

期末专题复习-完形填空 2023-2024 学年 人教版 英语八年 级上册期末真题备考

(2022 上·黑龙江齐齐哈尔·八年级统考期末) How do you usually spend your free time? Many people 1 to stay at home and watch TV. But Luo Han, a 9-year-old boy is different.

Luo Han has at least two hours of outdoor activities every day. 2 he is only a primary school student, he has already learned many different sports. His 3 for outdoor sports is due to (归功于) his father Luo Ge. After finding that his son doesn't get enough exercise after school, Luo Ge 4 him to go out.

Many people think it is 5. They think students often feel stressed (焦虑的) about schoolwork. Outdoor activities can help them relax and 6 their study.

Wang Tao, a parent of a 16-year-old, 7 with Luo Ge. "It's more than a way to 8. It's a training of willpower (毅力)," she said.

9, some people showed their worries. "Two hours is 10 for a 9-year-old. But it 11 be difficult for high school students," said Huang Xi, a high school student.

Ms. Zhu agreed with Huang's 12. She has a daughter in a middle school. She thinks that two hours is too much for most parents, especially on 13. "After I get off work, I need to do housework. After my daughter finishes 14 homework, she would like to watch TV. Neither of us would think of going outside 15 exercise." Ms. Zhu said.

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. mind | B. choose | C. appear |
| 2. A. Although | B. Because | C. But |
| 3. A. prize | B. part | C. talent |
| 4. A. believes | B. advises | C. hopes |
| 5. A. possible | B. great | C. impossible |
| 6. A. improve | B. fill | C. cover |
| 7. A. disliked | B. agreed | C. shared |
| 8. A. organize | B. relax | C. lose |
| 9. A. Finally | B. Probably | C. However |
| 10. A. available | B. meaningless | C. important |

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. A. need | B. might | C. would |
| 12. A. invitation | B. idea | C. article |
| 13. A. vacations | B. holidays | C. weekdays |
| 14. A. her | B. his | C. their |
| 15. A. without | B. from | C. for |

(2022 上·云南普洱·八年级统考期末) 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

I liked to eat at the restaurants. So I often took my children to 16 out. Then I found that they got heavier. I was really worried about 17 health. Last month one of my friends told me that I should try to 18 at home. I thought that maybe it was a(n) 19 idea. So I decided to do as she suggested (建议).

In the morning I need to get up early. In the evening I need to think about 20 we are going to eat next day. Then I go to buy the 21. I have a lot of work to do, 22 I am happy. This is because my children are getting 23. They eat more vegetables. And I get many great recipes (菜谱) 24 my friends. Then I make some great new dishes (菜肴) by following them. Now I 25 eat at the restaurants. Please try to cook at home. You are going to find that it is really good for your family.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16. A. eat | B. get | C. go | D. live |
| 17. A. my | B. his | C. her | D. their |
| 18. A. cook | B. study | C. rest | D. work |
| 19. A. bad | B. surprising | C. boring | D. interesting |
| 20. A. how | B. when | C. what | D. where |
| 21. A. drinks | B. clothes | C. food | D. cookbooks |
| 22. A. because | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 23. A. heavier | B. smarter | C. healthier | D. worse |
| 24. A. in | B. on | C. of | D. from |
| 25. A. hardly ever | B. usually | C. often | D. always |

(2022 上·湖南衡阳·八年级统考期末) Summer holiday is coming. Li Qiang and his classmate Liu Wen are planning 26 to spend their holiday.

Li Qiang 27 playing football. He is 28 football fan. So he is going to

watch 29 favorite football team play during the summer. He thinks it must be interesting 30 he feels that his team will win the game. 31 about Liu Wen? Liu Wen is going to visit Beijing 32 his parents. They go to Beijing in his 33 car. They will visit the Great Wall and take many 34 there.

Li Qiang and his classmate Liu Wen 35 all looking forward to their summer holiday.

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|--------------|------------|------------|
| 26. A. what | B. how | C. when |
| 27. A. like | B. likes | C. liking |
| 28. A. a | B. an | C. the |
| 29. A. his | B. he | C. their |
| 30. A. and | B. so | C. because |
| 31. A. Where | B. What | C. When |
| 32. A. with | B. in | C. of |
| 33. A. uncle | B. uncle's | C. uncles' |
| 34. A. photo | B. picture | C. photos |
| 35. A. are | B. is | C. do |

(2022 上·湖南长沙·八年级长沙麓山国际实验学校校考期末) 阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

What do you usually do in your free time? Many students often watch TV and sometimes they may learn 36 about our history.

In the summer of 2021, a TV show, *The Awakening Age*(觉醒年代), 37 a hot topic among young people because of great TV-making skills and the wonderful description of the real events.

The show told the story about how the CPC(中国共产党) 38 up a hundred years ago. It began with a(n) 39 about “how to save China” among some Chinese students. Everything was difficult at that time, but you could see that young people 40 did their best to help our country. Also, there were many famous names in Chinese history such as Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao and Hu Shi in the show.

The show did not use the most famous and very good-looking actors or actresses. Differently, they tried to show the real history by making actors' faces 41 the real ones. That's why many people thought it was like a 42 of real history.

Unlike the usual, 70% of the audiences(观众) of *The Awakening Age* were young people. Quite a few students found this TV show 43 than history books. There were few other shows with this praise(赞誉).

“Students in *The Awakening Age* had to take so many responsibilities(责任), 44 they were just at my age,” A 14-year-old student said, “The CPC took us to a better life like a red boat, and it is important to remember 45 the success came from and how many difficulties it had in the past.”

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|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. something | B. nothing | C. everything |
| 37. A. become | B. becomes | C. became |
| 38. A. grew | B. got | C. woke |
| 39. A. example | B. talk | C. joke |
| 40. A. never | B. sometimes | C. always |
| 41. A. different from | B. similar to | C. full of |
| 42. A. mirror | B. magazine | C. program |
| 43. A. more serious | B. more popular | C. more difficult |
| 44. A. because | B. so | C. although |
| 45. A. where | B. how | C. when |

(2022 上·河北石家庄·八年级统考期末) I love cooking. My favorite cook is Thomas Keller from the US. I often 46 his videos of cooking food on the Internet.

Last Saturday, after seeing a video of Keller cooking a steak (牛排), an idea 47 me—why not make some food by myself?

So I went to the supermarket and bought all the things I needed. I followed Keller’s video step 48 step. I defrosted (解冻) the steak to make it ready to cook and then I began to fry (煎) the steak and eggs. After that, I fried the Broccoli and put everything together. I was 49 excited that I had a quick taste while cooking. Wow! It was really 50!

