

# 123 首字母填空

Paper Id [300002]

## 一、首字母短文填空（本大题共 123 小题，共 1230.0 分）

1.

### Ways to reduce food waste

Food waste is a big problem around the world. While some people t\_\_\_\_\_ away unwanted food, lots of people in other parts of the world face food shortages.

In order to reduce food waste, many c\_\_\_\_\_ in the world like German and France have food banks. People and grocery stores can give extra food to them and they can give the food to t\_\_\_\_\_ in need. Shanghai Oasis opened China's first food bank in 2015. In five years, it saved seven million tons of food and h\_\_\_\_\_ 760, 000 people.

Many fruits and v\_\_\_\_\_ go to waste because they look ugly. For example, about 25 to 30 percent of carrots don't make it to the store because of their l\_\_\_\_\_. So try to buy ugly food next time, since it is j\_\_\_\_\_ as good as "normal" food.

Many Chinese restaurants are telling people to o\_\_\_\_\_ dishes by using the "N-1" formula. "N" s\_\_\_\_\_ for the number of people in your group. So if you're in a group of s\_\_\_\_\_ people, you should order five dishes.

To reduce food waste is a big task, and it needs time. Everyone can do something to make a difference.

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2. Electric cars may seem like a recent invention, but they've been around for years. In the early 1900s, there were more electric cars on the road than there were petrol (汽油) cars. At that time, petrol was e (1) compared with other fuels (燃料) . W (2) petrol prices dropped and new technologies were developed, electric cars went out of fashion (过时) . Instead, petrol cars became more p (3) because they could travel longer distances (距离) without stopping.

During the 20th century, petrol cars got bigger, heavier, and faster. They needed more fuel, and it c (4) more air pollution. For years, car makers didn't worry about pollution. They didn't worry about the amount of petrol cars used, e (5). But when people began to realise that there was not enough oil on the earth, they asked car makers to produce more efficient (高效能的) and less polluting cars.

One m (6) of solving the problem was a "hybrid" car (混合动力车) , one that ran partly on petrol and partly on electricity. Hybrid cars became popular in the 2000s when petrol prices went up and the prices of hybrid cars went d (7).

An all-electric car uses no petrol. The problem, however, is that car batteries (电池) need to be recharged (再充电) . That makes electric cars not so useful for long j (8).

Many people are not p (9) with it. The government and car makers are w (10) together to develop safe, cheap, and useful electric cars. When people have these cars in the future, a petrol station may be a thing of the past.

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3. When I was a child, my mom liked to make food for dinner every now and then. One night she made d (1) after a long, hard work.

That evening, my mom placed a plate of eggs, sausages and burned (烤焦的) c (2) front of my dad. I was waiting to s (3) if anyone would say anything. Yet my dad just reached for his cookies, smiled a (4) my mom and asked me how my day was at school. I didn't remember what I told him that night, b (5) I clearly remembered watching him eat every bite of the cookies!

When I got up from the table that evening, I heard my mom apologize (道歉) to my dad for b (6) the cookies. And I will never forget what he s (7) : "Dear, I love the burned cookies."

Later that night, I went to kiss Dad goodnight and I a (8) him if he really liked his burned cookies. He hugged me and said: "Your mom had a h (9) work today, and she's very tired. Besides, a little burned cookie never hurts a (10) !"

Life is f (11) of imperfect (不完美的) things and imperfect people. We n (12) to learn to accept each other's faults (过失) and enjoy each other's differences. Try to understand it and change our mind.

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4. It is very common for people who buy property (房产) or move into a new apartment or house to hold a housewarming party. The party is an opportunity for friends and family to congratulate this person on their new home. As a tradition, guests should (1) b \_\_\_\_\_ a gift to the party. Decorations (装饰品) for the new house, such as pieces of art or potted plants, are good

housewarming parties. You can also bring food or drinks to share with the (2) o \_\_\_\_\_ guests. The host or hostess of the party will give all the guests a tour of their new home. Sometimes, because housewarming parties usually happen shortly after a person moves into their new home, guests may be asked to help unpack boxes. This isn't common, though.

A long time ago, people would bring firewood to (3) t \_\_\_\_\_ friends' new homes as a gift. This is where the name "housewarming" comes from. This allowed their friends to keep their homes (4) w \_\_\_\_\_ for the winter. These days, most homes have central heating, so firewood isn't needed.

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5. Cindy and Anna were best friends. They were always happy together, but one day they couldn't agree on w (1) to do.

"Come on, let's play chess," Anna said.

"I don't want to play chess," Cindy replied. "We always do what you want to do, Anna. It's my turn to make a d (2)," Cindy was getting a little unhappy and went away, leaving Anna alone.

The next day at school, their teacher Mrs. Stone asked for their n (3). Anna looked quite worried because she didn't find her notebook.

When it was time for lunch, Cindy finally t (4) Mrs. Stone she had Anna's notebook in her schoolbag. "Thank you for being honest, Cindy," said Mrs. Stone.

Later, Mrs. Stone asked the two girls together and helped them realize that it was a good i (5) to take turns to decide the activity. They became best friends again.

