**选词填空讲义**

**——通过英语的外在形式做题**

**从句子结构中讲起**

He die

I love you

I am a teacher.

I feel satisfied with my life.

Trees need water to grow.

（This pair of ）shoes cost me 260 Yuan.

**“曹胖定理1”：简单句中至少有一个动词。**

**例1**

Kelly is a clerk. She works in a town. She is busy from morning to \_\_\_21\_\_\_.

She gets up at six o'clock in the morning and goes to do morning exercise at half past six. Then she has breakfast \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the family at a quarter past seven. She goes to work at a quarter past eight.

She \_\_\_**23\_**\_\_ work at half past four and goes home. She arrives home at a quarter to five. At half past six she makes supper. After supper, she has a little rest. Sometimes she \_\_\_**24\_**\_\_ TV for a little while. She studies for about an hour \_\_\_25\_\_\_ she goes to bed.

A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night

Key: ECBAD

**例2**

Mumu is a Chinese boy. But now he\_\_\_**21**\_\_in the UK. He lives and \_\_\_**22\_\_** with Mr and Mrs Green in London. They are very nice to him. But they like different food.

For breakfast, Mr and Mrs Green would like milk, eggs and some vegetables, sometimes they have fruits. Mumu would like milk and eggs, but he wouldn't like vegetables at the breakfast time.

Lunch is at one \_\_\_23\_\_\_. Mr and Mrs Green usually have large hamburgers. Mumu doesn't like them. He thinks they're \_\_\_24\_\_\_. He would like some rice. After that, he'd like some fruits. \_\_\_25\_\_\_ Mr and Mrs Green usually have afternoon tea.

For dinner, Mr and Mrs Green have soup, beef, vegetables and fruit. Mumu wouldn't like any beef, he'd like some noodles.

1. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

Key: BADEC

**“曹胖定理2”：情态动词后面用动词原形。主要的情态动词：can (could), may (might),must,shall, should,will (would)**

**例3**

Our school has a big library. It has many books on different subjects. Students can read books and newspapers in the 21 room. They can also borrow books from the library. But they must 22 them on time. If they lose books, they must pay for them. Miss Susan works in the library. She is very helpful and 23to the students.

One morning she was working at the desk when Amy hurried in. She told Miss Susan that she couldn't find the library book Red Star Over China 24. At that moment Lucy came into the library with Amy's book. She found it in the classroom. Amy was very 25.She thanked Lucy and said that she would be more careful from then on.

reading B. return C. happy D. anywhere E. kind

KEY：ABEDC

**例4**

English is widely used. It 21\_by people in England, Australia and the United States .In Sweden, France and many other countries, a lot of people understand English, too. It is one of the 22\_languages at international meetings. Most international business letters are 23\_in English. Many books and magazines are printed in English, too. English 24be difficult, but it is very useful. It is a bridge to so much knowledge. If you know English, you'll find you can 25\_the world better, so we should study it hard.

written B. may C.is spoken D. learn E. working

Key: CEABD

**例5（2107新题）**

Plan your time carefully. Make a list of your weekly tasks. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. Fill in committed time 21 as eating , sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. Then decide on good regular times for studying. Be 22 to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. Of course, studying shouldn't 23 all of the free time on the schedule. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as 24. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 25, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.

A：such B：well C：sure D：occupy E：Furthermore

Key: ACDBE

**例6（2107新题）**

A city man was on holiday in the mountains. He talked 21 a mountain man and found that the man was stupid, so he suggested they would 22 a game. "We'll ask each other questions," he said, "and the person will pay a dollar if he can't answer one question." The mountain man thought 23 this for a few minutes, then said that the city man was more educated than he and it would be fairer if the city man paid a dollar and he paid only 50 cents. The city man agreed.24 has three legs and can fly?" asked the mountain man. The city man thought a while, then answered, "I don't know. 910 Here is your dollar."Then he asked the same question. "I don't know,25 . ”said the mountain man. "Here is your 50 cents."

**A:with B:either C:play D:What E:about**

**Key: ACEDB**

**例7（2107新题）**

Helen was a very petty girt, and her parents were quite proud of her. A lot of young men in the town wanted to marry her, but she was not satisfied\_ 21\_ any of them.

One evening, one of the handsomest of the young men who wanted to marry Helen came to visit her in her parents' house and asked her to become his wife. She answered, "No, Tom. I\_ 22\_ marry you. I want to marry a man who is famous, who can 23\_ music, sing and dance very well who can tell really interesting stories, who doesn't smoke or drink, who stays at home in the evenings and who stops\_ 24 when I am tired of listening."

The young man got up, took his coat and went to the door. But before he\_ 25\_ the house, he turned and said to Helen, "It isn't a man you are looking for. It's a television set."

1. with 22.won’t 23.play 24.talking 25.left

Key: ABCDE

**“曹胖定理3”：do not /did not /does not＋动词原形**

**例8**

A miser(守财奴）sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold,21he buried in a hole in the

ground by the side of an old wall and 22 to look at daily. One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his movements. He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, came to the lump of gold, and 23\_it.The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to cry. A neighbor, seeing him overcome with grief(悲伤）and learning the cause, said," Go and take a stone, and place it in the 24,and fancy that the gold is still lying there. It will do you quite the same service; for when the gold was there, you did not 25\_the slightest use of it."

有个守财奴变卖了他所有的家产，买了金块，并秘密地埋在一个地方。他每天走去看看他的宝藏。有个在附近放羊的牧人留心观察，知道了这个秘密，趁他走后，挖出金块拿走了。守财奴再来时，发现洞中的金块没有了，便捶胸痛哭。有个人见他如此悲痛，问明原因后，说道：“喂，朋友，别再难过了，那块金子虽是你买来的，但并不是你真正拥有的。去拿一块石头来，代替金块放在洞里，只要你心里想着那是块金子，你就会很高兴。这样与你拥有真正的金块效果没什么不同。依我之见，你拥有那金块时，也从没用过。”

1. make B. which C. hole D. stole E. went

**KEY:BEDCA**

**“曹胖定理4”：不定时to后要+动词原型。**

**注：统考中有个例外：be forward to doing**

**14.I have been looking forward to \_\_D \_\_\_\_\_ from my parents. 我一直盼望着父亲的来信**

**A. hear B. being heard C. be heard D. hearing**

**答案：D句意：我一直盼望着父亲的来信。考查look forward to doing sth的固定用法。hear from“收到…的信”，故选D。**

**例9**

Fire can help people in many ways. Fire can heat water, 21 your house, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. Nobody knows 22 people began to use fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very long time ago. He went up to the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to 23 a fire with matches. Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous.

Fire kills people every year. So you must be careful about matches. You should also learn to 24 fires. Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die. There is oxygen in the air. Cover a fire with water, sand, or in an emergency, with your coat or a blanket. This keeps the air 25\_a fire and kills it.

Be careful with fire, and it will help you. Be careless with fire, and it might hurt you.

火在很多方面都可以帮助到人类。火可以加热水，能使你的家变得温暖，提供光亮，还可以烹调食物。但是火也能烧坏东西。没有人知道人类是怎样开始使用火的。一个源于澳大利亚的传说讲述了很久以前一个人用绳索爬到太阳上，取回火种。

现在人们知道了如何用火柴生火。孩子们有时喜欢玩火。但是火柴是非常危险的。

每年都有人死于火灾。所以使用火柴必须谨慎。人们也应该学会如何灭火。火燃烧需要氧气，没有氧气火就会熄灭。空气中含有氧气。所以可以用水、沙子，浇盖火苗，紧急情况下也可以用外套或者毛毯把火覆盖住，这样可以把火与空气隔离开，从而使火熄灭。

小心火种，他会帮助你。不小心火种，他会灼伤你。

1. make B. warm C. how D. put out E. from

**KEY：BCADE**

**“曹胖定理5”：将来时will ＋动词原型**

**例10**

Bill and Fred were students at a university and they were friends. They didn't have much money, so when it was 21\_for their summer vacation, Bill said, "Let's take our vacation in a trailer(活动住房）Fred. It's cheaper than a hotel. I can borrow my father's trailer. "Fred was very happy, so they got into the trailer and began their holidays.

They wanted to get up early the next day to go fishing, but they did not have an alarm clock.

"That is all right, Bill, "said Fred. "I'll put these pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer tonight and they'll 22\_in the morning."

Bill was very surprised, but he 23\_anything.

Fred was right.as soon as it began to get light, small birds 24to eat the bread and their noise on

the roof of the trailer woke Bill and Fred up 25

1. wake us up B. did not say C. time D. very quickly E. came down

**KEY：CABED**

**“曹胖定理6”：动词后如果有选项，答案选 介词。**

**注：介词主要有：of；with；without；in；at；on；for；from；about;off等**

**例11**

One day there was an argument between the wind and the sun. "I'm much 21\_than you, "said the wind. "No, I don't agree with you! "said the sun. While they were arguing, they saw a man 22 \_along the road. He is wearing a heavy coat. The sun said to the wind, "Now, let us see who can make the man take 23\_his coat. Then we will know who is stronger."

First the wind tried. It began to blow very hard. It blew 24hard that the man pulled his coat around him. The wind was angry with the man. Then it said to the sun, "Now, it's your turn. "The sun

started to shine on the man. Soon it got very 25! The man took off his coat. The argument was over. We know the sun was stronger now.

一天，风和太阳爆发了一场争论。风说：“我一定比你强！“不。我不这样认为。”太阳说。在他们争论的时候，他们看见了一个穿着厚厚的外套的人在路上行走。太阳对风说：“现在，让我们看看能让那个人脱掉外套，那样我们就知道谁更强了。”

首先风尝试了一下。他很使劲地吹。风很大，使得那个人把衣服向上拉了一下，紧紧地包住自己。于是风对那个人很生气，对太阳说：“现在该你了”。太阳开始照耀着那个人。很快，空气变得热了。那个人终于脱掉了衣服。这次争论结束了。于是我们知道现在太阳更强了。

1. stronger B. hot C .walking D. so E. off

**KEY：ACEDB**

**“曹胖定理7” 数量词后跟名词。若数量词等于1，后面选项为名词单数；若数量词大于等于2，后面选项为名词复数**

**例12**

William J.Sidis, was born in 1898.\_\_\_21\_\_ father was an American psychiatrist. At the age of six months, William \_\_ knew\_\_\_ the English alphabet; he could read and write when he was two. When he was eight years \_\_22\_\_,young Sidis had completed both elementary and high school. At the age of nine, William entered Harvard University. As a \_\_\_23\_\_ at Harvard, Sidis displayed phenomenal knowledge in the field of mathematics,\_\_ \_often\_\_ amazing his professors. He graduated with honors \_\_\_24\_\_\_ age of 16 and became a full professor of mathematics at the university at 19.\_\_\_in\_\_\_ story of William J.Sidis unfortunately, does not end happily. The promise \_\_\_of\_ his early years was never fulfilled. At the age of 26,he was found operating an adding machine \_\_in\_\_\_ a store in New York. This brilliant ex-genius died a lonely death in 1943 in a hotel room \_25\_\_ New York.