I couldn’t 51 asking my parents to come and have a taste. “Unbelievable!” my mom said. I could tell from my parents’ 52 that they were so proud of me.

I don’t know whether this successful 53 was just beginner’s luck or a real mark of my talent for cooking. But it certainly made me 54 in cooking. I’m planning to try 55 dishes in the near future.

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|-------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 46. A. make | B. watch | C. take | D. record |
| 47. A. think of | B. put up | C. came to | D. turn down |
| 48. A. with | B. on | C. of | D. by |
| 49. A. too | B. very | C. so | D. such |
| 50. A. delicious | B. terrible | C. sweet | D. different |
| 51. A. want | B. finish | C. help | D. wait |
| 52. A. feet | B. hands | C. legs | D. eyes |
| 53. A. meal | B. taste | C. cook | D. video |
| 54. A. successful | B. interested | C. weak | D. popular |
| 55. A. fewer | B. less | C. more | D. worse |

(2022 上·陕西西安·八年级统考期末) What would the future life be like? I think we can travel 56 and more safely in many places even into space. Maybe one day we can work in Beijing, sleep-in-Chengdu and visit the moon for a 57.

We will have new energy (能源) and it doesn't make 58. Possibly, people will find ways to use cleaner things, such as sea water 59 polluting the earth.

We will have machines that can copy everything in the future. Put a cake on the machine and 60 will make a new one. We can 61 food and present to our friends easily.

We will have clever robots that work for us, and the robots can 62 us useful things and take away our trash. Now we have to press a key (按键) or type a word to make a machine work. But in the future, 63 we think of something, the machine can make it for us. The machine can understand 64 ideas.

We can go into computer games and films, and everything will feel 65. We can make our homes like forests or sunny beaches or anything we want. Maybe, one day we can collect (收集) our dreams and put our dreams on DVDs.

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|------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 56. A. fast | B. faster | C. slowly | D. more slowly |
| 57. A. holiday | B. prize | C. food | D. job |
| 58. A. pollution | B. sound | C. friend | D. sure |
| 59. A. with | B. without | C. for | D. from |
| 60. A. which | B. they | C. that | D. it |
| 61. A. remember | B. invite | C. send | D. move |
| 62. A. touch | B. stand | C. bring | D. grow |

63. A. because B. if C. so D. but
 64. A. our B. we C. us D. ours
 65. A. sad B. important C. necessary D. real

(2022 上·河北石家庄·八年级统考期末) 阅读短文, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

We can use robots in many different places now, but robots don't have a 66 history. We usually see robots in the films. The robots in these films are 67, faster and cleverer than people. In real life, people 68 robots in factories most of the time. Robots can do many dangerous, difficult or boring jobs for 69. Some people can't look after themselves but robots can help them in everyday 70. For example, some blind people use dogs to help themselves 71 around. These dogs are guide dogs. And now scientists are making a robot to 72 these people. In the future, robot dogs may take the place of these guide dogs. And these robot dogs can help blind people to do many other useful things.

People also use robots in some American 73. At one hospital, a robot takes meals from the kitchen to sick people's rooms. It never 74 its way because it has a map of the hospital in its computer system (系统). In the future, robots will work in many different ways. But robots will 75 take the place of human (人类).

66. A. short B. old C. young D. long
 67. A. stronger B. strong C. be strong D. strongest
 68. A. make B. take C. use D. do
 69. A. animals B. people C. machines D. teachers
 70. A. work B. study C. life D. way
 71. A. walk B. stand C. sit D. stop
 72. A. show B. tell C. see D. help
 73. A. schools B. factories C. hospitals D. companies
 74. A. finds B. loses C. comes D. goes
 75. A. never B. always C. sometimes D. usually

(2020 上·广东揭阳·八年级统考期中) 阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 使短文意思完整、

句子通顺，并填在前面括号内。

I have a friend. His name is Oliver, from England. He is a 13-year-old boy. He likes 76 on weekends. There are many TV shows every day. What 77 of TV shows does Oliver like and what does he think of them?

Oliver's favourite TV shows 78 *Sports News* and *Animal World*. He often watches them 79 he goes to bed. Oliver's favourite subject is P. E. at school. When he watches *Sports News*, he knows a lot about the 80 players like Li Na, Sun Yang. He feels very 81 when he sees them win the match. Oliver also likes *Animal World*. He thinks the show is very interesting, and he can 82 a lot about animals from it. Pandas and koalas are his favourite animals. Oliver hopes 83 to Australia to see koalas one day.

As for *The Way to Health*, Oliver 84 it. He thinks it's boring. He never watches it. But his father and his mother 85 like it.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 76. A. watches TV | B. watched TV | C. watching TV | D. watch TV |
| 77. A. kinds | B. kind | C. groups | D. group |
| 78. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 79. A. before | B. so | C. after | D. when |
| 80. A. dangerous | B. quiet | C. famous | D. main |
| 81. A. interesting | B. interested | C. exciting | D. excited |
| 82. A. learn | B. learning | C. to learn | D. learnt |
| 83. A. going to go | B. to go | C. went | D. going |
| 84. A. can stand | B. likes | C. can't stand | D. doesn't mind |
| 85. A. both | B. either | C. all | D. too |

(2022 下·湖北武汉·八年级统考期末) 阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项

It was Mother's Day. The twins were filled with 86 when they thought of the surprise for their mother. How 87 and proud (骄傲的) Mother would be when they brought her breakfast in bed. They 88 to make French toast (吐司) and chicken porridge. They had watched their mother in the kitchen. There was 89 to it. Jenna and Jeff knew what to do.

The big day came at last. At 6 o'clock, the pair went downstairs (下楼) 90 to the kitchen. They 91 to boil (煮) the porridge first. They put some rice into a pot of

water and left it to boil while they made the French toast. Jeff broke two eggs into a plate and 92 in some milk. Jenna found the bread and put two pieces into the egg 93. Everything was going well 94 Jeff started frying (煎) the bread. The pan was too hot and the bread turned black quickly. Jenna 95 away the piece and put in the other piece of bread. This time, she 96 the fire so it cooked nicely.