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6. Have you ever imagined t (1) to other countries without your paper passport? In the f (2), there will be a new kind of passport called the "cloud passport" and it will come into your d (3) life someday. Your paper passport will become history.

The cloud passport will have your name, photos and so on. It is easy f (4) you to check them on the computer.

If you take a paper passport with you, you might lose it. H (5) , with the cloud passport, you don't have to worry about that. Do you think the cloud passport is a great idea?

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7. A man had a garden. He planted a rose and watered it c (1) . Before the rose blossomed (盛开) , he noticed many thorns (刺) around the bud (花蕾) and he thought, "H (2) can any beautiful flower come from a plant with so many sharp thorns?" Because of this i (3) , he lost interest in this kind of plant, then he gave up watering the rose. And just b (4) it was ready to blossom, it died.

Good qualities are just like roses. There is a rose in e (5) spirit. The good qualities planted in us at birth, grow among the thorns—our weaknesses. Many of us look at o (6) and we only see our weaknesses. We lose heart, thinking that n (7) good can possibly come from us. We give up watering the roses in us, and slowly they die. We never realize the g (8) of being able to find out our good qualities.

Someone may not see the rose in himself, so we need to help him d (9) the rose. With love, we can accept a person into our life, even though we know his true weaknesses. At the same time, we should e (10) him to face his weaknesses bravely and correct them. Then he will blossom many times.

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8. Have you ever heard the saying, "Home, sweet home"? This is just another way of saying that it's n (1) to be home! A lot of the people and things we love are at home.

What do you like about being at home?

What do you like best about being at home? Maybe you like to play with your brothers and sisters. Maybe you e (2) staying with your mum and dad. Maybe you have a pet you like to play with. Spending time with your family is one thing that makes being at home special.

Your bedroom is a (3) thing that makes home special. Your toys, your books, and your favourite things are in your bedroom. Consider what you like best about your room. Is it how it looks? Is it your comfortable b (4) that you sleep on? Maybe you like to have a q (5) place to read a book or to think about your day.

Mealtime can be a special time at home. Families sit around the table to eat the food Mum or Dad has prepared, It's a time to share interesting s (6) about your day.

How do you help at home?

There are a lot of things to do to make home a special place. Who does the chores (家庭杂务) l (7) cleaning, cooking, and yardwork (庭院劳动) at your house? When families work t (8) to do the chores, it makes them easier and more fun for everyone. Maybe you can h (9) lay the dinner table or clear the places. Maybe you can pull weeds (草) out of the flower garden. Maybe you can water the vegetable garden or the houseplants. Think about what you can do, so that w (10) you come home every day, you can say, "Home, sweet home!"

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9. In modern zoos, we can see animals living naturally in the wild. Grass as well as trees g (1) everywhere, and water runs through the places the animals live in. In an American zoo, every v (2) can walk through a special cage (笼子) which is filled w (3) trees, some small animals and many birds, and the zoo is large enough for the birds to live in more n (4) conditions. Modern zoos not only show animals to us, but a (5) save rare (稀有的) animals. For this reason, our grandchildren will still be able to enjoy watching these animals.

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10. Do you have difficulty learning English words? Well, k (1) a vocabulary notebook for learning new English words is not difficult. Here are some easy steps. First, buy a notebook w (2) at least 100 lined pages. You should select the color and size notebook that you prefer. S (3) , write down any important words that you come across when reading or listening. This step r (4) you to decide whether a word is important enough for you to learn now. Do not assume (认为) that you will learn the word l (5) . The next step is a bit difficult because you need to decide w (6) information about each word you will write in the notebook.



Some learners write only a t (7) of the word. Others write an example phrase using the word, i (8) information that matches your learning style and your needs. Finally, the most important thing you can do to learn the words in your notebook is to p (9) these words several times. If the pages of your notebook are well organized, you are more likely to review the words and their information over and over. If you f (10) these important steps, you can improve your English greatly. Come and have a try!

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11. Boyan Slat has one huge goal. It's a goal that could be good for people and a (1) all over the world. Amazingly, it looks like he's going to m (2) his goal.

When he was 16, Dutch engineering student Slat was on vacation in Greece, and he started to think about all the rubbish that is p (3) onto beaches by water. The oceans around the world are all of plastic -millions of tons of plastic. Unfortunately, plastic doesn't just disappear. It takes c (4) to break down (分解) .

The p (5) situation of the oceans is bad and worrying and Slat wanted to do something to change it. So he made it a personal goal to clean up the rubbish in the world's oceans.

Slat started with an idea for an unusual m (6) to "catch" the plastic floating (漂浮) in the water using the natural energy of the ocean. He left school in 2013 to begin work on his project The Ocean Cleanup. Soon, the project r (7) a lot of attention.

A year later, he was leading a team of 100 scientists and engineers working on the invention. Slat needed money for this, so he started asking people to d (8) to his project online and raised over \$ 2 million!

Soon after, Slat was named a "Champion of the Earth" by the United Nations for his meaningful and v (9) work. It' s the most important title the UN gives to people helping the environment. The Ocean Cleanup also won several awards (奖项) for having one of the best inventions of 2015. But the d (10) goes on for Slat. He hopes that the oceans will be free of plastic in about twenty or thirty years.

