the first two weeks, patients were restricted to their own houses. 最初的两周病人们被限制在自己家里。

WHO advises no international travel restriction to or from China. 世卫组织不建议限制来往中国的国际旅行。

❷归纳拓展			
1)	被限制在•••••	·;被局限于•••••	
2	n.限制规定;限制法	:规;约束	
单句语法填空			
4-1 (2018天津,	阅读理解C, (*)Or	n top of that, most of the 3D fo	od printers now
	(restrict)to dry ingr	edients because meat and milk	products may
easily go bad			

4-2 (**) The city government made a rule that fireworks should ______ (restrict) to public displays only.

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

知识点 5 | harmonious adj.和谐的

...promote a harmonious relationship between man and nature...(教材P28)······· 促进人与自然的和谐关系······

*****情景导学

China is ready to work with the international community to safeguard world food security and build a harmonious world of enduring peace and common prosperity. 中国愿与国际社会共同维护世界粮食安全,建立持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。

We hope people can live in harmony with nature.

我们希望人们能与自然和谐相处。

❷归纳拓展

- ①harmony n.和谐;协调;融洽;和睦
- ②in harmony _____与 ·····和谐;与 ·····协调

单句语法填空

5-1 ()Human life is regarded as part of nature and, as such, the only way for us to survive is to live in harmony _____ nature.

5-2 Only when we realize the importance of helping each other can we be devoted to building a _____ (harmony)society.

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

5-3 (Only by doing this can our society become more_____(harmony)and safer!

*

知识点 6 | inspection n.检查;查看;视察

At the same time, they started to carry out inspections regularly and fine tourist organisations for abuses.(教材P33)

与此同时,他们开始定期检查,并对滥用职权的旅游组织进行罚款。

灣情景导学

Police said at 12:08 p.m. on Tuesday the man knocked on a door on Pennypacker Lane and claimed to be there to inspect people for the 2019-nCoV. 警方说,周二下午 12点08分,这名男子敲响了彭尼帕克巷的一扇门,声称自己去那儿是给人们做新冠病毒检查的。

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The inspector was interested in everything related to the school. 视察员对有关这所学校的一切都感兴趣。

- ❷归纳拓展
- ①_____vt.检查;查看;视察
- ②_____n.检查员;视察员

单句语法填空

6-1 () A few times each year, an _____ (inspect) arrived to look over the entire light station.

6-2 ()The _____ (inspect) made another attempt to get some

concrete facts from them.

6-3 ()Betty Byrnes remembered when her mother did not have time to wash all the dishes before an ____ (inspect).

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

知识点 7 |tolerate vt.忍受;包容;容许

The villagers could no longer tolerate the situation.(教材P34)村民们再也无法忍受这种情况了。

፟情景导学

We cannot tolerate the unreasonable request of some European countries. 我们不能容忍一些欧洲国家的无理要求。

The teacher cannot tolerate eating in class.

老师不容许在课堂上吃东西。

She's tolerant toward those impolite colleagues.

她对那些无礼的同事采取容忍的态度。

Tolerance is one of his strengths.

宽容是他的一个优点。

We should all be intolerant of intolerance.

我们都不应该容忍没有包容心的行为。

❷归纳拓展
①cannot tolerate(sth.) 不能忍受做(某事)
②adj.宽容的;容忍的
③
④intolerant adj.不容忍的
⑤be tolerant of容忍······
be intolerant不容忍······
单句语法填空
7-1 (2018北京,七选五, **)People who have personality traits that connect with
competitiveness and low upset (tolerate)are much more likely to get
angry.

7-2 (2017浙江,阅读理解C, ***)Some immigrant advocates worry that as hard financial times make it more difficult for natives to keep jobs, such measures will become more a vehicle for ______ (intolerant)than integration(融合).

7-3 (2016北京,七选五, **)New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your ______ (tolerate)for risk as well.

7-4 ()However, we cannot always be intolerant ______ tardiness, for ordinary living requires some tolerance.

7-5 ()It sometimes requires the reader _____ (tolerate)unpleasantness or annoyance.





學结构▷情景破

知识点

1 |There is little/no doubt that...

There is little doubt that Earth is getting warmer and warmer...(教材P26)几乎没有疑问,地球正在变得越来越暖······

灣情景导学

There is no doubt that this policy will be a golden opportunity for all business sectors.

毫无疑问,这项政策对所有的商业部门来说都将是一个黄金机会。

I don't doubt that he can finish the task on time. 我相信他能按时完成任务。

I doubt if/whether they can swim across the river. 我怀疑他们能否游过河去。

The success of the system is not in doubt.