KEY:CEADB

A. student B. in C. His D.at E. old

**例13**

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They give us many things, such as wood, oxygen, rubber, medicines and many other things. They can 21\_tell us a lot about our climate. The following are the reasons. If you cut down a tree, you can see that it has many rings. Most trees grow one new ring 22 year. Because of the reason , we know how old a tree is. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has more than a hundred23.When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually thin. When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the 24 changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on this tree, we can learn about the climate for a hundred years. We can see 25\_our climate is changing today.

我们都知道树木对我们日常生活是非常有用的。它们给予我们很多东西，例如木材、氧气、橡胶、药品和许多其他东西。它们还能告诉我们很多气候方面的东西。原因如下。如果你砍倒一棵树，你会看到它有很多圈。大多数树每过一年都会长一个新圈。因此，我们可以知道树的年龄。100多年的树意味着它有100多个圈。当气候非常干燥活非常寒冷时，树木生长较慢，而且年轮通常较细。当气候湿润温暖时，年轮会厚得多。如果年轮突然非常细或突然非常厚，这说明气候变化很突然。如果我们看看这棵树的年轮，我们会了解100年的气候状况。而且我们会看到气候是如何变更的。

1. climate B. rings C. every D. also E. how

**KEY：DCBAE**

**“曹胖定理8”than前面有选项，选项必在more/less/单词er结尾的三类词选。**

**例14**

Mike was a small boy, and he hated soap and water. Three or four times every day his mother said to him," Mike, your hands are very 21 again. Go and wash them." But Mike never really washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them 22\_again.Mike's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Mike's parents, and they brought their small son, Ted, with them, Ted was a year 23\_than Mike and he didn't like soap and water either.

The boy sat with their parents 24a few minutes, but then they went outside. When they were alone, Mike looked at Ted' hands and said loudly," My hands are dirtier than \_25\_."

"Of course they are, "Ted answered angrily, "You're a year older than l am."

麦克是个小男孩，他讨厌肥皂和水。每天他妈妈都会跟他说三四次，“麦克，你的手又脏了，快去洗干净。”但是麦克从来不会好好洗。他只把手在水里放几秒，然后就又拿出来了。麦克的叔叔和婶婶住在另一个城市。有一天，他们来看麦克的爸爸妈妈，还带来了他的小儿子泰德。泰德比麦克小一岁，也不喜欢肥皂和水。

泰德和他爸爸妈妈坐了一会，但是然后他们就出去了。当他们独自相处时，麦克看着泰德的手大声说，“我的手比你的脏呢。

“当然啦，”泰德生气地回答，“你比我大一岁啊。”

1. yours B. for C. out D. younger E. dirty

**KEY：ECDBA**

**母题**

**第1篇**

Many people would agree that stress is a major problem in modern life. It is certainly true that worry and quarrel can cause all kinds of illnesses, 21 backache to severe headaches, or even more serious complaints such as high blood pressure.

Many of us think of stress as something that other people22 on us. We often complain about how other people put us under pressure. But we should try not to let such pressure affect us. We should not forget that we are largely 23 for some of the stress ourselves. We sometimes take 24 more work than our bodies and our minds can handle. We should learn to accept our limitations. We should be aware of 25\_things are really important and which are not.

很多人认同压力是现代生活的一个主要问题。当然了，担忧和争吵会导致各种疾病，从背疼到严重的头痛，甚至是更严重的病患，比如高血压。

我们中有很多人认为压力是别人强加给我们的东西。我们经常抱怨别人如何给我们压力。但我们应该试图使这些压力不影响我们。我们不应忘记我们很大程度上自己在为自己制造压力。我们有时候接受了超过我们的身体和心理所能应付的工作。我们要学会接受自己的有限性。我们应该知晓什么东西真正重要，什么东西不重要。

1. impose B. responsible C. which D. from E. on

**KEY：DABEC**

**第2篇**

One day a woman got into her car and started driving home after work. Suddenly, she saw a yellow car behind her. The driver was a man. When she turned left, the yellow car turned left. When she turned right, the yellow car turned right,21. When she stopped at the traffic lights, the yellow car stopped 22 her. The woman was afraid, so she drove quickly to the police station. She was very surprised when she found the car stopped behind her. At that time, a young man was standing outside the police station. The woman was very happy to see him. She knew that he was a policeman because he was 23\_a police uniform. She jumped out of her car and ran to the policeman. She asked him to arrest the man in the yellow car, so the policeman walked to the man.

The man didn't try to run 24when he saw the policeman. He just smiled and said to the woman,“I want to give this purse back to you, madam. I think you 25\_it on the street."

一天，一个女人下班回家。突然她看到有一辆黄色的车跟在她后面。司机是个男人。当她向左转，那辆黄色的车子也向左转。她向右转，那辆黄色的车子也转向右转。当她等红绿灯的时候，那辆黄色的车停在她身后。她很害怕，所以她迅速开车去警察局当她发现这辆车停在她身后，她很惊讶。在那个时候，一个年轻人站在警察局外面。这个女人非常高兴地看到他。她知道这是个警察，因为他穿着警察制服。她跳出车跑到警察跟前。让这个警察把黄色汽车的人逮捕，所以警察向黄色车走过去。

看到警察后，开黄色车的人没有试图逃跑。他只是笑了笑，对女人说，“女士，我只是想把这个钱包还给你，我想这是你丢的。”

1. wearing B. behind C. too D. dropped E. away

**KEY：CBAED**

**第3篇**

Man has always wanted to fly. Even as long as eight hundred years ago, an Englishman had tried. He made a21\_of wings from chicken feathers and fixed them to his shoulders. Then he jumped from a tall building. As you can imagine, he did not fly very far.22, he fell to the ground and broke several bones. The first real attempt at flying took place in France in 1783.The two Mongolian brothers knew that hot air rose. If they could fill a large balloon 23\_hot air, they thought it would rise into the air and fly. They were right. They made a very large hot air balloon of cloth and paper. It measured ten meters in diameter. They filled it with hot air and the balloon got two hundred meters into the air. It fell to earth about three kilometers away.

At the next attempt, they 24 for a balloon to carry passengers. We do not know what the passengers felt about the trip as they were a cock, a duck, and a sheep. But we 25\_ know that the trip lasted eight minutes and the animals landed safely.

人类一直渴望飞翔。甚至在800年前有一位英国人，用鸡毛做了一堆翅膀，然后安在自己的背后从高楼上跳下。你可以想象，他并没有飞得多远，相反，他摔倒在地上，并断了几根骨头。在飞行史迈出真正意义上第一步的是1783年法国的蒙特戈夫兄弟，他们知道热气向上升，如果他们能把大气球填充热空气，气球就会升空，他们是对的，他们用布和纸做了一个非常大的热气球的，它测量直径十米，充满热空气的气球到了空中二百米。

下一次的尝试，他们安排了一些乘客乘坐热气球，我们不知道乘客此行的感受，因为这些乘客是一只鸡、一只鸭和一只羊。但是我们知道这次旅行持续了八分钟，动物安全降落。

1. Instead B. pair C. do D. arranged E. with

**KEY：BAEDC**

**第4篇**

“Mom, can I have some money?” those are the words my mother used to hear all the time. In return, I heard, “why don’t you get a job? Not to make the happy, but so that you have your own money and gain a bit more responsibility.” So last year I got a job working about 25 hours a week. For $5 an hour, working as a salesman in a photo studio.

After I got this job, I had to do football, homework and job 21 . It was really hard for me. I was burning out, falling asleep at school and failing in many courses. My teachers were mad 22 me and yelled at me: why have a job? I missed a lot practice in football team and could only \_\_23\_\_back down at the match. My coach was cold at me with an unasked question: why have a job? I told them it was for the things I need, when actually it was or the things I wanted. Needing and wanting are different. Needing something is like your only shoes have holes in them. But wanting is to have every new brand sneaker just because you like it. I start to think about if I did a wrong thing. Slowly, I learnt to 24 my money better so that I could have more time for school and football. I learnt t make a wide decision 25 what I need and what I want.

“妈妈，能给我一些钱吗？”这是我母亲过去经常听到的话，作为回应，我听到的是“你为什么不找个工作？虽然不快乐，但你可以有自己的钱，同时会获得一些尊重。”所以一年后，我找到工作。一周工作25个小时。5美元一小时， 在一家影楼做推销员。

我得到这份工作后，我不得不同时踢足球，做作业和做工作， 这对我来水真的很难。我太疲倦了，学习上耽误了，很多功课不及格，我的老师对我很生气，并责骂我为什么找工作？足球队上，我也缺少了很多训练， 比赛垫底。我的教练很生气，又不禁问到，你为什么要工作？ 我告诉他们， 这我是我想要一些事物时，我需要做的。需要和想要是不同的。需要的东西就像是你唯一的一双鞋子破了个洞。 想要就是你因为喜欢，就想要很多鞋子。我开始思考我是不是做错了。 最后我学会了更好地管理钱，以便我有足够的时间做好学习的事情和踢足球。我学会了在需要和想要之间的关系。

A. on B. manage C. sit D. at E. at the same time

**KEY: EDCBA**

**第5篇**

Eagle has the longest life-span of its species. Eagle can \_\_\_21\_\_\_ up to 70 years, but to reach this age eagle must make a hard decision.

In it’s 40’s, its long and flexible talons (爪) can no longer grab prey(掠食) which serves as food, its long and sharp beak （鸟嘴，喙） become bent. Its old-aged and heavy wings, due to their thick feathers, become stuck to its chest and make it \_\_\_22\_\_\_ to fly. Then , the eagle is left with only two options: die or go through a painful process of change which lasts 150 days for survival.

The process requires that eagle fly to a mountain top and sit on its nest. There the eagle knocks its beak \_\_\_23\_\_\_ a rock until it plucks （拔去）it out. After plucking it out, eagle will wait for a new beak to grow back. When its new talons grow back the eagles starts plucking its old-aged feathers and after five months, eagle an take its flight of rebirth and live for thirty \_\_\_24\_\_\_years.

Many times, in order to survive, we have to start a change process. We sometimes need to \_\_\_25\_\_\_ old memories, habits and other past traditions. Only freed from past burdens, can we take advantage of the present.