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12. A big company wanted to find someone to work for them. Lots of young college students came to (1) for the job, but only a small part of them were left. And this time, the company didn't plan to choose the right persons as usual.

Here came the day when they took the final interview. A big box (2) of papers was placed on the way to the interview room, and a few papers were lying around the box.

The first student came. He hurried along the way to take the interview. "Who put this (3) in the middle of the road?" the student said to himself, but he did not try to move the box away. Instead, he passed around the box and continued his way.

The second student came along and did the same thing. Then another came, and another. All of them complained (抱怨) about the box but (4) of them tried to move it. What's worse, someone even stepped (踩) on the papers and left without having a look at the things on the ground.

Half an hour later, a thin young man with glasses came. He was also (5) those who were left to take the interview. He saw the box and the papers around it. Without thinking twice, he (6) and began to pick up the papers and put them into the box. Then he managed to move the box to the side. To his great (7), he found an invitation under the box. On it were the following words, "Congratulations, young man! You are the (8) person we are looking for! Would you like to join us? "

Sometimes, you see, helping others is helping yourself.

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13. Life will be peaceful if you always do kind things. I teach my daughters to d (1) a habit of helping others.

We live in the country. Most of what we see is beautiful nature. One of the exceptions (例外) to the beauty is the rubbish that some people throw out of their car windows. And there are no necessary public s (2) , such as rubbish collection.

A helping behavior (行为) that I often p (3) with my daughters is picking up rubbish in our neighborhood. My daughters often have a m (4) to see who can collect the most rubbish. They will often say to me in an excited voice, "There's some rubbish, Daddy, stop the car!" Without t (5) more, we will often get out of our car and pick it up. Though it may seem strange, we do it. In fact, we e (6) it. We pick up rubbish in parks, on sidewalks, almost a (7).

One day I saw a man I had never met before picking up rubbish on the road. I stopped. He r (8) his head and said to me with a smile, "I saw you doing this with your family. It's a good idea to protect our natural world."

There are many other ways to p (9) kindness for others. You may share a dinner with a homeless person, visit lonely old people in the nursing home, or help the blind cross the street. You can think of something that can be finished e (10) but helpful. It is fun, self-satisfying, and what's more, it can set a good example. Helping others is helping yourself.

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- (10) 【文章大意】文章讲述了我一种教导女儿要养成乐于助人的好习惯，并且亲自陪女儿一起捡垃圾。这种行为也感染到一个人，也跟随着行动起来。

14. Susan is the daughter of the famous environmental scientist Clark. But the woman has become an environmentalist on her o (1).

In 1992, the first UN Earth Summit (峰会) was held in Rio de Janeiro. Thousands of people from around the world h (2) for it to talk about the Earth's tomorrow. Twelve-year-old Susan and three of her friends formed a group. They raised money to travel to Rio to a (3) the summit.

At the summit, Susan said that the state of the environment w (4) her a lot. "You don't know how to fix the holes in our ozone layer (臭氧层). You don't know how to bring back forests that once g (5) where there is now desert. If you don't know how to fix the Earth, please stop b (6) it!" The six-minute speech silenced all the people and made them fall into deep thinking.

After that speech, Susan began to lead "two lives." On the t (7) days, she was a schoolchild. But during her vacations, she s (8) internationally about the environment.

Now, nearly 30 years has passed since Susan made her Rio speech. Although many of the world's environmental problems have only become w (9), Susan does agree that some things are different now. More and more people give voice like Susan because they have realized the importance of the environment.

"Thirty years ago, I was fighting for my tomorrow. Now, I am fighting for the f (10) of my sons," says Susan, now a mother of two, who has kept calling people's attention to climate change.

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15. As we know, museums are buildings where many valuable and important exhibits(展品) are kept so that people can go and see them. For example, art museums are places where people can learn about v (1) cultures. More and more popular "design museums" that are opening today, however,

perform quite a different role. Unlike most art museums, the design museum shows exhibits that are easily found in our daily life, such as fridges and washing m (2).

The advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel familiar with the exhibits. Being different from the art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly b (3) design museums clearly show how and why mass-products(批量产品) work and look a (4) they do, and how design has improved our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably f (5) visitors with a feeling that there is something out of their understanding.

Several new design museums have opened their doors in recent years. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's g (6) interest in the field with new ideas.

London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced exhibits f (7) electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museums seem far less strict than t (8) to art museums, and visitors may also s (9) humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and u (10) attractive(有吸引力的) toys collected from our everyday life.

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16. Paper, zhi, was a Chinese invention. 2, 000 years ago, Chinese people i (1) papermaking. This zhi was made o (2) silk and was very expensive. Only the emperor and rich people could a (3) to use it. 1, 900 years ago, Cai Lun improved the paper-making process. He made cheap jinzhi out of tree bark and old cloth. The improvement in paper-making spread zhi far and wide, and many different k (4) of zhi were made by Chinese people. Xuan paper, a type of high quality

rice paper, best shows the charm of t (5) Chinese painting and calligraphy (书法) . Later, Chinese zhi spread to the West via the Chinese Silk Road.