这种制度的成功确定无疑。

❷归纳拓展

- ①There is no doubt that...意为"毫无疑问·····", doubt是名词, that从句为 ______从句,说明doubt的具体内容。
- ③doubt n.疑惑,不确定,怀疑

be_____doubt不确定;不肯定;没把握;拿不定主意

without doubt毫无疑问;的确

no doubt无疑,很可能

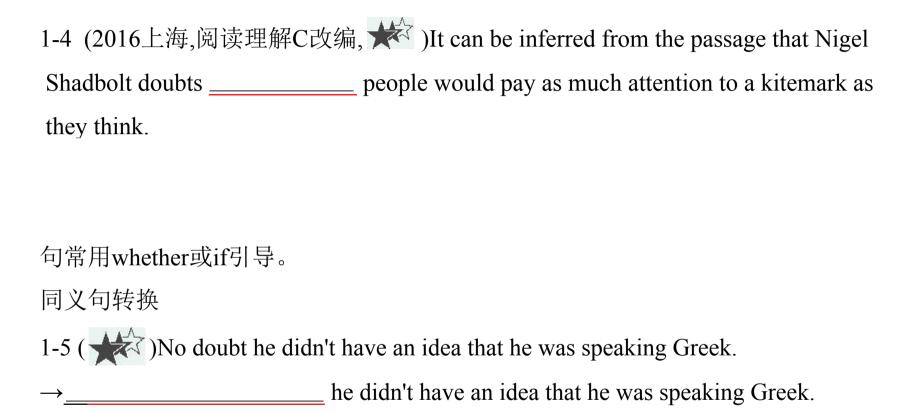
链接高考

单句语法填空

1-1 (2019北京,阅读理解C,)In the near future, it's not just going to be the number you see on your screen that will be_____doubt.

1-2 (2017天津,阅读理解D, **)It is _____ doubt the most annoying of all.

1-3 (2016天津,阅读理解B, ***)]_____ (doubt)it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.



UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

知识点 2 |with复合结构

Water pollution levels increased, with more household and commercial waste ending up in the river.(教材P32)

由于更多的家庭和商业废物最终进入河中,水污染程度上升了。

灣情景导学

With the exam approaching, it is a good idea to review your class notes.

随着考试临近,复习你的课堂笔记是个很好的主意。

With all the things she needed bought, she went home happily. 所有需要的东西都买了,她高高兴兴地回了家。

With nothing to do, they went out for a walk.

他们无事可做,出门散步去了。

He got into the room with the door open.他进房间时没有关门。

The teacher came into the classroom with a stick in his hand. 老师进了教室,手里拿着一根棍子。



❷归纳拓展

with复合结构由"with+宾语+宾语补足语"组成,在句中作状语或定语。其主要
的构成形式:with+名词/代词+形容词;with+名词/代词+副词;with+名词/代词+介
词短语;with+名词/代词+非谓语动词。在"with+名词/代词+非谓语动词"结构
中,用表示将来发生的动作;用表示与宾语在逻辑
上是主动关系;用表示与宾语在逻辑上是被动关系。
单句语法填空
2-1 (2019北京,语法填空A, ************************************
doorbutterflies in my stomach.

2-2 (2019江苏,32, **C)China's image is improving steadily, with more countries (recognize)its role in international affairs.

2-3 (2019浙江,阅读理解B,)But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills______ (attach)to it with pins and a sign that read, "Give What You Can, Take What You Need."

2-4 (2019课标全国 I ,完形填空, **) I find a clean mountain, toilets at camps and along the paths.

完成句子

2-5()由于地面是湿的,我只得待在外面。

, I had to stay outside.

|现在分词(短语)表示结果

These chemicals led to severe water quality issues, causing a decrease in the number of fish species.(教材P32)

这些化学物质导致了严重的水质问题,造成鱼的种类减少了。

情景导学

A terrible earthquake happened in China in 2008, causing thousands of deaths. 2008 年中国发生了一场可怕的地震,造成了成千上万的人死亡。

Football is played in more than 80 countries in Europe, making it a popular game in the world. 欧洲有80多个国家踢足球,这使它成为世界上一项受欢迎的运动。

We hurried to the cinema, only to be told the tickets had been sold out. 我们匆忙赶到电影院,却被告知票已经卖完了。

❷归纳拓展

	作结果状语,表示意料之中的、	自然而然的结果	。表示结
果的现在分词(短语)通'	常放在句子末尾,并用逗号与前面	面的部分隔开。玛	l在分词
(短语)的逻辑主语为句	子主语或前面的整件事。		

②______作结果状语,表示意料之外的结果。

单句语法填空

3-1 (2018江苏, 26, **)Around 13,500 new jobs were created during the period,

(exceed)the expected number of 12,000 held by market analysts.

3-2 (2017天津,14,)The hospital has recently obtained new medical equipment, (allow)more patients to be treated.

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3-4 (2016天津,4,大大大)The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows, (make)air conditioning unnecessary.

3-5 ()Tom took a taxi to the airport, only _____ (find)his plane high up in the sky.



灣语法▷精讲破

直接引语和间接引语

引用别人的话有两种方式,一种是讲述别人的原话,并把它放在引号里,这叫直接引语;另一种是用自己的话来转述别人的话,并且不能用引号,这叫间接引语。直接引语和间接引语之间可以互相转换。直接引语变成间接引语时,要注意以下几项问题。

【观察】

She said, "I am very happy to help you." →She said that she was very happy to help me.

He said to me, "I have taught English since I came here." →He told me that he had taught English since he came here.