鹰是世界上寿命最长的鸟类，一生的年龄可达70岁。要活这么长的寿命，在其生命的中期必须做出艰难却重要的决定。

因为鹰活到40岁的时候，它的长而灵活爪子开始老化，无法有效地抓住猎物；它的长而尖曝变弯，翅膀也越加沉重，由于厚重的老羽毛，翅膀和胸粘在一起，使得飞翔十分吃力。这时，它只有两种选择：一是等待死亡；二是经历150天痛苦的重整后再生。

选择重整后再生的鹰，要经过一个痛苦更新的过程。它首先要努力地飞到山顶，在悬崖筑巢，这段时间，要用力将又长又弯的喙击打岩石，直到完全脱落，然后等候新的嗦长出来；再用长出的新嗦将老羽毛一片一片地拔掉。五个月后，待新的羽毛长出后，鹰得以重生，又可以朝翔于广阔的天空，继续后30年的生命旅程。

许多次，为了生存，我们必须开始经历变化。有时，我们需要遗弃旧的记忆，习惯和一些老惯例。只存从过去烦恼的尘埃中解脱，我们才能更好地把握现在。

A. against B. difficult C. get rid of D. live E.more

**KEY: DBAEC**

**第6篇**

It’s very interesting to study names of different countries. Chinese names are different \_\_21\_\_ foreign names. Once an English lady came to visit me. When I was introduced to her, she said “Glad to meet you, Miss Ping.” Then she gave her name card with three words on it “Betty J. Black”. So I said “Thank you, Miss Betty.” We looked at each other and laughed heartily. Later I found that the English people \_\_22\_\_ their family name last and the given name first, while their middles are not used very much. I explained to her that the Chinese family name comes first, the given name last, so she \_\_23\_\_ never call me Miss Ping. She asked if we Chinese had a middle name. I told her we didn’t. But people may often find three words on a Chinese name card. In this case the family name still comes first and the other two words after it \_\_24\_\_ a two-word given name. It is quite usual in China. My sister is Li Xiao fang. She has two words in her given name instead 25 just one like mine.

研究不同国家的姓名是件非常有趣的事情。中国姓名与外国姓名大相径庭 。曾经有位英国女士

来看我。当她介绍我时，她说，“很高兴见到你，平小姐 。”然后她给了我她的名片，上面有三个字 ：

“贝蒂 布莱克”。所以我说，“ 谢谢，贝蒂小姐。”我们互相看着彼此 ，会心地笑了。后来我发现英 国人的姓氏在最后面 ， 名字在最前面 ，而他们的中间名不太常用。我跟她解释说，中国的姓氏在前 面，名字在后面 ， 所以她之后再没叫过我平小姐 。她问我中国人有没有中间名，我说没有。但是中国人的名片上通常在三个字 。在这种情况下，姓氏仍然在最前面 ，姓氏之后的其他字是个双字名字 。 这在中国是很常见的 。我妹妹叫李晓芳。她的名字有两个字，而我的只有一个 。

1. put B. from C.should D. of E. are

**KEY:** BACED

**第7篇**

Last night, a fire broke out in Ann’s house in Manchester.

Ann’s parents were out of town for the weekend when something wrong in the room caused the fire to start in the middle of the night. The girl was \_\_21\_up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something burning. She \_22 up and once ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her old brother, Frank.

When Frank would not wake up, Ann got some help from the dog. Frank’s unconscious body was far \_\_23\_\_ heavy for the little girl to more alone, but the clever girl brought the dog inside and \_\_24\_\_ the dog ’s leash (牵狗的皮带)to Frank’s left ankle. She then held her brother’s right ankle, and together the girl and the dog \_\_25\_\_ Frank to safety.

The 10-years old girl, Ann, saved her big brothers from death.

昨晚 ，在曼彻斯特安的家里发生了一场火灾。

周末安的父母出了远门， 午夜房间有些不对劲，并引发了火灾。家里的狗丹尼在后花 园狂吠 ， 吵醒了女王衷 。安闻到东西烧焦的味道 。她站了起来，马上穿过烟雾缭绕的房子 去叫醒她哥哥弗兰克。

当时弗兰克没有醒来 ，安就去叫狗帮忙。 弗兰克无意识的身体对于一个弱小的女孩而言太重 ， 但是这个聪明的女砖把弗兰克的左脚跟拴在狗的皮 带（牵狗的皮带）上。然后她抓着哥哥的右脚睬 ， 和狗一起把弗兰克带到安全的地方。

10岁的女度安将她哥哥从死亡线上拉 了回来。

A. too B. got C. waken D. pulled E. tied

**KEY:CBAED**

**第8篇**

It is always interesting to visit another country, especially for those who have never traveled a great deal. Foreign 21 can be very educational for anyone if he is interested enough to make preparations beforehand. Learning the language of the new country would be difficult for the traveler, 22 the benefits of such an effort would become obvious immediately on his arrival. It may not seem important to him when he comfortably stays at home, but knowing how to order a meal or book a room is necessary for the newcomer in a strange country. Without knowing the language, it is very difficult 23 the stranger to understand the people of the new country and their customs

Of course, in our small world it is often possible to find someone who understands our own, but this is only second-best for the traveler. To be sure, he can see places and things without the use of a language, but places and things 24 not the heart of any country. To get the greatest benefit from a trip 25 another country， it is how important for the visitor to have an understanding of the language.

到其他国家旅游总是一件有趣的事情，特别是对于那些从不旅游的人而言。如果有兴趣提前准备的话 ，出国旅行就会非常具有教育意义 。学习一个新国家的语言对于旅行者而言会很难 ，但是当他一到那里 ，这种努力的益处就显而易见了 。如果舒适地待在家里 ，这看起来可能没那么重要，但是对于初到陌生国家的人来说 ，知道如何订餐或订房间是很必要的 。不懂语言的话 ，初来者是很难理解所到国家的人们及其风俗习惯的。

当然， 在我们小小的世界里，经常会找到理解我们自己的人，但是这对于旅行者来说还不是最 好的。可以确定的是 ， 旅行者不用语言就能看到名胜和各种事物，但是这些并不是国家的核心所在 。 为了最大程度获得出国旅游的益处，旅游者理解语言是非常重要的。

1. travel B. are C. for D. but E. to

Key: ADCBE

**2021年真题**

**Passage 1**

A rich American went into a shop in London. He wanted very much 21 a nice looking watch, but the owner of the shop asked five hundred dollars for it. Suddenly a young man came into the shop, took the watch out of the owner’s hands and ran out with it. It all happened in 22 seconds. When the owner ran out into the street, the young man was already 23 among the people.

The American went on. At the next corner, he saw the young man with the watch in his hand. "Do you want to buy a fine watch, sir? " he asked in a low voice. "It’s only a hundred dollars. " "The young man doesn’t know I saw him 24 the watch, "he thought. The American paid at once and went back to his room with the watch. He told his friend about the fine watch.

His friend 25 a look at the watch and started laughing. He said, "You are a fool. This watch isn’t worth even ten dollars. I’m sure the shop owner and the young man planned this together. "

A.a few B.disappeared C. took D. to get E.stealing

**翻译：**

一个富有的美国人走进伦敦的一家商店。 他很想买一块漂亮的手表，可是店老板向他开价500美元。 突然，一个年轻人走进店里，从店主手里拿过手表跑了出去。这一切都发生在几秒钟之内。当店主跑到街上时，年轻人已经消失在人群中了。

美国人接着走。 在下一个街角，他看到了那个手里拿着表的年轻人。 “先生，你想买一块好表吗?” 他低声问道。 “只要一百美元。”“这个年轻人不知道我看见他偷了手表，”他想。 美国人马上付了帐，拿着表回到自己的房间。他告诉了他的朋友那块好手表的事。

他的朋友看了看这块手表，笑了起来。他说：“你是个傻瓜。这块手表连十美元都不值。我确信这是店主和年轻人共同策划的。”

**答案：D A B E C**

**解析：**

1. want to do sth表示某人想要做某事；
2. a few seconds几秒; 几秒钟；

23.根据前文知道是这个年轻人抢了手机跑出去，后面肯定是消失在人群中，be disappeared among the people。

24.see sb doing 看见某人正在做某事，它的语句环境是“主语对象”恰巧看到了某人正在实施某事,强调的是看见的这么一个动作,是一个瞬间发生的事情。

25.take a look at 固定搭配 看一看

**Passage 2**

Plan your time carefully. Make a list of your weekly tasks. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. Fill in committed time 21 as eating , sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. Then decide on good regular times for studying. Be 22 to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. Of course, studying shouldn't 23 all of the free time on the schedule. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as 24. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 25, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.

A. occupy B. well C. such D.sure E.Furthermore

**翻译：**

仔细计划你的时间。列出你的每周任务清单。然后为你的时间做一个时间表或图表。把吃饭、睡觉、开会、上课等时间填进去。然后确定好的有规律的学习时间。一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和工作任务。当然，学习不应该占据时间表上所有的空闲时间。留出时间放松、发展自己的业余爱好和娱乐活动也很重要。这个每周计划也许不能解决你所有的问题，但它会让你更清楚地意识到你是如何利用你的时间的。此外，它将使你能够计划你的活动，使你有足够的时间工作和娱乐。

**答案：C D A B E**

**解析：**

1. such as 例如；诸如；比如；像。
2. be sure to do sth一定会做某事；务必做某事。
3. shouldn't这个情态动词后需跟动词原型，只有occupy “占用”是动词原型。
4. as well也；同样地；还不如；此外。

25.根据放在句首的第一个字母用大写就可以判断，Furthermore表示“此外；而且”。

**Passage 3**

A city man was on holiday in the mountains. He talked 21 a mountain man and found that the man was stupid, so he suggested they would 22 a game. "We'll ask each other questions," he said, "and the person will pay a dollar if he can't answer one question." The mountain man thought 23 this for a few minutes, then said that the city man was more educated than he and it would be fairer if the city man paid a dollar and he paid only 50 cents. The city man agreed.

"24 has three legs and can fly?" asked the mountain man. The city man thought a while, then answered, "1 don't know.Here is your dollar."

Then he asked the same question. "I don't know, 2 5. "said the mountain man. "Here is your 50 cents."

A.play  B.with  C.What  D.either  E.about

**翻译：**

一个城里人在山里度假。 他和一个山里人交谈，发现这个人很愚蠢，所以他建议他们玩一个游戏。 “我们相互问问题，” 他说，“如果一个人回答不出一个问题付一美元。”山里人想了几分钟，然后说城里人比他受教育多，如果城里人付1美元，而他只付50美分，那就更公平了。城里人同意了。

“什么东西有三条腿而且会飞?”山里人问。 城里人想了一会儿，回答说:“我不知道。 这是你的钱。”

然后他又问了同样的问题。“我也不知道。”山里人说 ，“这是你的50美分。”

**答案：B A E C D**

**解析：**

1. talk with sb 和某人谈话；
2. play game玩游戏；

23.think about考虑、思考

24.根据放在句首的第一个字母用大写就可以判断，且选项中只有what可以引导疑问句。

25.此处表示“某人也不知道”，either“也”，常用于否定句。

**Passage 4**

Many Chinese students don’t pay much attention to spoken English at school. They think it necessary to practice speaking English in class. Here is a story to show you how important it is to speak the English language 21 in everyday life.

A foreigner once got hungry and went into a restaurant in London. He sat down at a table. When the waiter came, he opened his mouth, put his fingers 22 it and took them out again in order to express that he wanted something to eat for he could not speak English.

The waiter soon brought a cup of tea. The man shook his head. The waiter then took away the tea and gave him a cup of coffee. The man again shook his head. The man tried again and again,but he wasn’t able to make 23 understood.

Finally another man came in. He spoke English clearly and fluently. In a few minutes, there was a large plate of meat and vegetables on the table 24 him .