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17. A car stopped outside the Cherry Hotel and a young man got out. Mrs. Smith said to the young man. "What can I do for you, sir? "

"Excuse me, "the young man said, "I am (61) l \_\_\_\_\_ for my uncle. Mr. White. He has been away from home (62) s \_\_\_\_\_ two days ago. I think he is staying here. "

"Yes, he is. "Mrs. Smith said, "But I'm afraid that he went back to London yesterday. "

"Oh, dear, "said the young man, looking sad, "I went to his house, but I was (63) t \_\_\_\_\_ by his children that he was going to stay here until the end of the week. "

"Yes, "said Mrs. Smith. "He wanted to stay here the whole week, but yesterday someone called him saying that one of his friends (64) w \_\_\_\_\_ ill. So he caught the train back to London to see the friend (65) a \_\_\_\_\_ once. "

"He should let me (66) k \_\_\_\_\_. "the young man said. "I wrote him a (67) l \_\_\_\_\_ , saying that I was coming. Well, he isn't here. I won't wait any longer. "

The young man thanked Mrs. Smith and went out. Mrs. Smith watched (68) h \_\_\_\_\_ leave. When his car couldn't be seen, she called out, "You can come out now. Mr. White. He's gone. "

Mr. White came out of the bedroom.

"Many thanks, Mrs. Smith. "he said laughing. "You did very (69) w \_\_\_\_\_. The young man is my stepb ow (侄子) . When he (70) n \_\_\_\_\_ money, he will look for me everywhere. Next time he won't tell me by writing me a letter. "

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18. It was at an exhibition of the artist's works organized by the Red Cross. I was invited as a special g \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the exhibition. During this period, two cute girls of 16 or 17 years old came to me and asked me for my signature(签名).

"I haven't brought my pen. Is the p \_\_\_\_\_ okay?" Actually, I knew they wouldn't r \_\_\_\_\_. I just wanted to show a well-known writer's good manners to the c \_\_\_\_\_ readers.

"Certainly," the young girls readily a \_\_\_\_\_. I could see they were very excited. Of course, their excitement also made me feel more pleased and satisfied. One of the girls h \_\_\_\_\_ her fine notebook to me. I turned over the cover of the notebook, wrote a few words of encouragement n \_\_\_\_\_, and signed my name. The girl read my signature, frowned(皱眉), looked at me carefully and asked, "Aren't you Robert Charboss?"

"No," I told her proudly, "I'm the author of Alice Adams, the w \_\_\_\_\_ of two Pulitzer Prizes."

The young girl turned to the o \_\_\_\_\_ shrugged(耸肩) and said, "Mary, lend your rubber to me." At that moment, all my p \_\_\_\_\_ turned into a bubble(泡泡) immediately. Since then, I always warn myself: no matter how outstanding you are, don't think highly of yourself.

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19. A lot of people are crazy doing shopping through the Internet now. Why is it so (1) p \_\_\_\_\_ . There are some (2) r \_\_\_\_\_. First, more and more people have their own computers and their computers can be joined with the Internet. So it is possible (3) f \_\_\_\_\_ many of them to do shopping through the Internet. (4) S \_\_\_\_\_ , shopping through the Internet can save them some (5) m \_\_\_\_\_ and a lot of time. Third, they don't need to go to the shop themselves. Because of these good facts, few people refuse it.

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20. Smartphones and e-readers have become more common in recent years. Some people think that the days of paper books will be gone. But recent surveys have shown that traditional books are still popular a \_\_\_\_\_ readers.

Research company Nielsen found that in the UK, sales of e-books are f \_\_\_\_\_ while sales of paper books are rising. More surprisingly, it's young people who are buying the most physical books. Another survey of university students from the United States, Slovakia(斯洛伐克) and Japan also showed that 92 percent of t \_\_\_\_\_ preferred paperbooks.

So what is b \_\_\_\_\_ paper book comeback(回归)?

The most popular reason given was: I like to hold the product. It's true that paper books bring a very different reading experience. Slovakian students said that they liked the smell of paper books. Other students said that they could get a s \_\_\_\_\_ of accomplishment(成就) when they finished reading a paper book.

Paper books can also be very personal objects to lovers of reading. Many people like to sign their name on the i \_\_\_\_\_ cover. If the cover gets bent(弯曲) or there is a stain(污点) made on the pages from coffee, all the better. The a \_\_\_\_\_ make the book even more personal. It's as if readers of paper books make friends with them.

This "friendship" people d \_\_\_\_\_ with books isn't just sentimental(情感的). Research has shown that readers remember more information reading from paper books t \_\_\_\_\_ e-books. People

also more e \_\_\_\_\_ end up with headaches or sore eyes while reading e-books.

So why not pick up a book and start reading?

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21. Marty was growing up. All he wanted was to do things in his way. Why did all the wolves have to do e (1) together? They ate together, played together, slept together, and hunted (猎食) together. Everywhere, every day. It was tiring.