At that time, the porridge boiled over and 97 the fire. Jenna didn't know what to do. 98, Jeff stayed calm (镇定的) and turned off the gas quickly. But the stove was a 99 now. Jenna told Jeff to clean it up so they could continue to cook the rest of the porridge. But Jeff's hand touched the hot burner and he gave a cry of pain. Jenna made him put his hand in cold water. Then she caught the 100 smell. Oh dear! The piece of bread in the pan had turned black as well.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 86. A. amusement | B. preparation | C. pressure | D. excitement |
| 87. A. glad | B. relaxed | C. hungry | D. strange |
| 88. A. promised | B. meant | C. hoped | D. helped |
| 89. A. something | B. everything | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 90. A. completely | B. comfortably | C. quietly | D. carefully |
| 91. A. decided | B. expected | C. refused | D. tried |
| 92. A. took | B. added | C. brought | D. filled |
| 93. A. cover | B. cheese | C. butter | D. mix |
| 94. A. until | B. as | C. when | D. after |
| 95. A. gave | B. put | C. carried | D. threw |
| 96. A. died down | B. turned down | C. cut down | D. lay down |
| 97. A. handed out | B. found out | C. checked out | D. put out |
| 98. A. Especially | B. Luckily | C. Certainly | D. Suddenly |
| 99. A. mess | B. situation | C. matter | D. scene |
| 100. A. sweet | B. strong | C. terrible | D. good |

(2022 上·湖南怀化·八年级统考期末) 通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Do you know how to make spaghetti(意大利面) with creamy mushroom sauce 101 cook rice with a machine? Now let's learn how to make them.

※How to make spaghetti 102 creamy mushroom sauce.

Boil a pot of water and cook the spaghetti in it for 20 minutes and 103 the onion. Heat(加热) a little oil in a pan and cook the onion and garlic for three minutes. Add the mushrooms and cook for one minute.

Add the wine, cream and vegetable soup. Cook 104 for 10 minutes. Beat(打) an egg, and add a little water and pour it 105 into the pan. Mix up for half a minute.

Add the beans and tomatoes and stir(搅拌) for two minutes on a low heat, put the spaghetti on the plates and pour the sauce over the 106.

※How to cook rice with a machine.

First, 107 the lid(盖子) and put water, salt, and rice in the pot. Then put the cover on the pot and close the lid. 108 press(按) the button(按钮) for “white” or “brown”, and then press the “start” button. Cook the rice for about 30 minutes. You will hear a beeping sound when it’s finished, but you 109 wait about five minutes before 110. Finally, take out the pot. Bring it to the table and enjoy your meal!

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|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| 101. A. and | B. or | C. but |
| 102. A. For | B. with | C. at |
| 103. A. cut down | B. cut off | C. cut up |
| 104. A. themselves | B. them | C. itself |
| 105. A. slow | B. slowly | C. quickly |
| 106. A. cover | B. top | C. pot |
| 107. A. close | B. put | C. open |
| 108. A. First | B. In the end | C. Next |
| 109. A. should | B. can | C. might |
| 110. A. cooking | B. taking | C. eating |

(2021 上·广西玉林·八年级统考期末) During National Day, Chinese people can enjoy a one-week holiday. People spend their 111 in different ways. Some people may go home to get together with their families. Some may do some shopping and have 112. Some may visit some places of 113 with friends or family members. There are so many people in these places. This will have some big problems. For example, too much 114 is dropped(扔) everywhere. Too many people will wait in front of the washroom. Food in these places will cost much 115 and so on.

But this year, people who visit Henan had a good time 116 the cheapest lunch

in these tourist attractions (景点). The workers in parks made special local food for 117. The most interesting thing was that visitors enjoyed the delicious food with only one yuan.

The cooks made 1,200 bowls of lunch for visitors. But they made 1,275 yuan, 118 more yuan than they thought. They felt quite 119 and tried to find the reasons. Finally they knew that was 120 some visitors wanted to thank these staffs for their help and kindness.

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|---------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 111. A. holiday | B. weekday | C. weekend | D. birthday |
| 112. A. lunch | B. fun | C. time | D. money |
| 113. A. happiness | B. service | C. fun | D. interest |
| 114. A. rubbish(垃圾) | B. rice | C. bread | D. food |
| 115. A. fewer | B. higher | C. more | D. lower |
| 116. A. drinking | B. eating | C. visiting | D. selling |
| 117. A. workers | B. cooks | C. visitors | D. students |
| 118. A. 75 | B. 85 | C. 95 | D. 1200 |
| 119. A. happy | B. afraid | C. surprised | D. sad |
| 120. A. so | B. but | C. as | D. because |

参考答案:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要就学生该不该保证日常户外活动时间引发了讨论，介绍了不同的人对此的看法。

1. 句意：许多人选择呆在家里看电视。

mind 介意；choose 选择；appear 出现。根据“How do you usually spend your free time? Many people...to stay at home and watch TV”可知，许多人是选择待在家或看电视。choose to do sth“选择做某事”，固定搭配。故选 B。

2. 句意：虽然他只是一名小学生，但他已经学会了许多不同的运动。

Although 尽管；Because 因为；But 但是。“he is only a primary school student, (他只是一名小学生,)”和“he has already learned many different sports. (他已经学会了许多不同的运动。)”存在让步关系，应用 although 来引导句子。故选 A。

3. 句意：他在户外运动方面的天赋要归功于他的父亲罗戈。

prize 奖品；part 部分；talent 天赋。根据上文“he has already learned many different sports.”可知，他还是小学生，但学会了多种不同的运动，说明他有运动天赋。故选 C。

4. 句意：在发现儿子放学后没有得到足够的锻炼后，罗戈建议他出去。

believes 相信；advises 建议；hopes 希望。根据“After finding that his son doesn't get enough exercise after school, Luo Ge...him to go out”可知，此处应是父亲建议儿子出去，advise sb. to do sth“建议某人做某事”，固定搭配。故选 B。

5. 句意：很多人认为它很棒。

possible 可能的；great 太好了；impossible 不可能的。根据下文“Outdoor activities can help them relax...”可知，户外活动可以让孩子缓解压力，所以他们认为这很好。故选 B。

6. 句意：户外活动可以帮助他们放松和提高他们的学习。

improve 提高,改进；fill 填补；cover 覆盖。根据“Outdoor activities can help them relax and...their study”可知，此处是指进行户外活动，可以放松，缓解压力，从而提高孩子们的学习；选项 A“提高”符合语境。故选 A。

7. 句意：王涛是一位 16 岁孩子的家长，他同意罗戈的观点。

disliked 不喜欢; agreed 同意; shared 分享。根据下文“It’s a training of willpower, (这是一种意志力的训练)”可知, 这位家长认可户外活动, 赞同罗戈的观点。故选 B。

8. 句意: 这不仅仅是一种放松的方式。

organize 组织; relax 放松; lose 丢失。根据“‘It’s more than a way to... It’s a training of willpower,’ she said.”和备选词汇可知, 此处是指户外活动不仅仅是放松的方式, 更能锻炼人的意志; 选项 B“放松”符合语境。故选 B。