So you see a man can go hungry if he  doesn’t 25 a foreign language.

A. into B. front C. freely D. master E. himself

KEY : CAEBD

**中文翻译：**

许多中国学生在学校不太注意英语口语。他们认为在课堂上练习说英语是必要的。这里有一个故事告诉你在日常生活中流利地说英语是多么重要。

一次，一个外国人饿了，走进伦敦的一家餐馆。他在一张桌子旁坐下。当服务员来的时候，他张开嘴，把手指伸进去又拿出来，表示他想要吃点东西，但他不会说英语。

服务员很快就端来了一杯茶。那人摇了摇头。然后服务员把茶拿走，给了他一杯咖啡。那人又摇了摇头。这个人试了一次又一次，但他还是没能让服务员明白他的意思。

最后，另一个人进来了。他英语讲得清楚流利。几分钟后，他面前的桌子上就有了一大盘肉和蔬菜。

所以你看，一个人如果不掌握一门外语就会挨饿。

**解析：**

21题：in everyday life 属于介词短语，介词短语前可用副词，只有C选项合适。

22题：固定搭配： put……into 放入，放进

23题：固定搭配：make sb understand 使某人理解

24题：根据句意，table是桌子的意思，him是人，桌子在人的前面，选B.

25题：doesn’t属于助动词，助动词后跟动词你原形，只有D选项符合。

**Passage 5**

John lived with his mother in a big house, and after his mother died, the house became 21 big for him. So he bought a smaller one in the next street. There was a very nice old clock in his first house, and when the men came to 22 furniture to the new house, John thought, "Tom not going to let them carry my beautiful clock in their truck. Perhaps they will break it and then mending it will be very 23 ." So he picked it up and began to carry it down the road in his arms.

It was heavy, so he stopped two or three times to have a rest. Then suddenly a small boy came down the road. He stopped and looked 24 John for a few seconds.Then he said to John, "You are a foolish man, aren't you? Why don't you buy a watch 25 everybody else?

A. at B. too C. like D. expensive E. take

KEY: BEDAC

**中文翻译：**

约翰和他母亲住在一所大房子里，母亲去世后，房子对他来说就太大了。所以他在隔壁街上买了一个小一点的。在他的第一所房子里有一个非常漂亮的旧钟。当那些人来给新房子搬家具时，约翰想:“汤姆不会让他们把我漂亮的钟装进卡车的。”也许他们会把它弄坏，而要修补又要花很多钱。”于是他就把它捡起来，抱在怀里。

它很重，所以他停下来休息了两三次。突然，一个小男孩从路上走了过来。他停下来，看了约翰几秒钟。于是对约翰说，你是个愚蠢的人，不是吗?你为什么不像别人一样买块表呢?

**解析：**

21题:big属于形容词，大的，副词修饰形容词，too太，属于副词，所以选B.

22题：固定搭配，take sth to sp 把某物带到某地

23题：very,副词，副词修饰形容词，只有D选项是形容词。

24题：固定搭配，look at 看，看着

25题：like sb像某人怎么样

**Passage 6**

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were singers, and they travelled to a lot of countries. When they went 21 plane, people checked them and their belongings, because they did not want them to take guns on to the plane with them.

One day Mr. Smith came to 22 the plane, and the men searched him and his things first. When he was ready 23 on the plane, then Mrs. Smith arrived. She was late and in a hurry, but the people searched her and her bag carefully. Mr. Smith heard her laugh and say 24 the men happily, "Oh, that's very good! I've looked for those scissors here and there 25several days, and now you have found them for me! Thank you very much!"

A. for B. take C. to D. to get E. by

KEY: EBDCA

**中文翻译：**

史密斯夫妇是歌手，他们去过很多国家。当他们乘坐飞机时，人们会检查他们和他们的物品，因为他们不希望他们携带枪支上飞机。

一天史密斯先生来坐飞机，这些人先搜查了他和他的东西。当他准备上飞机时，史密斯太太来了。她迟到了，而且很匆忙，但是人们仔细地搜查了她和她的包。史密斯先生听到她的笑声，高兴地对那些人说:“哦，那太好了!这把剪刀我到处找了好几天了，现在你终于给我找到了!非常感谢!”

**解析：**

21题：固定搭配 by plane 乘飞机

22题：固定搭配 take the plane 坐飞机，乘飞机 by plane和take the plane都是乘飞机的意思，有the就选用take,没有the就用by.

23题：固定搭配 ready to do sth 准备做某事

24题：固定搭配 say to sb 对某人说

25题：by+时间

**Passage 7**

Helen was a very petty girt, and her parents were quite proud of her. A lot of young men in the town wanted to marry her, but she was not satisfied 21 any of them.

One evening, one of the handsomest of the young men who wanted to marry Helen came to visit her in her parents' house and asked her to become his wife. She answered, "No, Tom. I 22 marry you. I want to marry a man who is famous, who can 23 music, sing and dance very well who can tell really interesting stories, who doesn't smoke or drink, who stays at home in the evenings and who stops 24 when I am tired of listening."

The young man got up, took his coat and went to the door. But before he 25 the house, he turned and said to Helen, "It isn't a man you are looking for. It's a television set."

A. won’t B. talking C. left D. play E. with

KEY: EADBC

**中文翻译：**

海伦是个娇小的女孩，她的父母为她感到骄傲。城里的许多年轻人都想娶她，但她对他们中任何一个都不满意。

一天晚上，想要娶海伦的年轻男子中最英俊的一个来到她父母家拜访她，并请求她做他的妻子。她回答说:“不，汤姆。我不会嫁给你的。我想嫁给一个很有名的男人，他会演奏音乐，唱歌跳舞都很好，他会讲有趣的故事，他不抽烟也不喝酒，晚上呆在家里，当我听腻了他就停止说话。”

年轻人站了起来，拿起外套，向门口走去。但在他离开家之前，他转身对海伦说:“你要找的不是人。这是一台电视机。”

**解析：**

21：固定搭配 be satisfied with 对……感到满意；

22：选项前有否定词No,后面也要用否定；

23：情态动词后面跟动词原形，只有D选项是动词原形。

24：固定搭配：stop doing sth 停止做某事

25：句子中缺少动词，D选项已经排除，只能选C,离开家之前。

**Passage 8**

Two hundred years ago people in the west did not know coffee or tea. They were 21to drink them because they thought coffee or tea could kill a person. Once the king of England decided to find out 22 it was true or not.

　 At that time there were two brothers in prison. They would be killed in a few days because they did wrong. The king said “ I shall let them live but they must drink coffee or tea to end of their 23. One brother must drink coffee and 24 must drink tea every day. ” And they followed the king's words.

　They both lived many years. At last the elder brother 25 when he was eighty-three years old. The younger one died a few years later. After that people believe that coffee and tea were not bad to man.

A. died B. the other C. if D. afraid E. lives

KEY: DCEBA

**参考译文：**

两百年前，西方人不知道咖啡和茶。 他们不敢喝咖啡或茶，因为他们认为咖啡或茶会致人死亡。 有一次，英格兰国王决定弄清楚这是不是真的。

那时有两个兄弟在监狱里。 他们将在几天内被杀，因为他们做错了。 国王说:“我可以让他们活着，但他们必须喝咖啡或茶来结束他们的生命。” 一个兄弟必须每天喝咖啡，另一个必须每天喝茶。” 他们就照王的话去行。

他们都活了很多年。 最后，哥哥去世了，享年83岁。 小的那位几年后去世了。 在那之后，人们相信咖啡和茶对人是无害的。

**解析：**

1. afraid 本题考察固定搭配。be afraid to意为”害怕”。
2. if 本题考察固定搭配。if...or not意为“是否...”。
3. lives 本题考察词性辨析。句中their是形容词性物主代词，后跟名词，故选lives ”生命“。
4. the other 本题考察固定搭配。one ...the other意为”一个...另一个“，表对比。
5. died 根据后文The younger one died a few years later.可推断此处 应选died“死亡，去世”。

**Passage 9**

Sometimes people are cheated by dress. Once，a great scholar went to a party. As he was very simply 21，he could not go inside. So he returned home and put on his 22 clothes. He went back to the party and was given a warm reception. In the time of the dinner he did not eat but was talking to his clothes．The host came and asked what was 23. The scholar told him what happened. Since he was admitted only 24 his dress，he was talking to his dress. The host regretted about it and asked for the pardon of the scholar. Though dress may be，to some extent(某种程度上)，25 to judge a person，that alone will not be sufficient.

1. best B. because of C. useful D. dressed E. wrong

**KEY: DAEBC**

**参考译文：**

有时人们会被衣服欺骗。 有一次，一位大学者去参加一个聚会。 他穿得很简单，不能进去。 于是他回到家，穿上他最好的衣服。 他回到晚会时受到了热烈的欢迎。 吃饭的时候，他没有吃饭，只是对着他的衣服说话。 主人过来问怎么了。 学者告诉了他所发生的一切。 因为他被录取只是因为他的衣服，所以他对着裙子说话。 主人后悔了，请求学者的宽恕。 虽然在某种程度上，衣着可能有助于判断一个人，但单凭这一点是不够的。

**解析：**

1. dressed simply dressed意为“简单的打扮”。
2. best 根据上文 simply dressed “简单的打扮”，可以推断the great scholar应该回家穿上了最好的衣服。
3. wrong 本题考察固定搭配。What is wrong?怎么了？
4. because of 根据句意 因为他被录取只是...他的衣服。故选because of”因为“
5. useful 本题考察固定搭配。useful to意为“有助于”。

**Passage 10**

One day John and Bill were fishing. John took his dog Black with him on the river bank. When the dog saw a bird he would run 21 it and try to catch it. “All the fish are afraid and they 22 away said Bill. “Be quiet Black ”John shouted at the dog but Black did not listen to him. “Shall we go now Bill?”asked John. “Next time I shall not bring him here again    “Wait ”said Bill “A fish is biting my line. ” “Be careful!” shouted John but it was too 23. The boy fell into the water. “Help!Help!” Bill shouted. But John could not swim. Just then Black came out. He 24 the water and pulled the boy onto the bank and 25 his life.

A. late B. swim C. saved D. jumped into E. after

KEY: EBADC

**参考译文：**

1. 约翰和比尔在钓鱼。 约翰带着他的狗布莱克在河边。 当狗看到一只鸟时，他就会追着它并试图抓住它。 “所有的鱼都害怕了，他们游开了，比尔说。 “安静点，布莱克”约翰对着狗喊，但布莱克不听他的。 “我们现在走吧，比尔?” ”约翰问。 “下次我就不带他来了。”比尔说，“等等，有条鱼在咬我的线。 “小心! 约翰喊道，但已经太晚了。 男孩掉进了水里。 “救命!救命!” 比尔喊道。 但是约翰不会游泳。 就在这时，布莱克走了出来。 他跳进水里，把男孩拉到岸上，救了他的命。

**解析：**

1. after 本题考查固定搭配。after after 意为“追逐”。
2. swim 本题考查固定搭配。swim away 意为“游走”。
3. late 本题考察上下文理解。前一句John让Bill 小心点，这一句开头就用but 进行了一个转折，意思是“但是，一切太 。Bill掉入了水里。"据此，我们应该选择"late”(晚了，迟了)。
4. jumped into 本题考察and 前后时态一致，意思相似，故选jumped into跳入。
5. saved 本题考察and 前后时态一致和固定搭配，saved one’s life 解救了某人的生命。

**Passage 11**

Man cannot go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the 21 30 years man will face a period of crisis. 22 experts believe that there will be a widespread food shortage. Other experts think this is too pessimistic (悲观的), and that man can prevent things from getting worse than they are now. But remember that two thirds of the people in the world are under-nourished or starving now.