Marty thought he could do things h (2) now, such as hunting a rabbit, hanging out, sleeping without the pack and so on. But his mom wouldn't let him try those i (3) on his own. She always said to him, "Packs (群体) help us live. "

One day, the pack was walking through a forest. Marty thought, "I'm going to go down that path (小路) and I'll have plenty to eat! I don't need you, guys!" He ran off without telling anyone. He ran for miles. He started to get t (4), and it was getting dark. Usually, the pack would all find a place together to sleep, but Marty had no pack now. He found a small cave to sleep in. He thought, "Sleeping would be much easier with my pack by my side. If something dangerous comes, they will p (5) me. "

He could hardly sleep that night. The next morning, he decided to go b (6) to the place where he'd last been together with his pack. On the way to find his pack, he smelled a deer. "HMMMM..." Marty thought, "The pack would be happy if I brought a deer for them all." S (7) he decided to hunt on his own. He followed the deer into an open space. Marty looked around. Where was the deer? Suddenly, something charged (猛冲) out of the trees at him! It was the deer, and those antlers (鹿角) were sharp! Marty ran from it as f (8) as he could. After a while, the deer



s (9) running after him. Marty rested.

Now, he felt hungry and lonely. He realized his mom was r (10), packs did help them live. He hoped he could find his pack and work hard to help them as much as they help him.

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22. Chinese writing is one of the world's greatest writing systems. It is more w(1)in use than alphabetic (字母的) writing systems. More than half of the world's books are written in Chinese, including historical writings and novels, along with writings on government and law.

At the beginning, written Chinese was a picture-based l (2). It dates back several thousand years to the u(3)of animal bones and shells on which symbols were carved (刻) by ancient Chinese people. Some of the ancient symbols can still be seen in t (4)hanzi.

By the Shang Dynasty, these symbols had become a well-developed writing system, Over the years, the system developed into different forms, as it was a time when people were d(5) geographically, leading to different dialects (方言) and characters. This, however, c(6)under Emperor Qishihuang of the Qin Dynasty.

Emperor Qinshihuang united (统一) the seven major states into one country where the Chinese writing system began to develop in one direction. That writing system was of great i(7)in uniting the Chinese people and culture. Even today, no matter where Chinese people live or what

dialect they speak, they can all still c(8)in writing. Written Chinese has also become an important method to c (9)China's present with its past. People in modern times can read the classic works which were written by Chinese in ancient times.

Today, Chinese writing system is still an important part of Chinese culture, As China plays a g(10)role in the world, an increasing number of international students are beginning to appreciate (欣赏) China's culture through this amazing language. Written Chinese spreads Chinese culture wherever it goes.



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23. 根据短文内容和首字母提示, 在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整

We confirmed that Jim was locked in the hut. We spent two nights d (1) a hole under the hut. We came up under Jim's bed. He was very surprised to see us. We p (2) Jim to free him when we were ready. Then we climbed t (3) the hole back to our bedroom and talked about a plan.

Tom wanted to make an adventure. He wrote a letter to Uncle Silas telling him somebody was planning to steal Jim. I put the letter under the front door. We waited for the c (4) to free Jim.

The next night, some men were in Uncle Silas's sitting room—all with guns! We jumped out of the bedroom window and climbed into the hut. "Come on, Jim!" Tom whispered. "Huck, you go first. Then you, Jim. I'll go l (5)."

We heard somebody shouting, "The thieves have s (6) Jim!" We quickly climbed out and ran towards the fence.

We kept running like our f (7) were on fire. We made it to the fence. I jumped over the fence

and Jim followed me. Tom was right behind us. U (8), he caught his trousers on a nail. He pulled t (9) free but the men heard the noise. They started shooting. We ran to the river and jumped into the canoe. We lay down, out of breath.

"Jim! You're a free man!" I said. We were all happy and Tom was the h (10).

"It was a great adventure," Tom said. "And look! I got a bullet in my leg!"

It was true. His leg was bleeding badly but he considered it as part of the adventure.

——Taken from The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn

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24. Most adults find it hard to remember the things happened while they were children. Now scientists have found exactly when these memories (1) d \_\_\_\_\_ .

A new study has found that most three-year-old children can remember a lot of what happened to them a year (2) e \_\_\_\_\_ , and these memories are still clear while they are 5 and 6, but by the time they are over 7, these memories become weaker (3) r \_\_\_\_\_ .

Most children by the age of 8 or 9 can only remember 35% of their (4) e \_\_\_\_\_ from under the age of 3 according to the new studies.

The scientists say this is because at around this age the way we form (形成) memories begins to change. They say that before the age of 7 children do not have a (5) s \_\_\_\_\_ of time and place in their memories. In older children, however, the early things they can remember become more adult-like in the way they are formed. Children also have a far faster speed of (6) f \_\_\_\_\_ than adults. The discoveries also help to explain why children can often have clear memories of what they have done, (7) b \_\_\_\_\_ then forget them just several years

later.

The children were organized to the laboratory for the first time at the age of 3 and discussed 6 impressed (印象深刻的) things from their past, such as the first relaxing trip with your family, the first (8) d \_\_\_\_\_ accident you met, and the first day of school. The children then returned for a second (9) s \_\_\_\_\_ between the ages of 5 and 9 to discuss the same things. The scientists found that between the ages of 5 and 7, the amount (量) of memories that the children could remember (10) r \_\_\_\_\_ between 63%-72%. However, between the ages of 8 to 9, the amount of memories that the children could remember fell to between 35%—36%.