9. 句意: 然而, 一些人表达了他们的担忧。

Finally 最后; Probably 大概, 也许; However 然而。根据“some people showed their worries.”可知, 上文是赞同的声音, 而这里出现了忧虑, 因此这里存在转折关系。故选 C。

10. 句意: 9 岁的孩子有两个小时的时间。

available 可获得的, 有空的; meaningless 无意义的; important 重要的。结合语境和备选词汇可知, 此处是指 9 岁的孩子学业负担轻, 抽出 2 个小时来进行户外活动是可以的; 选项 A“可获得的”符合语境。故选 A。

11. 句意: “但对高中生来说可能很难。”高中生黄曦说。

need 需要; might 可能; would 将会。结合语境和备选词汇可知, 高中生学习负担重, 每天抽出 2 个小时来进行户外活动可能性不大, 可能会很困难; 选项 B“可能”表示不太确定的推测, 符合语境。故选 B。

12. 句意: 朱女士同意黄同学的想法。

invitation 邀请; idea 想法; article 文章。上文提到了黄同学的观点, 这里朱女士认可黄同学的想法; 选项 B“想法”符合语境。故选 B。

13. 句意: 她认为两个小时对大多数父母来说太多了, 尤其是在工作日。

vacations 假期; holidays 假日; weekdays 平日, 工作日。根据“After I get off work”可知, 在工作日每天抽两个小时户外活动不现实。故选 C。

14. 句意: 我女儿做完作业后, 她喜欢看电视。

her 她的; his 他的; their 他们的。根据“...my daughter finishes...homework,”可知, 女儿完成她的家庭作业。故选 A。

15. 句意: 我们俩都没有想到出去锻炼。

without 没有; from 自从; for 给, 为了。根据“...going outside ...exercise.”可知, 外出是为了锻炼, 此处用介词 for, 意为“为了”, 符合语境。故选 C。

16. A 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. C 21. C 22. B 23. C 24. D
25. A

【导语】本文介绍了“我”因为经常带孩子出去吃饭致使孩子们变得更重，因此“我”开始在家做饭，孩子们因为吃到更多的蔬菜而越来越健康。

16. 句意：所以我经常带孩子出去吃饭。

eat 吃；get 得到；go 去；live 居住。根据“I liked to eat at the restaurants.”可知我喜欢在餐馆吃饭，因此经常带孩子出去吃饭。故选 A。

17. 句意：我真的很担心他们的健康。

my 我的；his 他的；her 她的；their 他们的。根据前一句“Then I found that they got heavier.”可知孩子们变重了，因此很担心他们的健康。故选 D。

18. 句意：上个月，我的一个朋友告诉我，我应该试着在家做饭。

cook 烹饪；study 学习；rest 休息；work 工作。根据后文“Please try to cook at home.”可知是在家做饭。故选 A。

19. 句意：我想也许这是一个有趣的想法。

bad 糟糕的；surprising 惊讶的；boring 无聊的；interesting 有趣的。根据“So I decided to do as she suggested (建议).”可知，“我”采纳了朋友的建议，因此这个想法是有趣的。故选 D。

20. 句意：晚上我需要考虑一下我们第二天要吃什么。

how 怎样；when 什么时候；what 什么；where 哪里。此处作动词 eat 的宾语，选项只有 what 可以充当宾语。故选 C。

21. 句意：然后我去买食物。

drinks 饮品；clothes 衣服；food 食物；cookbooks 烹饪书。根据后文“Please try to cook at home.”可知是在家做饭要买食材。故选 C。

22. 句意：我有很多工作要做，但我很高兴。

because 因为；but 但是；or 否则，或者；so 所以。空前“有很多工作要做”，空后“很高兴”，可知是转折关系。故选 B。

23. 句意：这是因为我的孩子越来越健康。

heavier 更重；smarter 更聪明；healthier 更健康；worse 更糟糕。根据后句“They eat more vegetables.”可知多吃蔬菜身体更健康。故选 C。

24. 句意：我从朋友那里得到了很多很棒的食谱。

in 在.....里面; on 在.....上面; of.....的; from 来自。get...from sb.“从某人那里得到.....”, 符合句意。故选 D。

25. 句意: 现在我几乎不在餐馆吃饭。

hardly ever 几乎从不; usually 通常; often 经常; always 总是。根据下句“Please try to cook at home.”可知是在家做饭, 因此几乎不在餐馆吃饭。故选 A。

26. B 27. B 28. A 29. A 30. A 31. B 32. A 33. B 34. C
35. A

【导语】本文主要讲述了李强和他的同学刘文两个人各自的暑假活动计划, 李强打算在暑假时去看他最喜欢的足球队的比赛, 而刘文打算在暑假和父母去北京游玩。

26. 句意: 李强和他的同学刘文正计划如何度过他们的假期。

what 什么; how 如何; when 何时。根据下文“‘So he is going to watch...favorite football team play during the summer.’”和“‘Liu Wen is going to visit Beijing...’”可知, 李强打算看他最喜欢的足球队的比赛, 刘文打算去北京游玩, 这都是在讲述他们的暑假的活动计划, 所以此处应是在表示李强和刘文正在计划“如何度过他们的假期”。故选 B。

27. 句意: 李强喜欢踢足球。

like 喜欢(动词原形); likes 喜欢(第三人称单数形式); liking 喜欢(现在分词形式)。根据“‘Li Qiang...playing football.’”和下文“‘He is...’”可知, 该句用一般现在时, 主语“Li Qiang”是第三人称单数, 所以谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。故选 B。

28. 句意: 他是一个足球迷。

a 一个(用于以辅音音素发音开头的单词前, 表泛指); an 一个(用于以元音音素发音开头的单词前, 表泛指); the 这个(表特指)。根据“‘He is...football fan.’”可知, 此处泛指一个足球迷, 且此空前的 football 是以辅音音素发音开头的单词, 所以此空应用不定冠词 a。故选 A。

29. 句意: 所以他打算在夏天期间去看他最喜欢的足球队的比赛。

his 他的; he 他; their 他们的。根据“‘He is...football fan.’”和“‘So he is going to watch...favorite football team play during the summer.’”可知, 李强是足球迷, 所以他要看的应该是他最喜欢的足球队的比赛, 此空应用形容词性物主代词 his“他的”, 作定语, 修饰 favorite football team“最喜欢的足球队”。故选 A。