One thing that man can do is to limit the 23 of babies born. The need 24 this is obvious, but it is not 25 to achieve. People have to be 65 to limit their families.

A. **Some B. number C. easy D. for E. next**

KEY: EABDC

**参考译文：**

人类不能以目前的速度继续增加自己的数量。 在今后的30年里，人类将面临一段危机时期。 一些专家认为将会有广泛的食物短缺。 其他专家认为这是过于悲观(悲观的),和那个人比现在可以防止事情变得更糟。 但请记住，世界上三分之二的人现在营养不良或正在挨饿。

人类能做的一件事就是限制婴儿的出生数量。 这样做的必要性是显而易见的，但这并不容易实现。 人们要到65岁才能限制他们的家庭。

**解析：**

1. next 本题考察句意理解。本句大意是"在  ...  30年里，人们会面临一系列危机。”这里选择next,意思是"接下来”。
2. Some 本题考察上下文理解。下一句说其他专家，可知我们应该选择"some”一些专家。
3. number 本题考察固定搭配。the number of 意为“...的数量”。
4. for 本题考察固定搭配。the need for意为“...的需要”。
5. easy 本题考察固定搭配。It is not easy 意为“这是不容易的”。

**Passage 12**

I have been in London for two weeks. I don’t speak English well at all. I have great difficulty in understanding people. In fact I don’t catch a thing they say. I find their pronunciation is 21 strange for me to understand, and they speak 22 that I can’t keep up with them. When I am on a bus, I ask the conductor something. He answers, but I don’t understand. So he says it slowly in a high 23, I still don’t understand it. Then he gets angry and goes away.

But I haven’t lost heart. I still enjoy 24 English. I must keep on working hard 25 it. I believe I’ll speak English well soon.

**A. at B. too C. so fast D. voice E. speaking**

KEY: BCDEA

**中文翻译：**

我在伦敦已经有两个星期了。我的英语说得根本一点都不好。我很难理解人。事实上，我没有明白他们说的话。我发现他们的发音对我来说很奇怪，他们说地很快，我跟不上他们。当我乘坐公共汽车时，我问列车员什么。他回答了，但我不明白。所以他慢慢地说用更高的声音，我还是不明白。然后他很生气就走了。

但我并没有失去心。我仍然喜欢说英语。我必须继续努力。我相信我很快就会说好英语。

**解析:**

21.B考察词组辨析。本句大意是"我发现他们的发音对我来说 奇怪去理解。我们选择"too”组成too+形容词或副词+to+动词原形(太…以至于不能…)。

22.C考察句意理解。本句大意是"他们讲地 以至于我跟不上他们了。”我们应该选择"so fast"意思是"太快”

23.D考查名词辨析。本句大意是"所以他讲的很慢用一个很高的 ”我们选择"voice”组成"In a higher voice”意为“用更高的声音”。

24.E考查动名词。本句大意是"但我没有失去信心，我还是很喜欢 英语。我们应该选择"speaking"意思是"讲”Enjoy doing为固定形式。

25.A考察词组辨析。本句大意是"我必须努力坚持 。”我们选择"at（在......方面）”组成keep working at sth 是习语,意思是坚持做某事

**Passage 13**

Everyone has hobbies. A hobby can be almost anything a person likes to do in his spare time. People who take up hobbies are hobbyists. They paint pictures, sing pop songs, 21 music instruments and collect stamps or other things. They grow flowers, 22fishing and hunting. They climb mountains, swim, skate and play games. People today have 23time than ever for hobbies. In early times, people were 24 busy making a living to have hobbies. Nowadays machines have taken the place of many workers. More people retire at an earlier age. They have hobbies 25these activities offer them enjoyment, friendship, knowledge, and relaxation.

A. go B. more C. too D. because E. play

KEY: EABCD

**中文翻译：**

每个人都有爱好。一个爱好几乎可以是一个人在业余时间喜欢做的任何事情。有业余爱好的人都是业余爱好者。他们画画，唱流行歌曲，玩乐器，收集邮票或其他东西。他们种花，钓鱼和打猎。他们会爬山、游泳、滑冰和玩游戏。今天的人比以往任何时候都有时间做业余爱好。在早期，人们忙着谋生以获得业余爱好。如今，机器已经取代了许多工人。更多的人在更早的年龄退休。他们有业余爱好因为这些活动为他们提供了享受、友谊、知识和放松。

**解析：**

21.E考查动名词。本句大意是"他们画画，唱流行歌曲，玩乐器，收集邮票或其他东西。Play music instruments为固定形式。

22.A考查动名词。本句大意是"他们种花，钓鱼和打猎。他们会爬山、游泳、滑冰和玩游戏。”go fishing为固定形式。

23.B考察词组辨析。本句大意是"今天的人比以往任何时候都有时间做业余爱好。”我们选择"more”组成more...than意为比...多;

24.C考察词组辨析。本句大意是"人们忙着谋生以获得业余爱好。”我们选择"too”组成too+形容词或副词+to+动词原形(太…以至于不能…)。

25.D考察句意理解。本句大意是"他们有业余爱好 这些活动为他们提供了享受、友谊、知识和放松。”选择because意"因为”

**Passage 14**

How much do you know about manners（礼仪）? Different countries have different manners. In some Asian countries, it is good manners to take off your 21before you go into a house. But in European (欧洲)countries, even if they sometimes become very dirty, this is not done. If you are a 22in a Chinese house, when you have a meal, you usually do not finish the food. You often leave a little to show that you have had enough. But in England, a visitor always finishes food to show that he has 23 it. We must know the customs of other 24,so that they will not think 25bad-mannered. People all over the world agree that a well-mannered person should be kind and helpful to others. If you remember this, at least you will not go very far wrong. Everybody likes a person with good manners, but no one likes a person with bad manners. Keep your manners.

A. countries B. foreigner C. enjoyed D. us E. shoes

KEY: EBCAD

**参考译文：**

你对礼貌了解多少? 不同的国家有不同的礼仪。 在一些亚洲国家，进屋前脱鞋是一种礼貌。 但在欧洲国家，即使它们有时变得非常脏，也不会这样做。 如果你是一个在中国房子里的外国人，当你吃饭时，你通常不会把食物吃完。 你经常留下一点，表示你已经吃饱了。 但在英国，客人总是把食物吃完，以表示他很喜欢。 我们必须了解其他国家的风俗习惯，这样他们才不会认为我们没有礼貌。 全世界的人都认为一个有礼貌的人应该是善良的，乐于助人的。 如果你记住了这一点，至少你不会大错特错。 每个人都喜欢有礼貌的人，但没有人喜欢不礼貌的人。保持你的礼貌。

**解析：**

21.shoes 句意：在一些亚洲国家，进屋前脱鞋是一种礼貌。根据下文提到的 ：但在欧洲国家，即使它们有时变得非常脏，也不会这样做。可知此处应该是指“脱掉鞋子”。

22. foreigner 句意：如果你是中国人家的客人，...。根据下文提到的是在中国一个人家中用餐，可知是指“假如是一位客人”。

23.enjoyed 句意：但是在英国，客人总是把食物吃完，以表示他很喜欢。根据句意理解可知，吃完所有的食物，表示的是喜欢这个食物。

24.countries 句意：我们必须了解其他国家的风俗习惯。根据句意理解及文章开头Different countries have different manners.可知这里表达的是“国家”。

25.us  句意：这样他们才不会认为我们没有礼貌。 根据句意理解，可知这里应选us.

**Passage 15**

Did you sleep well last night? Maybe many people will answer: No. In fact, in the world about one in three people do not have good sleep. 21 you say you do not have good sleep.it means waking early and not getting back to sleep. often interrupted short period of sleep,or hours of wakefulness. You 22 get tired, worried, and anxious Your memory and ability to remember things will be affected.

Then what should you do when you have the trouble? Do not worry about it too much. First, let's see whether you can sleep yourself. The ways are as follows:

First, 23 that your bedroom isn't too cold or too hot. Keep it dark and quiet.

Second,check your lifestyle:

Do not drink tea, coffee, cola or chocolate four hours before going to bed. Drink less liquid so that you can have no or fewer visits to the toilet

Set your body clock well by getting up and going to bed at the fixed time every day. You 24 not take any daytime naps.

Develop a relaxing bedtime habit. Read or listen to music, then take a warm bath. If you really can not sleep, try some bread, rice or milk. They will help you fall asleep.

Go for a daily walk Natural light helps you to put your body clock into correct habit, 25 do exercise outdoors if you can.

Forget the worries of the day. Write down any worries, thoughts or questions before you go to bed. With these written down, you will have less to think about and your sleep will become easier.

1. make sure B. may C.If D. had better E.so

**KEY: CBADE**

**参考译文：**

昨天你睡得好吗?也许很多人会说:不。事实上，全球有1/3的人睡不好。如果你说你睡眠不好，这意味着早醒后无法再入睡，睡觉的时间断断续续，或一连数小时无法入睡。你可能总是感到疲劳、焦虑或易怒;你的记忆力和集中注意力都可能受到不良影响。那么出现这样的问题你该如何做?不要太担心。首先，我们来看你是否可以自己入睡。方法如下:首先，确保你的床不是太冷也不是太热。保持黑暗和安静。第二，检查你的生活方式:睡觉前4小时不不喝茶，咖啡，可乐，不吃巧克力。少喝点水这样你就可以少上，或者不上厕所。调整你的生物钟，每天固定时间起床，睡觉。最好不要睡午觉。培养床上放松的好习惯。阅读或者听音乐，然后洗个热水澡。如果你真的不能入睡，吃点面包、米饭或者喝点牛奶。这些可以帮助你入睡。每天散步。自然光有助与调节你的生物钟。如果可能的话，到户外去运动。忘掉一天中烦恼的事。上床之前，把烦恼的事、思绪或者问题写下来。把这些写下来之后你就可以少想事了。这样你入睡就更容易了。

**解析：**

21.考察句意理解。本句大意是" 你说你睡眠不好，这意味着早醒后在无法睡觉。”选择If意为"如果”

22.考察句意理解。本句大意是"你 感到疲劳、焦虑或易怒;你的记忆力和集中注意力都可能受到不良影响。”选择may意为"可能”

23.考察句意理解。本句大意是"首先， 你的床不是太冷也不是太热。”选择make sure意为"确保”

24.考察句意理解。本句大意是" 不要睡午觉。”选择had better 意为"最好”