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25. As we all know, the environment around us is getting worse and worse. Some chemical factories always pour (1) (废弃的) water into the (2) (河流). And they also (3) (产生) terrible gas. In some places, some people even have no clean water to drink. So I think we must do something to protect the environment.

How to protect the environment? First, as a student, we should use cloth bags instead of (4) (塑料的) bags when we go shopping. (5) (第二), we'd better reuse the old textbooks as possible as we can. Third, we should never forget to turn off the lights when we leave the classrooms. In a word, we must try our best to protect our environment. I believe we can make the world a better place to live in.

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26. Paul was my little brother, and he was special. He was different from me because he sat in a wheelchair, and he was blind. Lots of times when we walked with Paul, other kids came over and asked us why he was in his chair and why he couldn't s (1). They thought he was different because he had his own school bus and had to go to a special school. But that's not really the reason. Paul was different for the things just our family knew about, only we knew the s (2) that made him special.

Paul helped me hear small sounds. Every time I was with him, I'd have to be q (3) to hear the flying birds and the talking trees he heard.

Paul helped me exercise. When we went for a walk, we'd often go uphill. When I pushed his chair all the way to the woods at the t (4), I was really getting my exercise!

Paul h (5) ever complained. He went along with whatever the rest of us wanted to do. One time when he had a fever, he got uncomfortable, but he never shouted or fought or asked me to switch the TV channel.

Sometimes Paul let me put things in his hand. We played a kind of guessing game. I put different toys there for him to f (6). He was always surprised when I let him hold something new.

Paul was my friend. He couldn't talk to me like most of my friends, and he couldn't run outside to play. But he wast here for all the peaceful times, and he had the best smile in the world.

I was l (7) to grow up with him as his sister. He helped me to realize that there is a good side to every situation, if we simply make the choice to find it.

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27. Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie went to London for a visit. Soon after they arrived, they r (1) an invitation to a big dinner party. At the party, to her surprise, Marie

found Pierre was looking at the l(2) guests' shining diamonds (钻石) with great attention.

Back at home, Marie asked her husband w(3) he acted so strangely at the party.

"I really didn't know what I should do then, " said Pierre, "And so I tried to find a way to enjoy m(4). I began to guess the value of the stones round the neck of each lady and find out how many labs could be built w(5) all that much money. "

28. Pandas are now a symbol of China. Many people around the world l(1) pandas, too. Scientists say there are now fewer than 2,000 pandas living in the forests. Another 300 or so live in 2008 or research centers in China and other countries. Pandas do not have many babies, maybe only one every two years. The babies often d(2) from illnesses and do not live very long. Adult pandas s(3) more than 12 hours a day eating about 10 kilos of bamboo. Many years a(4), there were a lot more bamboo forests and pandas in China, but then humans started to c(5) down these forests. As the forests get smaller and other human activities cause more problems, pandas cannot find enough to eat and they are having fewer babies. Luckily, Chinese government is taking actions to protect pandas.

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29. Nowadays, you can see many people busy on their smart phones(智能手机) if you look a(1).

Smart phones make our lives easier. But have you ever t(2) about what they mean to your eyes?

Staring(盯) at smart phones for long time gives you dry eyes and even causes a disease c(3) glaucoma(青光眼).

While you're probably not going to stop using your smart phone, there are a few things you can do to protect your eyes. Hold your phone at least 30cm away from your eyes when using it. Take a break every h(4) and try the following: look at something at least five meters away from you and then focus on the tip of your nose. Repeat this s(5) times. It should reduce(减少) the discomfort in your eyes.

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30. We need friends when we play and work. If we have friends, we'll feel happy. If we have no friends, we will feel l \_\_\_1\_\_\_ . But what is Forever Friend? When you're down, and the world s \_\_\_2\_\_\_ dark and empty, your forever friend cheers you u \_\_\_3\_\_\_ and makes that world suddenly seem bright and full. Your forever friend gets you t \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the hard times and the sad times. If you turn and walk away, your forever friend follows. If you lose your w \_\_\_5\_\_\_ , your forever friend guides you and cheers you on. Your forever friend holds your hand and tells you that everything is going to be okay.

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31. 短文填空阅读下面短文，在空白处写出适当的单词，单词首字母已给出。[有的词请注意词形的变化！]

Confucius is the greatest teacher in Chinese history. He was born on S \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ 28th. 511 B. C. in the Kingdom of Lu. in today's Shandong Province. When he was young, he and his mother had a hard l \_\_\_(2)\_\_. At the age of fifteen, he began to learn music, and he did well in it.

Then he went on l \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ other subjects. When he was thirty, he b \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ a teacher. He started his own school. He believed everyone should have a chance to get education whether they were r \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ or poor. He had about, 3, 000 s \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ and many of them became famous.

Chinese see Confucius as the greatest thinker w \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ had many wise ideas about human nature and behavior. And he is also regarded a \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ the greatest teacher. His most important ideas are about kindness and g \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_ manners. He said young people should t \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ care of the old. People should not only always think of themselves, but work for o \_\_\_(11)\_\_. His ideas are around in people's everyday life. Today people can still hear the ideas, and they even go far into east a \_\_\_(12)\_\_\_ south Asia.