30. 句意: 他觉得这肯定会很有趣, 并且他感觉他的球队会赢得比赛。

and 并且; so 所以; because 因为。根据“He thinks it must be interesting...he feels that his team will win the game.”可知，他觉得去看这场比赛一定会很有趣，他也感觉他最喜欢的球队会赢得这次比赛，所以此空处应用并列连词 and，连接此空前与后的两个句子。故选 A。

31. 句意：刘文怎么样？

Where 哪里；What 什么；When 何时。根据下文“Liu Wen is going to visit Beijing...”可知，刘文打算去北京游玩，所以此句应是在询问刘文的情况“刘文的暑假活动计划是什么”，可用 what about sb.“某人怎么样”。故选 B。

32. 句意：刘文打算和他的父母们去北京游玩。

with 和.....一起; in 在.....里面; of.....的。根据“Liu Wen is going to visit Beijing...his parents.”可知，刘文打算和父母们一起去北京游玩，而 with sb.，表示“与某人一起”。故选 A。

33. 句意：他们坐他叔叔的车去北京。

uncle 叔叔（名词）；uncle's 叔叔的（单数名词所有格）；uncles' 叔叔们的（复数名词所有格）。根据“They go to Beijing in his...car.”可知，car“汽车”是单数名词，此空应该单数名词所有格，修饰 car。故选 B。

34. 句意：他们会参观长城，还会在那里拍很多照片。

photo 照片（名词单数）；picture 图片（名词单数）；photos 照片（名词复数）。根据“They will visit the Great Wall and take many...there.”可知，many“许多的”后接可数名词复数，所以此空应是可数名词复数 photos。故选 C。

35. 句意：李强和他的同学刘文都正期待着他们的暑假到来。

are 是（be 动词，用于主语是 you 或复数）；is 是（be 动词，用于主语是第三人称单数）；do 做（动词原形）。根据“Li Qiang and his classmate Liu Wen...all looking forward to their summer holiday.”可知，此空后有现在分词 looking，该句应是现在进行时，谓语结构是 be doing，且句子主语是 Li Qiang and his classmate Liu Wen“李强和他的同学刘文”，所以此空是 are。故选 A。

36. A 37. C 38. A 39. B 40. C 41. B 42. A 43. B 44. C
45. A

【导语】本文通过《觉醒年代》这部电视剧来让我们记住：在过去我们的人民和国家是经历了多少困难走向了今天的好生活。

36. 句意：许多学生经常看电视，有时他们可以学到一些关于我们的历史。

something 某事；nothing 没有什么；everything 一切。根据“and sometimes they may learn...about our history.”可知看电视可以学习到一些关于历史的事情，故选 A。

37. 句意：2021 年夏天，一部名为《觉醒时代》的电视剧因其出色的电视制作技巧和对真实事件的精彩描述而成为年轻人的热门话题。

become 变得，动词原形；becomes 动词三单；became 动词过去式。根据“In the summer of 2021”可知句子是一般过去时，故选 C。

38. 句意：这个节目讲述了一百年前中国共产党如何成长的故事。

grew 生长；got 得到；woke 醒来。根据“The show told the story about how the CPC(中国共产党)...up a hundred years ago.”可知是指中国共产党的成长故事，grow up“成长”，故选 A。

39. 句意：一开始，一些中国学生讨论了“如何拯救中国”。

example 例子；talk 谈话；joke 玩笑。根据“how to save China”可知是谈论如何拯救中国，故选 B。

40. 句意：在那个时候，一切都很困难，但你可以看到年轻人总是尽他们最大的努力来帮助我们国家。

never 从不；sometimes 有时；always 总是。根据“but you could see that young people...did their best to help our country.”可知在红色年代，年轻人总是尽他们最大的努力来帮助我们国家。故选 C。

41. 句意：不同的是，他们试图通过让演员的脸与真实的相似来展示真实的历史。

different from 和.....不同；similar to 和.....相似；full of 充满.....。根据“real history.”可知演员的脸要和真实的人的脸相似，故选 B。

42. 句意：这就是为什么许多人认为它就像真实历史的一面镜子。

mirror 镜子；magazine 杂志；program 程序。根据“That’s why many people thought it was like a...of real history.”可知是指真实历史的一面镜子，故选 A。

43. 句意：相当多的学生发现这个电视节目比历史书更受欢迎。

more serious 更严肃；more popular 更流行；more difficult 更困难。根据“Quite a few students found this TV show...than history books. There were few other shows with this praise(赞誉).”说明这个电视节目比历史书更受欢迎，故选 B。

44. 句意：虽然他们和我一样大，但在觉醒时代的学生必须承担很多责任。

because 因为；so 所以；although 尽管。根据“Students in *The Awakening Age* had to take so many

responsibilities(责任)...they were just at my age”可知在那个年代里，虽然学生和如今的学生一样大，但是他们必须承担很多责任。故选 C。

45. 句意：党像一艘红船把我们带到更好的生活，重要的是要记住成功来自哪里，过去有多少困难。

where 在哪里；how 如何；when 什么时候。根据“came from”可知是指要记住成功来自哪里。故选 A。

46. B 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. A 51. C 52. D 53. A 54. B
55. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者根据一个视频来学习烹饪的事情。

46. 我经常在网上看他的做饭的视频。

make 制作；watch 看；take 拿走；record 记录。根据“...his videos of cooking food on the Internet”可知是看视频，故选 B。

47. 我突然想到一个主意——为什么不自己做一些食物呢？

think of 认为；put up 举起；came to 来到；turn down 调低。根据“an idea...me”可知此处指想法出现在脑海，故选 C。

48. 我一步步的跟着 Keller 的视频走。

with 和；on 在上面；of.....的；by 被。根据“step...step”可知此处是 step by step“一步一步地”，故选 D。

49. 我是如此的激动，以致于在做饭的时候我快速的尝了一下。

too 太；very 很；so 如此；such 如此。根据“...excited that I had a quick taste while cooking.”可知此处是 so...that“如此.....以致于.....”，so 后接形容词或副词。故选 C。

50. Wow，这是真的很美味。

delicious 美味；terrible 糟糕；sweet 甜的；different 不同的。根据“...asking my parents to come and have a taste.”可知要父母来尝下说明是美味的，故选 A。

51. 我情不自禁的要求我的父母来尝一下。

want 想要；finish 完成；help 帮助；wait 等待。此处是 couldn't help doing sth“情不自禁做某事”，故选 C。

52. 我可以从我父母的眼中判断，他们对我感到非常的自豪。

feet 脚；hands 手；legs 腿；eyes 眼睛。根据“that they were so proud of me.”可知自豪是从眼中看出的，故选 D。