25.考察句意理解。本句大意是"如果可能的话，到户外去运动。”选择so作连词时翻译为"所以”

**Passage 16**

　 Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a confusing and frustrating experience．The lecturer speaks for one or two hours, perhaps  21 the talk with slides, writing up important information on the blackboard, distributing reading material and giving out assignment．The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and wonders what to write．Very often the student leaves the lecture with notes which do not catch the main points and　 22  become hard even for the students to understand．

　　Most institutions provide courses which assist new students to develop the skills they need to be effective listeners and note-takers．If these are unavailable, there are many useful study-skills guides which 23 learners to practice these skills independently．In all cases it is important to 24 the problem before actually starting your studies．

It is important to acknowledge that most students have difficulty in acquiring the language skills required in college study．One way of 25　　these difficulties is to attend the language and study-skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the academic year．Another basic strategy is to find a study partner with it is possible to identify difficulties, exchange ideas and provide support．

A.which B.enable C. overcoming D. tackle E.illustrating

KEY: EABDC

**解析：**21.illustrating 此处意为“老师会花一两个小时用幻灯来解释讲课的内容，写出一些重要的信息，散发一些阅读材料，布置作业”。illustrate用图解说明，举例说明。

22.which with结构在此表示伴随的结果，说明学生听完讲座却记了一些抓不住重点的笔记。这里是一个并列句，并列的两个部分是which do not catch the main points 和 which become hard even for the students to understand．学生记下的笔记连自己也无法明白。

23.enable enable sb．to do sth．使人能够干什么；stimulate激发，刺激；advocate提倡，倡导；prevent阻止。

24.tackle 此句意为“通常学生在开始学习之前就应该解决这种听课技能的问题”，此处to tackle problem意为“解决问题”。evaluate估计，评估；acquaint使认识，了解；formulate用公式表示，系统地阐述或提出。

25.overcoming 克服困难用overcome difficulty。不用preventing阻止，阻碍；withstand经受住，抵抗；sustain支撑，经受。

**Passage 17**

More and more teachers and parents have noticed another kind of pollution; which came from the printed papers sold on streets.

These printed things look like newspaper but have hardly anything to do with them. You can only find reading materials badly \_\_21\_\_ there—— some are too strange for anyone to believe, \_\_22\_\_are frightening stories of something even worse. However, many of the young students are getting absorbed in such poisonous reading, which costs them what they should pay for their breakfast and bring them nightmares and immoral ideas in return. Homework is left undone, daily games lost.

These sellers shout on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers, \_23\_they are, we never know, are making their silent money. The sheep skinned wolf's stories seem to have been forgotten once again.

Why not forbid this kind of things at school? Yes, both teachers and parents have asked each other for more strict control of the young readers. Yet unfortunately, \_\_24\_you want to forbid it, the more they want to have a look at it. Sometimes you may even find several children share one patched paper, which has traveled from one hand to another driven by the curious nature.

It really does harm to our society. It has already formed a sort of moral pollution. The \_\_25\_teachers and parents need more powerful support. Meanwhile, the young readers need more interesting books to help them get rid of these ugly papers.

A.others B.made up C.worried D.whoever E. the more

**翻译：**越来越多的老师和家长已经注意到另外一种污染，那就是来自于沿街叫卖的印刷品。

这些印刷品看起来象报纸，但是和报纸几乎没有任何关系。你可以发现阅读材料被错乱地拼凑在那儿，一些阅读内容太离奇，让人难以置信，更糟糕的是另外还有恐怖故事。然而，许多青少年学生沉浸在这种有害读物之中，花费掉本应该买早餐的钱，而这种读物只能带给他们噩梦和不道德的观念作为回报。作业不做了，平常的游戏也不玩了。

这些小贩在街上扯着嗓子叫卖印刷品，很畅销。作者，出版商，印刷者都在暗地赚钱，然而，他们到底是谁，我们无从知道。披着羊皮的狼这样的故事好像早已再次被遗忘。

为什么学校不禁止这种事情呢？是啊，老师和家长都要求对方严加看管青少年读者。然而不幸的是，你越禁止，他们就越想看。有时，你甚至发现好几个孩子共看一张破了又被拼贴在一起的印刷品，在好奇心的驱使下，一本本相互之间传着看。

这对我们的社会确实有害。并且已经形成一种道德污染。焦虑的老师和家长需要更多强有力的支持。同时，青少年读者需要更多有趣的书籍来帮助他们远离这些肮脏的读物。

**答案：B A D E C**

**解析：**21**.**make up补足拼凑的意思。阅读材料被拼凑的不是很好。

22.some……others表示“有些……另一些”的意思。

23.whoever 是指the writers, publishers and printers中的无论谁。

24.固定搭配，the more……the more越……就越……。

25.worried “担心的”，修饰老师和家长。

## 练习：历年真题

## **Passage1**

The hippopotamus(河马），or hippo, lives in the hot part of Africa.21humans,dogs,and whales, it is a mammal（哺乳动物).That is, its babies are alive, and they drink milk from the mother's body.

The hippopotamus is a large grey animal with a big head and mouth. It 22 four tons, or about 4,000 kilograms. Its stomach is seven meters long, and it eats only plants. It is a mammal, but it spends a lot of time in the water.

During the day, it sleeps beside a river or a lake. Sometimes it wakes up. Then it goes under the water to get some 23 for food and never catches fish or hunts other animals. It can close its nose and stay under water for ten minutes. Its ears, eyes, and nose are high up on its head. It can stay with its body under the water and only its ears, eyes, and nose above the water. Then it can breathe the air.

At night, the hippo walks on the nearby land and looks for food. It never goes very 24 the water.

A baby hippo often stands on its mother's25--the part of the body between the neck and legs. The mother looks for food underwater. The baby rides with a sure footing on her mother above the water.

河马生活在非洲热带地区。像人类、狗和鲸类一样，河马也是哺乳动物。也就是说，它们的幼崽生下来是活的，并且喝妈妈的奶。

河马是一种身躯庞大的灰色动物，头和嘴都很大。它的体重大概有四吨重，胃大概七米长，它只吃植物。虽说河马是哺乳动物，但是它长期待在水里。

白天，河马通常会睡在河边或湖边，有时候睡醒了，就会到水下觅食水草。但它从不捕食鱼或其他动物。河马可以屏住呼吸在水下待长达十分钟。河马的耳朵、眼睛和鼻子都长在头部上端。它可以把身体藏在水下，仅露出它的耳朵、眼睛和鼻子，以便在水面上呼吸空气。

夜晚，河马在附近的陆地上寻找食物。它从不去离水远的地方。河马幼崽常常待在它妈妈的背上。河马在水下觅食时，幼崽稳稳地骑在妈妈背上，浮在水面上。

A.far from B. weighs C. plants D. like E. back

KEY：DBCAE

## **Passage2**

Our school has a big library. It has many books on different subjects. Students can read books and newspapers in the 21 room. They can also borrow books from the library. But they must 22 them on time. If they lose books, they must pay for them. Miss Susan works in the library. She is very helpful and 23to the students.

One morning she was working at the desk when Amy hurried in. She told Miss Susan that she couldn't find the library book Red Star Over China 24. At that moment Lucy came into the library with Amy's book. She found it in the classroom. Amy was very 25.She thanked Lucy and said that she would be more careful from then on.

我们学校有一个大图书馆。图书馆里有许多不同学科的书籍。学生们能在阅览室里读书看报，也可以从图书馆里借书，但是必须按时归还。如果把书弄丢了就必须赔偿。Susan小姐在图书馆工作，她非常乐于助人，对学生也很好。

一天早晨，她正在图书馆的桌边工作，这时Amy匆忙的跑了进来。她告诉Susan她怎么也找不到《西行漫记》这本书了。这时Lucy拿着Amy要找的这本书进来了。她在教室找到了这本书。Amy非常高兴。她谢过Lucy并且说今后她会更仔细。

1. reading B. return C. happy D. anywhere E. kind

KEY：ABEDC

## **Passage3**

Susan Cleveland is the young president of a candy company in the city of Chicago. Her father began the company in the 1960's.He died three years ago. Now, the company belongs to Susan.

Susan, however, did not have any jobs before becoming head of the company. She just finished the college. The employees became even more concerned during Susan's first months on the job. Mr. Cleveland had been a 21 leader. But Susan permitted many employees to make their own 22.One employee said, "Old Mr. Cleveland always told us what to do. He kept people on a short leash. But the company did well.” What does a “short leash" mean? A leash is a kind of rope. We use a leash to walk our pet dogs. The leash keeps the dog from 23 away or getting into trouble.

Keeping a person on a short leash means keeping him or her under close control.The person can't make many decisions for himself or herself. Ms. Cleveland does not keep her workers on a short leash. 24, she encourages them to get better ways to do business. For example, her secretary proposed an idea. She said the company should offer a sum of money as a prize to the best student in the high school near the factory. The winner could use the prize money to study at a university. Ms. Cleveland appreciated the idea. After the prize was announced, people who lived in the area of the factory began to buy 25\_of the company's candy. Local newspapers wrote about the competition. Business improved.

Ms. Cleveland made her secretary the company's first Director of Public Relations. The former secretary was very pleased.

Susan Cleveland是芝加哥一家糖果公司的年轻总裁。他的父亲于上世纪60年代开办了这家公司，三年前去世了。现在公司归Susan所有。

然而，Susan在成为这家公司的总裁之前没有任何工作。她刚刚大学毕业。在Susan工作的第一个月期间员工们感到很担心。Cleveland先生曾经是一个非常强势的领导，但是Susan允许很多员工自己做决定。一名员工说：“Cleveland先生总是会告诉我们做什么，他总是紧紧的控制着我们，但公司运行的很好。”那么，short leash是什么意思？leash是一种绳子。我们用皮带（leash)遛狗，可以防止狗跑丢或者惹麻烦。

Keeping a person on a short leash 是指将某人牢牢控制住。这个人自己不能做任何决定。Cleveland女士则不控制她的员工。相反，她鼓励员工们创造更好的做生意的方法。例如，她的秘书提出了一个想法。他说，公司应该拿出一笔钱奖励工厂附近高中的尖子生。获奖学生可以用奖金支付大学学费。Cleveland女士很赞赏这个想法。在宣布这项奖励之后，住在工厂附近的人开始更多的购买该公司的糖果了。当地报纸也对此进行了报道。公司的生意越来越好了。

Cleveland女士任命这位秘书为公司的第一公共关系主管。这位前任秘书很高兴。

1. decisions B. Instead C. more D. strong E. running

KEY：DAEBC

## **Passage4**

Bill and Fred were students at a university and they were friends. They didn't have much money, so when it was 21\_for their summer vacation, Bill said, "Let's take our vacation in a trailer(活动住房）Fred. It's cheaper than a hotel. I can borrow my father's trailer. "Fred was very happy, so they got into the trailer and began their holidays.

They wanted to get up early the next day to go fishing, but they did not have an alarm clock.

"That is all right, Bill, "said Fred. "I'll put these pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer tonight and they'll 22\_in the morning."