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32. 根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空一词。

As I entered an international high school all my friends felt surprised at my short hair. This is because, my old school thinks teenage y (1) aren't the time for looking pretty. Then I coloured my hair blue. For the first time, I felt free and beautiful. This international school s (2) to meet my needs.

I had a t (3) education background. I went to public schools, received normal (常规的) education and was required to follow r (4) like every other student. Later, I began to wonder w (5) this education was truly suitable for me.

However, in the new school my high hopes were not met. For a while, I found myself in a surprising situation as I faced before. It was s (6) the biggest challenge I faced in my education-the freedom to try new things. In the old system, I was strongly advised a (7) trying new things. But in my new school, it worked the opposite way-we had many chances to try new things. But if I f (8), I must be responsible (负责的) because I put myself in such risk. Finally, it led me to get into trouble again.



As time went by, I started to find my o (9) balance. In fact, none of the education systems in the world are perfect. I am l (10) enough to have a chance to bring great value from both systems together. As a result, I've built a system for myself.

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33. 请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整、正确的形式，使短文通顺。

Nothing is impossible to a willing heart. A short video about seven people wearing prosthetic devices (人造装置) who t (1) a desert race challenge has become popular.

The seven disabled people j (2) in the 108-kilometer desert race from May 11 to 14 in Dunhuang, Northwest China's Gansu Province. Six of the seven had one leg amputated (截肢), and o (3) had two legs amputated.

Cheng Baojun, a man from Luohe, Central China's Henan Province, the double amputee, said he never i (4) he could take part in the desert race. "It is great. I can do it, and you can also. " "It is easy to say, but walking it is h (5). " Cheng said. On the first day, they finished a complete section of 27 kilometers of the race, and on the second day, they finished 20 kilometers

"My legs were painful while I was walking. We also met with a very big sandstorm on the way. But s (6) it was a challenge, we could not give up. We all encouraged each other to continue. " he said. After getting t (7), they rested on the third day and walked on the Fourth.

Lao Tongyi walked the longest of the group, a distance of more than 70 kilometers. Team leader Sun Naicheng said that they had to p(8) through depopulated (人烟稀少的) areas of the Gobi Desert. He also added that team members challenged themselves and realized their d(9).

They are good e(10) for everyone to learn from. It's up to you how far you go. If you don't try, you will never know.

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34. Everyone knows that second-hand smoke is as dangerous as first-hand smoke. But have you h

(1)of "third-hand" smoke? Third-hand smoke means the pollution left on the surfaces (表面) of things around, l(2) furniture or clothes. When someone smokes in a room, poisonous particles (粒子) in tobacco (烟草) smoke land on the surfaces of the furniture or his clothes, even after the cigarette (香烟) has been put out. This can cause a great danger to your family, e(3)younger children.

Babies have only just learned to walk. They are more likely to be harmed by third-hand smoke. This is b(4) they are often close to surfaces of things, such as floors, walls and furniture where tobacco particles remain. When they t(5) these surfaces, they get their hands polluted.

So, it is necessary and important to say n(6) to third-hand smoke. To achieve this, strict r(7)for forbidding (禁止) smoking inside homes should be carried out. If one of your family

members smokes, please make sure he smokes o(8) the house. Get him a special jacket and hat, so once he f(9)smoking, he will take them off before getting inside the house.

Moreover, make sure that a smoker washes his hands and face, and changes his clothes before picking up the baby.

Many times, you cannot see the smoke doing harm to your child, but it doesn't mean he or she is s(10)". Give up smoking, or if that is not possible, make sure that your loved ones, far away from third-hand smoke.

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35. Fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺. 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给)

Paul was my little brother, and he was special. He was different from me because he sat in a wheelchair, and he was blind. Lots of times when we walked with Paul, other kids came over and asked us why he was in his chair and why he couldn't s(1). They thought he was different because he had his own school bus and had to go to a special school. But that's not really the reason. Paul was different for the things just our family knew about, only we knew the s(2) that made him special.

Paul helped me hear small sounds. Every time I was with him, I'd have to be q(3) to hear the flying birds and the talking trees he heard.

Paul helped me exercise. When we went for a walk, we'd often go uphill. When I pushed his chair all the way to the woods at the t (4), I was really getting my exercise!

Paul h (5) ever complained. He went along with whatever the rest of us wanted to do. One time when he had a fever, he got uncomfortable, but he never shouted or fought or asked me to switch the TV channel.

Sometimes Paul let me put things in his hand. We played a kind of guessing game. I put different toys there for him to f (6). He was always surprised when I let him hold something new.

Paul was my friend. He couldn't talk to me like most of my friends, and he couldn't run outside to play. But he was here for all the peaceful times, and he had the best smile in the world.

I was l (7) to grow up with him as his sister. He helped me to realize that there is a good side to every situation, if we simply make the choice to find it.



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36. 根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空一词。

When you have dinner, you follow table manners. When you have a (46) l \_\_\_\_\_, you obey the rules in the classroom. But have you ever thought about needing to (47) m \_\_\_\_\_ your manners in the digital (数码的) world when you use phones, e-mails and social media, like QQ, WeChat, etc?