53. 我不知道是否这次成功的烹饪是初学者的幸运，还是代表我真的有做饭的天赋呢？

meal 饭菜；taste 尝；cook 做饭；video 视频。根据“this successful...”可知此处指这次成功的饭菜，故选 A。

54. 但这确实让我对做饭感兴趣。

successful 成功的；interested 感兴趣的；weak 虚弱的；popular 受欢迎的。根据“...in cooking”可知是对做饭感兴趣，故选 B。

55. 我正在计划在不久的将来去尝试更多的菜肴。

fewer 更少的，修饰可数名词；less 更少的，修饰不可数名词；more 更多的；worse 更差的。根据“dishes”可知修饰可数名词，且此处表示“更多的”，故选 C。

56. B 57. A 58. A 59. B 60. D 61. C 62. C 63. B 64. A
65. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了未来的生活，包括旅行，工作，度假，能源等方面。

56. 句意：我认为我们可以更快更安全地在许多地方旅行，甚至进入太空。

fast 快的；faster 更快；slowly 慢地；more slowly 更慢地。根据“and more safely”可知，and 前应该也用比较级，此处说旅行会更快更安全。故选 B。

57. 句意：也许有一天我们可以在北京工作，在成都睡觉，去月亮上度假。

holiday 假期；prize 奖品；food 食物；job 工作。根据“Maybe one day we can work in Beijing, sleep-in-Chengdu and visit the moon for a...”可知，应该是去月球度假。故选 A。

58. 句意：我们将拥有新能源，而且它不会造成污染。

pollution 污染；sound 声音；friend 朋友；sure 确信的。根据“We will have new energy（能源） and it doesn’t make...”可知，应该是新的能源不会造成污染。故选 A。

59. 句意：有可能，人们会找到使用更清洁的东西的方法，比如不污染地球的海水。

with 带有；without 没有；for 为了；from 来自。根据“Possibly, people will find ways to use cleaner things, such as sea water...polluting the earth.”可知，人们会找到使用更清洁的东西的方法后面举例的东西肯定是更清洁的，没有污染的。故选 B。

60. 句意：把一个蛋糕放在机器上，它就会做出一个新的。

which 哪个；they 他们；that 那个；it 它。根据“Put a cake on the machine and...will make a new one.”可知，此处代指“machine”，应该用 it 代指。故选 D。

61. 句意：我们可以很容易地送食物和礼物给我们的朋友们。

remember 记住；invite 邀请；send 发送；move 移动。根据“We can...food and present to our friends easily.”可知，应该是把食物和礼物送给朋友们。故选 C。

62. 句意：我们将有聪明的机器人为我们工作，机器人可以给我们带来有用的东西，带走我们的垃圾。

touch 触摸；stand 站立；bring 带来；grow 长大。根据“We will have clever robots that work for us, and the robots can...us useful things and take away our trash.”可知，机器人会为我们带来有用的东西。故选 C。

63. 句意：但在未来，如果我们想到什么，机器可以为我们做。

because 因为；if 是否；so 所以；but 但是。根据“But in the future, ...we think of something, the machine can make it for us.”可知，如果我们想到什么，机器可以为我们做。“we think of something”应该是一种条件。故选 B。

64. 句意：机器能理解我们的想法。

our 我们的，形容词性物主代词；we 我们，主格；us 我们，宾格；ours 我们的，名词性物主代词。根据“The machine can understand...ideas.”可知，“idea”需要用形容词性物主代词修饰。故选 A。

65. 句意：我们可以进入电脑游戏和电影，一切都会感觉真实。

sad 难过的；important 重要的；necessary 必要的；real 真实的。根据“We can go into computer games and films, and everything will feel...”可知，我们可以进入游戏和电影，一切会感觉很真实。故选 D。

66. D 67. A 68. C 69. B 70. C 71. A 72. D 73. C 74. B
75. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了机器人的应用以及前景。

66. 句意：我们现在可以在许多不同的地方使用到机器人，但是机器人的历史并不长。

short 短的；old 老的；young 年轻的；long 长的。根据“We can use robots in many different places

now, but...”可知，前文讲到机器人用途很广泛，且“but”后应与前文为转折的逻辑关系，因此此处应表示历史并不长。故选 D。

67. 句意：这些电影当中的机器人比人类更强壮更快更聪明。

stronger 更强壮的；strong 强壮的；be strong 是强壮的；strongest 最强壮的。根据下文的“...faster and cleverer than people.”可知，空格处应与“faster”和“cleverer”为并列关系，因此要填形容词的比较级，表示“更强壮的”。故选 A。

68. 句意：在真实生活当中，人们在工厂大部分时间使用机器人。

make 制造；take 带走；use 使用；do 做。根据下文“Robots can do many dangerous, difficult or boring jobs...”可知，机器人已经被用来完成许多人类的工作。故选 C。

69. 句意：机器人能为人类完成许多危险的、困难的或者无聊的工作。

animals 动物；people 人们；machines 机器；teachers 老师。根据下文“Some people can't look after themselves but robots can help them...”可知，机器人可以在许多方面帮助到人类。故选 B。

70. 句意：一些人不能照顾自己，但机器人能在日常生活中帮助他们。

work 工作；study 学习；life 生活；way 道路。根据下文“For example, some blind people use dogs to help...around.”可知，机器人能在日常生活上帮助到人类。故选 C。

71. 句意：例如，一些盲人使用狗来帮助他们四处走动。

walk 走；stand 站；sit 坐；stop 停下。根据“...some blind people...around”以及“These dogs are guide dogs.”可知，导盲犬主要是在盲人四处走动时帮助他们。故选 A。

72. 句意：现在科学家们正在制造一种机器人来帮助这些人。

show 展示；tell 告诉；see 看见；help 帮助。根据下文“In the future...these robot dogs can help blind people to do many other useful things.”可知，科学家们制造这种机器人，是为了更好地帮助盲人。故选 D。

73. 句意：在美国的一些医院里，人们也使用机器人。

schools 学校；factories 工厂；hospitals 医院；companies 公司。根据下文“At one hospital, a robot takes meals from the kitchen to sick people's rooms.”可知，在美国的一些医院里，机器人也得到了使用。故选 C。

74. 句意：它从来不迷路因为它的计算机系统中有这家医院的地图。

finds 找到；loses 失去，丢失；comes 来；goes 去。根据“...because it has a map of the hospital in its computer system (系统).”可知，因为它的电脑系统中有医院的地图，所以应该是不会迷路，lose one's way 表示“迷路”，符合句意。故选 B。