【归纳】

直接引语是陈述句,变成间接引语时,由①_____引导。

【观察】

He asked me, "Do you like playing football?" →He asked me whether/if I liked playing football.

He asked me, "Can I do it or not?" \rightarrow He asked me whether he could do it or not.

【归纳】

直接引语是②______句或选择疑问句,变成间接引语时,由whether或if引导。

注意:大多数情况下,if和whether 可以互换,但后有or not时,一般只用③_____。

【观察】

My sister asked me, "How do you like the film?" →My sister asked me how I liked the film.

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He asked Lucy, "Where did you go?" →He asked Lucy where she went.

Tom said, "What do you want, Ann?" →Tom asked Ann what she wanted.

【归纳】

直接引语是特殊疑问句,变成间接引语时,由相应的疑问词如who、whom、whose、how、when、why、where等引导,语序要用④______语序。

【观察】

They said, "We will go there by bus." \rightarrow They said they would go there by bus. She said to me, "Are you interested in science?" \rightarrow She asked me if I was interested in science.

His mother said to me, "He can't go to school." →His mother told me that he couldn't go to school.

【归纳】

由直接引语变为间接引语时从句人称的变化规则:从句的主语人称要遵循一主、

二宾、三不变的原则,即如果	!直接引语的主语是第一人称,变为间接引语时要和
主句的⑤人称保持	一致;如果直接引语的主语是第二人称,变为间接引
语时要与主句的⑥	_人称保持一致;如果直接引语的主语是第三人称,变
为间接引语时,人称⑦	•o

【观察】

earth moves around the sun.

The girl said, "I'm sorry for being late for class." \rightarrow The girl said that she was sorry for being late for class.

He says, "I have finished my homework." →He says that he has finished his homework.

She will say, "I'll do it tomorrow." \rightarrow She will say that she'll do it the next day. The teacher said, "The earth moves around the sun." \rightarrow The teacher said that the

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【归纳】

直接引语变为间接引语时从句时态的变化规则:

- (1)如果主句的时态是一般过去时,则从句的时态应变为与主句时态相应的过去时态,即当直接引语是一般现在时时,间接引语用⑧______;当直接引语是一般过去时时,间接引语用过去完成时;当直接引语是现在进行时时,间接引语用过去完成时;直接引语是过去完成时;直接引语是现在完成时,间接引语用过去完成时;直接引语是过去完成时,间接引语用过去完成时;直接引语是一般将来时,间接引语用过去将来时。
- (2)直接引语变为间接引语时,如果主句是一般现在时或一般将来时,则从句的时态⑨____。
- (3)直接引语如果是客观事实或真理,变为间接引语时,从句时态⑩____。

【观察】

She said, "I will come this evening." →She said that she would go that evening.

He said, "My sister was here three days ago, but she is not here now." →He said

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that his sister had been there three days before, but she was not there then. She said, "My brother wants to go with me." →She said her brother wanted to go with her. He said. "These books are mine." \rightarrow He said those books were his. 【归纳】 直接引语变为间接引语时指示代词、时间状语、地点状语、动词的变化规则: (1)直接引语变为间接引语时,指示代词的变化:this→⑪_____, these→ 第。 (2)直接引语变为间接引语时时间状语的变化:now→^③______, today→that day, yesterday→the day before, tomorrow→the next day等。 (3)直接引语变为间接引语时地点状语的变化:here→⑭____。 (4)直接引语变为间接引语时动词的变化:come→⑤ (go ⑥ come).

【观察】

The captain ordered, "Be quiet." →The captain ordered us to be quiet.

My teacher asked me, "Don't laugh." →My teacher asked me not to laugh.

【归纳】

链接高考

单句语法填空

1.(2018课标全国 I ,语法填空,)While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it _____ (be)more effective at lengthening life than walking, cycling or swimming.

2.(2017天津,4, ***)She asked me ______I had returned the books to the library, and I admitted that I hadn't.

单句改错

3.(2019课标全国 I,阅读理解B, ***)Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president.

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4.(2019 北京,阅读理解C, ***)Soon you will also question that the voice you're hearing is actually real.

安

5.()Jack asked John where he is going when he met him in the street.

将下列直接引语变成间接引语

6.(2020浙江1月,读后续写, ***) "I'm going to miss you so much, Poppy," said the tall, thin teenager.

7.(2019北京,阅读理解B, ************************************	d, Moore asked her dad, "Can I
start my own candy company?"	
→ <u> </u>	
8.(2019北京,阅读理解B改编, ************************************	
→	
9.(2019天津,阅读理解B改编, ***)Mom said,	"I can't believe what's printed in
the newspaper this morning."	
→	·



→ <u>.</u>
15.(2017课标全国Ⅲ,语法填空改编, ★ Sarah said, "My dad thinks I should")Sarah said, "My dad thinks I should"
take the offer now."
→ <u>.</u>
16.(2016课标全国 I ,阅读理解C改编, **)The lady on the desk said, "Jim, I have
some bad news for you that there are no flights from Washington."
\rightarrow
17.(2016北京,阅读理解B改编, ************************************
back, even stronger than before."
→