Bill was very surprised, but he 23\_anything.

Fred was right.as soon as it began to get light, small birds 24to eat the bread and their noise on

the roof of the trailer woke Bill and Fred up 25

Bill和Fred是朋友，他们在同一所大学上学。他们钱不多，所以到暑假的时候，Bill说：“暑假我们就住活动房吧，这样比住旅店便宜，而且我可以借我爸爸的活动房。”Fred很高兴，于是他们住进了活动房，开始了他们的暑期生活。

他们想第二天起早去钓鱼，但是却没有闹铃。

“这样吧，Bill”，Fred说：“我今晚放点面包屑在活动房顶上，它们会叫醒我们的”。

Bill感到很吃惊，但是什么都没说。

事实证明Fred是对的。天刚亮，一群小鸟就飞过来吃面包屑，它们唧唧喳喳的叫声很快就吵醒Bill和Fred。

A.wake us up B. did not say C. time D. very quickly E. came down

KEY：CABED

## **Passage5**

Fire can help people in many ways. Fire can heat water, 21 your house, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. Nobody knows 22 people began to use fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very long time ago. He went up to the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to 23 a fire with matches. Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous.

Fire kills people every year. So you must be careful about matches. You should also learn to 24 fires. Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die. There is oxygen in the air. Cover a fire with water, sand, or in an emergency, with your coat or a blanket. This keeps the air 25\_a fire and kills it.

Be careful with fire, and it will help you. Be careless with fire, and it might hurt you.

火在很多方面都可以帮助到人类。火可以加热水，能使你的家变得温暖，提供光亮，还可以烹调食物。但是火也能烧坏东西。没有人知道人类是怎样开始使用火的。一个源于澳大利亚的传说讲述了很久以前一个人用绳索爬到太阳上，取回火种。

现在人们知道了如何用火柴生火。孩子们有时喜欢玩火。但是火柴是非常危险的。

每年都有人死于火灾。所以使用火柴必须谨慎。人们也应该学会如何灭火。火燃烧需要氧气，没有氧气火就会熄灭。空气中含有氧气。所以可以用水、沙子，浇盖火苗，紧急情况下也可以用外套或者毛毯把火覆盖住，这样可以把火与空气隔离开，从而使火熄灭。

小心火种，他会帮助你。不小心火种，他会灼伤你。

A.make B. warm C. how D. put out E. from

KEY：BCADE

## **Passage6**

Modern zoos are very different from zoos that were built fifty years ago .At that time, zoos were places 21\_people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages that were made 22concrete with iron bars, cages that were easy to keep clean.

Unfortunately for the animals, the cages were small and impossible to hide in. The zoo environment as anything but\_natural.23 the zoo keepers took good care of the animals and fed them well, many of the animals did not thrive；they behaved in strange ways, and they often became ill.

In modem zoos, people can see animals in more natural habitats. The animals are 24 more freedom in large areas so that they can live more comfortably as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed, trees and grass grow in the cages, and streams of water flow 25 the areas that animals live in.

现代动物园与50年前的很不一样。50年前，动物园是可以看到世界各地动物的一个地方。动物们住在钢筋混凝土建造的笼子里，笼子容易清理。

对于动物们很不幸的是，笼子太小无处可藏。动物园的环境一点也不天然。虽然动物园的员工照顾和喂养动物都很好，但动物们还是没有兴旺。他们行为怪异，常常生病。

在现代动物园中，人们能够能够看到动物表现出更多天然的习性。人们给动物提供广阔的场地和更多的自由，所以动物们可以像在自然环境中一样舒适的生活。甚至连动物园的外观也进行了改善。笼子中种了树和草，小溪流过动物们居住的地方。

1. of B. Although C. where D. over E. given

KEY：CABED

## **Passage7**

I have a brother who is the same age as me. We are both 16. Yesterday was an important day 21 and our friends. In the morning 22 of us had a big exam at the technical(技术的) college and then last night there was a big meeting at the youth club at 9 o'clock. (That's where we usually go when we want to enjoy ourselves) A rich woman had given us some money yesterday we 23 decide what to do with. Many people wanted to buy something new for our club, but my brother and I wanted to give the money to another club that has 24.In the end we decided to give half to the poor club and 25 half for ourselves.

A. for us B. nothing C. most D. keep the other E. had to

KEY：ACEBD

## **Passage8**

Children use their parents as models, whether the model is good or bad. My neighbours are very good examples.

Mrs Roodhouse is a careful housekeeper. 21（） she went to work yesterday, her children cleaned the rooms. The eldest daughter took all the carpets outside and shook them. The middle daughter did all the dishes, and the youngest daughter put the toys in good order. The only boy in the family cleaned the furniture. When the children 22（） their work, they put beautiful flowers on the table for their mother.

Mrs Frowzier is a terrible housekeeper. When she went to work, her children made a big mess. One of 23（） drank some coke and threw the bottle. The glass wasn't swept up, and the carpet was made dirty. The rubbish in the kitchen grew 24（） because the children ate bananas and oranges and threw the peels on the floor. One child drew pictures on the wall and rode his bike in the rooms. Both mothers 25（） home, but only one of them was glad of that.

KEY：BDCAE

A. larger B. When C. them D. finished E. came

## **Passage9**

Being not far from the sea, London is famous 21\_its fogs. The worst of them happened on December 4,1952. All movement in the town came to a stop. It was almost impossible to drive or ride in anything. The streets which led into the center were filled with 22\_that moved two miles an hour. Soon, however, the traffic was stopped. Being left by their drivers, the buses and cars stood empty in the streets. Many who usually travel by bus took underground(地铁）.But there were 23\_many people there that the gates had to be closed. Being caught in the fog, people felt their way along the walls of houses with one hand, while they put out 24 in front of them so as not to knock against something or somebody.

At the Opera House（大歌剧院）they got through the first act of La Traviata before so much fog had spread into the building that the 25\_could not see the conductor(乐队指挥）

It was a terrible fog, indeed, and as many as 4,000 people in London lost their lives.

因为离海不远，所以伦敦的雾很有名。最糟糕的一次是在1952年12月4日。城镇中的所有交通都停止了。那天几乎不可能开或任何东西。通往镇中心的马路挤满了大小车辆，每小时只能移动两英里。然而很快，交通停止了。车中的人走了，大门不得不关上了。在大雾中的人只能用一只手沿着墙或房子摸索着，而另一只手伸向前方以防撞见什么东西或什么人。

在大歌剧院，La Traviata刚演出没多久，一片雾就弥漫了整个建筑，歌手连乐队指挥都看不见了那真实一场可怕的大雾，在伦敦多达4000人失去了生命。

1. buses B. the other C. for D. singers E.so

KEY：CAEBD

## **Passage10**

English names and Chinese are quite different in some other ways, but it's not hard for us to know.

Unlike Chinese, most English people have 21 names. One is their family name, both of the other names are given names. Their family name is behind the given name. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the 22 name, but they never use them with the first name. For example, we can 23 a man named James Allan Green Mr Green, but we can't call him Mr James or Mr Allan. People usually use Jim instead of James. Jim is short for James because it's 24 to remember. But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei 25 her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

英文姓名和中文姓名有很多不同之处，但是我们理解起来并不难。

和中国人不一样，英国人有三个名字。其中之一是他们的家族姓氏，其他的是他们的名。他们的家族姓氏放在名之后。他们用先生、女士和小姐加上他们的家族姓氏称呼别人，但是他们从来不会用先生、女士和小姐加上名来称呼别人。比如我们可以称呼一个詹姆士艾伦.格林的人为格林先生，我们不能称呼他詹姆士先生或者艾伦先生。人们通常用吉姆代替詹姆士。吉姆是詹姆士的简称因为容易记忆。但是中国姓名完全相反。一个女孩把她的姓“韩”放在首位。当然，如果你愿意，你可以叫她阿梅当简称。

1. call B. three C. easy D. puts E. last

KEY：BEACD

## **Passage11**

What is a museum? A museum is a good place to keep 21 and beautiful things. A museum may be a place to learn about science. A museum can be a place 22 art of humans or animals. What is inside a museum? Some museums have old cars and airplanes.23\_museums have pictures and statues(雕像）.Others have rocks and old bones. One museum even has a coal mine inside! Many cities have museums. Some very small towns have museums,24. Indianapolis has a children's museum. Children do not have to pay to get in. Children go to the museum. They like to look at the dinosaur bones. They see a white bear ten feel tall. They go inside an old log cabin(小木屋）.On Saturday, Indianapolis children can 25\_talks about animals and trees.

什么是博物馆?博物馆是保持古老而美丽的东西的好地方。博物馆可以了解科学。博物馆是展示人类和动物历史的地方。博物馆里有什么东西?博物馆里有一些陈旧汽车和飞机。许多博物馆有图画和雕像。有些岩石和老骨头。一个博物馆，甚至还有一个煤矿里！许多城市都有博物馆。一些小城市也有博物馆。印第安纳波利斯有一个儿童博物馆。孩子们不必付钱，就可以参观。孩子们经常去博物馆。他们想看看恐龙的骨头。他们看到一个有十英尺高的熊。他们进入一个旧木屋。在星期六，印第安纳波利斯的孩子还可以听到关于动物和植物的讲座及讨论。

1. about B. hear C. old D. too E. many

KEY：CAEDB

## **Passage12**

Have you ever had to stay in bed for a long time? Yes, I have. About six months ago I (21) very weak and so I went to see a doctor. He looked at me and asked a lot of questions：“Have you been working 22?” “Have you eaten or drunk anything special?” and so on. At last he (23) that it was not very serious but I should not meet other people. I had to stay in bed for two weeks and took some medicine (24). It wasn't so bad because my friends came and talked to me （25）the window. I’m glad my bedroom is on the ground floor。

KEY:BDACE

A. told me B. felt C. every day D. too hard E. through

## **Passage13**

A doctor once taught a class of students in a famous hospital in Edinburgh (爱丁堡). Someone 21（） a sick man in, and the doctor turned to one of the students and asked him, "What's wrong with this man?"

"I don't know, sir," the student answered. "Shall I examine him to 22（） what his problem is?"

"There's no need to examine him," said the doctor. "You should know without asking questions. He hurt his right knee. Didn't you 23（） the way he walked? He hurt it by burning. You see his trouser leg is burnt at the knee. It is Monday morning now. Yesterday was fine, but on Saturday the roads were wet and muddy (泥泞的). The man's trousers are muddy all over. The man 24（）on Saturday night."