75. 句意：但机器人永远不会取代人类。

never 从不；always 总是；sometimes 有时；usually 通常。根据“In the future, robots will work in many different ways. But...”可知，“But”前提到机器人未来的用途很广泛，因此“But”后应和前文为转折的关系，表明它们将不会取代人类。故选 A。

76. C 77. B 78. B 79. A 80. C 81. D 82. A 83. B 84. C
85. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了奥利弗喜欢看的电视节目和不喜欢看的电视节目。

76. 句意：他喜欢在周末看电视。

watches TV 看电视，动词第三人称单数；watched TV 过去式/过去分词形式；watching TV 现在分词或动名词；watch TV 动词原形。like doing sth.“喜欢做某事”；故为动名词作宾语。故选 C。

77. 句意：奥利弗喜欢什么类型的电视节目，他认为它们怎么样？

kinds 种类，复数；kind 种类，单数；groups 组，复数；group 组，单数。由“What...of TV shows does Oliver like”可知，此处指奥利弗喜欢什么种类的电视节目；what kind of...“什么种类的.....”，固定句型。故选 B。

78. 句意：奥利弗最喜欢的电视节目是《体育新闻》和《动物世界》。

is 主语为第三人称单数，一般现在时；are 主语为第二人称或人称复数，一般现在时；was 主语为第一人称单数或第三人称单数，一般过去时；were 主语为第二人称或人称复数，一般过去时。本句陈述客观事实，故为一般现在时；主语 shows 为复数，故用 be 动词 are。故选 B。

79. 句意：他经常在睡觉前看它们。

before 在.....之前；so 因此；after 在.....之后；when 当.....时。由“He often watches them...he goes to bed.”可知，此处指奥利弗睡觉之前看电视节目，故用 before 引导时间状语从句。故选 A。

80. 句意：当他看《体育新闻》时，他对像李娜和孙杨等著名运动员了解很多。

dangerous 危险的；quiet 安静的；famous 著名的；main 主要的。由“Li Na, Sun Yang and Zhang Jike”可知，李娜、孙杨都是著名的运动员。故选 C。

81. 句意：当他看到他们赢得比赛时，他感到非常兴奋。

interesting 有趣的，修饰事物；interested 感兴趣的，修饰人；exciting 令人兴奋的，修饰事物；excited 兴奋的，修饰人。由“He feels very...when he sees them win the match.”可知，奥利弗在看到运动员赢得比赛时非常兴奋；故用 excited 作表语，修饰人。故选 D。

82. 句意：他认为这个节目很有趣，他可以从中学到很多关于动物的知识。

learn 学习，动词原形；learning 现在分词或动名词；to learn 动词不定式；learnt 过去式。情态动词 can 后应用动词原形。故选 A。

83. 句意：奥利弗希望有一天能去澳大利亚看考拉。

going to go 表述有误；to go 动词不定式；went 过去式；going 现在分词或动名词。hope to do sth.“希望做某事”，故此处应为动词不定式作宾语。故选 B。

84. 句意：至于《健康之路》，奥利弗受不了。

can stand 可以忍受；likes 喜欢；can't stand 不能忍受；doesn't mind 不介意。由“He thinks it's boring.”可知，奥利弗受不了《健康之路》。故选 C。

85. 句意：但他爸爸和妈妈都喜欢。

both 两者都；either 也，用于疑问句或否定句句末；all 三者及以上都；too 也，用于肯定句句末。由“But his father and his mother...like it.”可知，奥利弗的爸爸和妈妈两个人都喜欢《健康之路》。故选 A。

86. D 87. A 88. B 89. C 90. C 91. A 92. B 93. D 94. A
95. D 96. B 97. D 98. B 99. A 100. C

【导语】本文主要讲在母亲节这一天一对双胞胎想要给自己的妈妈准备惊喜。

86. 句意：当双胞胎想到给妈妈的惊喜时，他们充满了兴奋。

amusement 娱乐活动；preparation 准备；pressure 压力；excitement 兴奋。根据“when they thought of the surprise for their mother”可知想要给妈妈惊喜，应是很兴奋。故选 D。

87. 句意：当他们把早餐端到床上时，妈妈会多么高兴和骄傲啊。

glad 高兴的；relaxed 放松的；hungry 饥饿的；strange 奇怪的。根据“when they brought her breakfast in bed”可知妈妈看到他们把早餐端到床前应会很高兴。故选 A。

88. 句意：他们打算做法式吐司和鸡肉粥。

promised 承诺；meant 意味着；hoped 希望；helped 帮助。mean to do sth.“打算做某事”，此处表示打算给妈妈做法式吐司和鸡肉粥。故选 B。

89. 句意：这没什么大不了的。

something 某事，某物；everything 一切；nothing 没有什么；anything 任何事物。根据“Jenna and Jeff knew what to do.”可知他们觉得做饭没什么大不了的。故选 C。

90. 句意：6 点钟的时候，两人悄悄下楼来到厨房。

completely 完全地；comfortably 舒服地；quietly 安静地，悄悄地；carefully 小心地。根据“when they thought of the surprise for their mother”可知要给妈妈惊喜，应悄悄去厨房做饭。故选 C。

91. 句意：他们决定先煮粥。

decided 决定；expected 期待；refused 拒绝；tried 尝试。根据“They put some rice into a pot of water and left it to boil while they made the French toast.”可知决定先煮粥。故选 A。

92. 句意：杰夫在盘子里打了两个鸡蛋，加了一些牛奶。

took 带走；added 添加；brought 带来；filled 盛满。根据“in some milk”可知是往盘子里加牛奶。故选 B。

93. 句意：珍妮找到面包，把两片放进鸡蛋混合物中。

cover 覆盖物；cheese 奶酪；butter 黄油；mix 混合物。根据“Jeff broke two eggs into a plate and ... in some milk.”可知此处指鸡蛋与牛奶的混合物。故选 D。

94. 句意：一切都很顺利，直到杰夫开始煎面包。

until 直到……为止；as 因为；when 当……时候；after 在……之后。根据“Everything was going well”可知此处指煎面包前一切顺利，用 until 引导时间状语从句。故选 A。

95. 句意：珍妮扔掉了那片面包，把另一片面包放了进去。

gave 给；put 放；carried 携带；threw 扔。根据“Everything was going well”可知面包糊了，应是扔掉了。故选 D。

96. 句意：这一次，她把火关小了，这样煎得很好。

died down 逐渐消失；turned down 减小；cut down 砍倒；lay down 放下。根据“so it cooked nicely”可知火关小了煎得很好没有糊。故选 B。