Then the doctor turned to the man and said, "You had your wages on Saturday and went to a 25（） and drank too much. You got wet and muddy on the way home. Because you drank too much, you fell on the fire and burnt your knee. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

KEY:DAEBC

A. find out B. fell down C. pub D. brought E. notice

## **Passage14**

William J.Sidis, was born in 1898.\_\_\_21\_\_ father was an American psychiatrist. At the age of six months, William \_\_ knew\_\_\_ the English alphabet; he could read and write when he was two. When he was eight years \_\_22\_\_,young Sidis had completed both elementary and high school. At the age of nine, William entered Harvard University. As a \_\_\_23\_\_ at Harvard, Sidis displayed phenomenal knowledge in the field of mathematics,\_\_ \_often\_\_ amazing his professors. He graduated with honors \_\_\_24\_\_\_ age of 16 and became a full professor of mathematics at the university at 19.\_\_\_in\_\_\_ story of William J.Sidis unfortunately, does not end happily. The promise \_\_\_of\_ his early years was never fulfilled. At the age of 26,he was found operating an adding machine \_\_in\_\_\_ a store in New York. This brilliant ex-genius died a lonely death in 1943 in a hotel room \_25\_\_ New York.

KEY:CEADB

A. student B. in C. His D.at E. old

## **Passage15**

A miser(守财奴）sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold,21he buried in a hole in the

ground by the side of an old wall and 22 to look at daily. One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his movements. He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, came to the lump of gold, and 23\_it.The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to cry. A neighbor, seeing him overcome with grief(悲伤）and learning the cause, said," Go and take a stone, and place it in the 24,and fancy that the gold is still lying there. It will do you quite the same service; for when the gold was there, you did not 25\_the slightest use of it."

有个守财奴变卖了他所有的家产，买了金块，并秘密地埋在一个地方。他每天走去看看他的宝藏。有个在附近放羊的牧人留心观察，知道了这个秘密，趁他走后，挖出金块拿走了。守财奴再来时，发现洞中的金块没有了，便捶胸痛哭。有个人见他如此悲痛，问明原因后，说道：“喂，朋友，别再难过了，那块金子虽是你买来的，但并不是你真正拥有的。去拿一块石头来，代替金块放在洞里，只要你心里想着那是块金子，你就会很高兴。这样与你拥有真正的金块效果没什么不同。依我之见，你拥有那金块时，也从没用过。”

1. make B. which C. hole D. stole E. went

KEY:BEDCA

## **Passage16**

A very new, young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in 21town, and he wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked \_22\_for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, “Can you change the money23\_me?'

“Wait a moment,” the old soldier answered, and he began to put his hand in his 24.“Ill see whether I can help you.”

“Don't you know how to speak to an officer?"the young officer said angrily." Now let's 25\_again.Have you got change for ten pence?"

“No, sir, "the old soldier answered quickly.

一位新上任的年轻官员在火车站。他要去探望住在另一个镇上的母亲，他想打电话告诉母亲火车到站的时间，这样母亲就能开车到车站来接他了。他翻遍了口袋，发现没有硬币打电话。所以他走到外面，环顾四周找人帮忙。

终于一名老士兵走过来了，这位年轻的官员拦下他说道：“你有零钱兑换10便士吗?”“你等一下”，老士兵回答道，开始把手伸进口袋。“我看看能不能帮到你”。

“难道你不知道该怎么跟一位官员说话吗?”年轻人生气地说道。“现在我们重新开始。你有零钱兑换10便士吗？”

“没有，先生”，老士兵快速答道。

1. another B. start C. around D. pocket E. for

KEY:ACEDB

## **Passage17**

Mike was a small boy, and he hated soap and water. Three or four times every day his mother said to him," Mike, your hands are very 21 again. Go and wash them." But Mike never really washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them 22\_again.Mike's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Mike's parents, and they brought their small son, Ted, with them, Ted was a year 23\_than Mike and he didn't like soap and water either.

The boy sat with their parents 24a few minutes, but then they went outside. When they were alone, Mike looked at Ted' hands and said loudly," My hands are dirtier than \_25\_."

"Of course they are, "Ted answered angrily, "You're a year older than l am."

麦克是个小男孩，他讨厌肥皂和水。每天他妈妈都会跟他说三四次，“麦克，你的手又脏了，快去洗干净。”但是麦克从来不会好好洗。他只把手在水里放几秒，然后就又拿出来了。麦克的叔叔和婶婶住在另一个城市。有一天，他们来看麦克的爸爸妈妈，还带来了他的小儿子泰德。泰德比麦克小一岁，也不喜欢肥皂和水。

泰德和他爸爸妈妈坐了一会，但是然后他们就出去了。当他们独自相处时，麦克看着泰德的手大声说，“我的手比你的脏呢。

“当然啦，”泰德生气地回答，“你比我大一岁啊。”

1. yours B. for C. out D. younger E. dirty

KEY：ECDBA

## **Passage18**

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They give us many things, such as wood, oxygen, rubber, medicines and many other things. They can 21\_tell us a lot about our climate. The following are the reasons. If you cut down a tree, you can see that it has many rings. Most trees grow one new ring 22 year. Because of the reason , we know how old a tree is. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has more than a hundred23.When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually thin. When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the 24 changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on this tree, we can learn about the climate for a hundred years. We can see 25\_our climate is changing today.

我们都知道树木对我们日常生活是非常有用的。它们给予我们很多东西，例如木材、氧气、橡胶、药品和许多其他东西。它们还能告诉我们很多气候方面的东西。原因如下。如果你砍倒一棵树，你会看到它有很多圈。大多数树每过一年都会长一个新圈。因此，我们可以知道树的年龄。100多年的树意味着它有100多个圈。当气候非常干燥活非常寒冷时，树木生长较慢，而且年轮通常较细。当气候湿润温暖时，年轮会厚得多。如果年轮突然非常细或突然非常厚，这说明气候变化很突然。如果我们看看这棵树的年轮，我们会了解100年的气候状况。而且我们会看到气候是如何变更的。

1. climate B. rings C. every D. also E. how

KEY：DCBAE

## **Passage19**

You may think there is only sand in the desert(沙漠)of the world, but it is not true．In the desert, as we know, there is a little rain and it is not 21 for most plants．Still we can see some plants live in the desert．

There is water in some places in the deserts．We find these places oases(绿洲)．In the oases, there are villages and towns．People grow all kinds of vegetables and rice in the fields there．People 22 live outside the oases．They have camels(骆驼), sheep and other animals．These animals live 23 the desert plants for their food and do not need any water．The animals are useful to the desert people in many ways．They eat the meat and drink the milk of the animals．They use the camels for carrying water, food, and something else ．

The people of the desert have to keep 24 from place to place．They must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals．When there is no more food for their animals, they move to another place．The desert people are 25 ．Every one in the desert likes to help the people in trouble and give them food and water．

KEY:EBDCA

A. friendly B. also C. moving D. on E. enough

## **Passage20**

You may meet Americans who know very little about your country. If this 21 the case, be patient with them. Unfortunately, little is taught about the cultures or customs of other countries in America schools. The United States has always been separated from older countries by the vast oceans to the East and West of the country. As a 22 Americans have not become so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things as is often the case in older countries. If Americans try to help you 23 something that is very familiar to you, if they mistake your country for another of thousands of kilometers away, be patient with them. The United States has developed into a modern nation in a very short time 24 with many other countries – only about 300 years. Americans have been very busy with growth of the country, with building roads and cities, establishing free education for millions of children, and making inventions, discoveries, and developments to benefit the whole world. The Nation’s attention has been on the United States, not on the world, during most of this 25 period. It is only since World War Two (1939-1945) that Americans have been more interested in other parts of the World.

KEY:ECABD

A. with B. compared C. result D. 300-year E. is

## **Passage21**

English is widely used. It 21\_by people in England, Australia and the United States .In Sweden, France and many other countries, a lot of people understand English, too. It is one of the 22\_languages at international meetings. Most international business letters are 23\_in English. Many books and magazines are printed in English, too. English 24be difficult, but it is very useful. It is a bridge to so much knowledge. If you know English, you'll find you can 25\_the world better, so we should study it hard.

英语使用很广泛，英国、澳大利亚和美国的人都说英语。在瑞典、法国和许多其他国家，很多人也懂英语。它是国际会议的工作语言之一。大部分国际商务信函也是用英语书写。许多书和杂志也是用英语印刷。英语可能会比较难，但却非常有用。它是很多知识的桥梁。如果你懂英语，你会发现，你能更好地了解世界，所以我们应该努力学习英语。

1. written B. may C.is spoken D. learn E. working

KEY：CEABD

## **Passage22**

Once there were three old men. They were rather forgetful. They always forgot what they were doing. One of 21 said, “ I often forget if I should put something in or 22something out of the fridge as soon as I open its door.”

The second old man said ,"I always wonder if I have just come up stars or 23 when I am standing at the landing.”

“I am even 24 forgetful than both of you. " the third old man knocked at the table and said. Then, he turned to the other two men, “Who 25knocked at the table?”

曾经有三位老人。他们都很健忘。他们总是会忘记自己将要做什么。他们其中一个人说，“我一打开冰箱门，就会经常忘记我是应该把东西放进冰箱里还是要拿出来。”

第二个人说，“当我站在楼梯平台上时，我总是疑惑我刚刚是在上楼还是下楼。”

“我比你们两个都健忘。”第三个人敲着桌子说道。然后，他转向那两位老人说，“刚刚是谁敲了桌子？”

1. gone B. more C. them D. just E. take

KEY：CEABD

## **Passage23**

One day there was an argument between the wind and the sun. "I'm much 21\_than you, "said the wind. "No, I don't agree with you! "said the sun. While they were arguing, they saw a man 22 \_along the road. He is wearing a heavy coat. The sun said to the wind, "Now, let us see who can make the man take 23\_his coat. Then we will know who is stronger."

First the wind tried. It began to blow very hard. It blew 24hard that the man pulled his coat around him. The wind was angry with the man. Then it said to the sun, "Now, it's your turn. "The sun

started to shine on the man. Soon it got very 25! The man took off his coat. The argument was over. We know the sun was stronger now.

一天，风和太阳爆发了一场争论。风说：“我一定比你强！“不。我不这样认为。”太阳说。在他们争论的时候，他们看见了一个穿着厚厚的外套的人在路上行走。太阳对风说：“现在，让我们看看能让那个人脱掉外套，那样我们就知道谁更强了。”

首先风尝试了一下。他很使劲地吹。风很大，使得那个人把衣服向上拉了一下，紧紧地包住自己。于是风对那个人很生气，对太阳说：“现在该你了”。太阳开始照耀着那个人。很快，空气变得热了。那个人终于脱掉了衣服。这次争论结束了。于是我们知道现在太阳更强了。

1. stronger B. hot C .walking D. so E. off

KEY：ACEDB

## **Passage24**

## People used to say, “The hand that rocks (摇) the cradle (摇篮) rules the world.” and “Behind every successful man there is a woman.”21 these sayings mean the same thing. Men rule the world, but their mothers and wives rule them.

Now some women 22 like making their husbands and sons successful. But some women want more for themselves. They want good jobs. When they work, they want to be better 23. They want to be as successful as men.

Today the best jobs are still given to men. Even when women do the same work, they are often paid 24 than men. Some women want these things changed.

The American women’s liberation(解放)movement was started by women who don’t want to stand behind successful men. They want to stand 25 men, with the same chance for success.This movement is quite new, and many American women do not agree. But it has already made some important changes in women’s lives and in men’s lives, too.

KEY:CEABD

A. paid B. less C. Both D.beside E. still