97. 句意：那时，粥沸溢了，把火扑灭了。

handed out 分发；found out 弄清楚；checked out 检验；put out 扑灭。根据“the porridge boiled over”可知粥煮溢出来了，应该会把火浇灭。故选 D。

98. 句意：幸运的是，杰夫保持冷静，迅速关掉了煤气。

Especially 特别是；Luckily 幸运地；Certainly 当然；Suddenly 突然。根据“turned off the gas quickly”可知冷静的杰夫及时关掉了煤气，这是幸运的。故选 B。

99. 句意：但炉子现在一团糟。

mess 杂乱；situation 情况；matter 事情；scene 场面。根据“Jenna told Jeff to clean it up”可知需要打扫是因为一片杂乱。故选 A。

100. 句意：然后她闻到了难闻的气味。

sweet 甜的；strong 强壮的；terrible 糟糕的；good 好的。根据“The piece of bread in the pan had turned black as well.”可知面包糊了，气味很糟糕。故选 C。

101. A 102. B 103. C 104. B 105. B 106. B 107. C 108. C
109. A 110. C

【导语】本文介绍了如何用奶油蘑菇酱制作意大利面和用机器煮饭。

101. 句意：你知道如何用奶油蘑菇酱制作意大利面和用机器煮饭吗？

and 和，且；or 或；but 但是。根据下文介绍“※How to make spaghetti...creamy mushroom sauce.”及“※How to cook rice with a machine.”可知，本文介绍了两件事，表并列。故选 A。

102. 句意：如何用奶油蘑菇酱制作意大利面。

For 为了；with 用；at 在……。根据“Do you know how to make spaghetti(意大利面) with creamy mushroom sauce”可知，此处表示用奶油蘑菇酱制作意大利面。故选 B。

103. 句意：煮沸一锅水，将意大利面条煮 20 分钟，切洋葱。

cut down 减少；cut off 使隔绝；cut up 切碎。根据“Heat(加热) a little oil in a pan and cook the onion and garlic for three minutes.”可知，应该是把洋葱切碎。故选 C。

104. 句意：把它们煮 10 分钟。

themselves 它们自己；them 它们；itself 它自己。根据“Add the wine, cream and vegetable soup.”可知，指代上文的红酒、奶油以及蔬菜，cook 后面接宾语。故选 B。

105. 句意：打一个鸡蛋，加入少许水，慢慢倒入锅中。

slow 慢的；slowly 缓慢地；quickly 快速地。根据“Beat(打) an egg, and add a little water and pour it...into the pan.”可知，应该是缓慢地把上述东西加入锅中。故选 B。

106. 句意：加入豆类和西红柿，用小火搅拌两分钟，将意大利面放在盘子上，将酱汁倒在上面。

cover 盖子；top 顶部；pot 盆。根据“put the spaghetti on the plates and pour the sauce over the ...”可知，把意大利面放在盘子上，然后把酱汁放在面的上部。故选 B。

107. 句意：首先，打开盖子，将水，盐和米饭放入锅中。

close 关上；put 放；open 打开。根据“How to cook rice with a machine.”可知，用机器煮米饭应该先打开盖子。故选 C。

108. 句意：接下来按“白色”或“棕色”的按钮，然后按“开始”按钮。

First 第一；In the end 最后；Next 接下来。根据上文“First”及“Then”可知，按顺序是接下来。故选 C。

109. 句意：当它完成时，你会听到哔哔声，但你应该等大约五分钟再吃。

should 应该；can 能；might 也许。根据“You will hear a beeping sound when it's finished, but you...wait about five minutes”可知，should 表推测“应该”。故选 A。

110. 句意：当它完成时，你会听到哔哔声，但你应该等大约五分钟再吃。

cooking 烹饪；taking 拿；eating 吃。根据“You will hear a beeping sound when it's finished, but you...wait about five minutes”可知，饭煮好了，应该是等一等再吃。故选 C。

111. A 112. B 113. D 114. A 115. C 116. B 117. C 118. A

119. C 120. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了在国庆期间，河南旅游景点推出“一元午餐”。

111. 句意：人们用不同的方式度过假期。

holiday 假期；weekday 工作日；weekend 周末；birthday 生日。根据前文“During National Day...”可知此处是指国庆节这个假期。故选 A。

112. 句意：有些人可能会购物并玩得开心。

lunch 午餐；fun 乐趣；time 时间；money 钱。根据句中的“have”和语境可联想到固定短语 have fun，表示“玩得开心”。故选 B。

113. 句意：有些人会和朋友或家人去参观名胜古迹。

happiness 幸福；service 服务；fun 乐趣；interest 兴趣。根据句中的“places of”可联想到固定短语 places of interest，表示“名胜古迹”，符合语境。故选 D。

114. 句意：比如，垃圾扔得到处都是。

rubbish 垃圾；rice 米饭；bread 面包；food 食物。根据“too much...is dropped(扔) everywhere”可推知此处指“垃圾”到处都是，故选 A。

115. 句意：在这些地方吃饭会花费更多的钱等等。

fewer 更少; higher 更高; more 更多; lower 更低。根据“Food in these places will cost much”并结合常识可知在景区里的食物花钱更多。故选 C。

116. 句意: 但是今年来河南游玩的人, 在这些旅游景点吃到了最便宜的午餐。

drinking 喝; eating 吃; visiting 游玩; selling 出售。根据句中的“the cheapest lunch”可知此处是指吃到了便宜的午餐, 故选 B。

117. 句意: 景区的工作人员为游客准备了当地的特色美食。

workers 工作人员; cooks 厨师; visitors 游客; students 学生。根据后文“...visitors enjoyed the delicious food with only one yuan.”可推知景区工作人员应该是为游客准备美食, 故选 C。

118. 句意: 但是他们收到了 1275 元, 比预想的多了 75 元。

根据前文“The cooks made 1,200 bowls of lunch for visitors”可知他们卖了 1200 碗, 应挣 1200 元, 但是实际上收到了 1275 元, 多挣了 75 元。故选 A。

119. 句意: 他们感觉很惊讶, 想找到原因。

happy 开心的; afraid 害怕的; surprised 惊讶的; sad 伤心的。根据前句“more yuan than they thought”可推知他们收到的钱比预想的要高, 所以他们很惊讶, 故选 C。

120. 句意: 最终他们了解到, 这是因为一些游客想对这些工作人员的热心帮助表示感谢。

so 所以; but 但是; as 作为; because 因为。根据前句“...tried to find the reasons”可知“some visitors wanted to thank these staffs for their help and kindness”这是他们收到更多钱的原因, 所以用 because 引导表语从句。故选 D。

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