As new research by Oxford University noted, "It's just important to treat people with respect online as it is in real life. "The study came up with some rules of good manners to live by in the digital age. Their first (48) a \_\_\_\_\_ is not "over-sharing" on social media, which means not posting every detail about your life online, because some of us are not creative (49) e \_\_\_\_\_

to always show off our thoughts and lives on social media. The manners also (50) i \_\_\_\_\_ not looking through others' phones and not gossiping (说闲话) about others over messages, (51) e \_\_\_\_\_ when you choose "reply all" to send a message to a group of people.

Although gossip is not (52) h \_\_\_\_\_ chat that can make conversations exciting, it can also be a way to spread something untrue about other people. Gossip can be even stronger on social media than in real life, so it's (53) b \_\_\_\_\_ not to gossip.

Moreover, when you have bad news for someone, do not leave text messages on social media, chat with him or her by (54) c \_\_\_\_\_ or sending personal messages.

Nowadays technology has (55) o \_\_\_\_\_ us different ways to contact others. It is important to remember how to behave toward others online.

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37. In some western countries, some people don't like the number 13 because they think 13 is an unlucky number. For example, they don't like to live on the thirteenth floor. One evening, Mr. Smith asked some friends to get t (1) . When all of his friends arrived, he asked them to sit at the table for d (2) . He began to c (3) the people. Suddenly, he cried out, " Oh, there are thirteen people here! " Everyone's face looked pale e (4) Mr. Brown. He said with a smile, " Don't worry, my friends. My wife will have a baby in a few weeks. So we have f (5) people here. " All of the friends became happy again. " Congratulations ! " they said to Mr. Brown. They all had a good time that evening.

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38. 根据短文、页边及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使其意思完整。

**D** (1) \_\_\_\_\_

**Greeting** \_\_\_\_\_

5 June, 2019

Dear Aunt Grace and Uncle John,

I am just writing to tell you that I arrived home safely. I got very t (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the train and nearly fell asleep and missed my station!

Thank you so much for i (4) \_\_\_\_\_ me to come and stay. I loved helping on the farm. Perhaps I w (5) \_\_\_\_\_ work on one when I get older. You were k (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to me while I was there. I enjoyed every minute, e (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the trip to the mountains. The rainbow was the most wonderful I have ever s (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in my life. Mum thinks the dress you b (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for me is really nice. She wishes she had one too!

I will never f (10) \_\_\_\_\_ my lovely holiday with you. Mum and Dad send their best wishes.

Lots of love  
Susan

In the main b (2) \_\_\_\_\_, say "thank you " and tell the reasons.

Closing and your name.

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39. 阅读短文，根据短文内容和首字母提示写出文中所缺单词。请将单词填写在答题卡上的相应

位置 Have you ever heard of the train No.6063? It links (连接) thirty-eight s (1) along the way from Baoji of Shanxi to Guangyuan of Sichuan. It passes by twenty-four schools, so there are always many students taking the train. The students live in mountainous areas. And they need to take the train b (2) schools and homes every week. It always takes a long time for them to go to school and go home on the train. In order to help them, the head of the train Xiang Fei decided to do something for the children. He and other workers s (3) several hours turning one of the carriages into a special student carriage. There are big desks and a library. Many kind-hearted people gave away o (4) 300 new books to this library. Students can read all kinds of books, do their homework and talk with students from other schools on the train.

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40. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词。

Suppose you find a bright yellow bike on a street corner in the city. You hop on it and ride away. But wait-isn't this s (1)? No one shouts, "Stop!Thief!"That b (2) this free ride is just fine with the city.

You can find h (3) of free yellow bikes in some U. S. cities. The idea began in Portland, Oregon, in 1994. People saw a need for f (4) transportation, and they wanted to help c (5) pollution. So, to get citizens out of their cars and onto pollution free bikes, they s (6) the Yellow Bike Project.

The public bike are p (7) bright yellow and placed throughout the city. People can hop on a yellow bike and ride to work to school, or to run errands. They then leave the bike for the n (8) rider. There have been times when bikes have been stolen, but most people obey the r (9). What would be the point of stealing something that's already free?

Portland's i (10) quickly became popular. Within two years of its start similar programs were set up in cities in six other states.

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41. 根据短文意思和首字母提示,写出一个完整正确的单词。 Every year in early October, Albuquerque International Balloon Festival is h\_\_ (1)\_\_ in Albuquerque, the biggest city in New Mexico. Because of the great number of balloons, it is the world's I\_\_ (2)\_\_ ballooning event. For more than 30 years, guests from all over the world come to Albuquerque in October to celebrate ballooning. In 2018, over 900, 000 people a\_\_ (3)\_\_ this event. There were over 500 balloons in the event with over 1, 000 pilots. When h\_\_ (4)\_\_ of colorful balloons flew up high, the sky of Albuquerque became a moving cartoon. It was full of colors and special characters. It was a time when d\_\_ (5)\_\_ came true and romance filled the sky. Grown-ups and children were amazed and joyful during the balloon festival.

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42. Beijing is the capital of China. It is an excellent city to visit. There are many places of interest, such as the Palace Museum, the Summer Palace and the Great Wall. (71) 你曾经去过长城吗? It is one of the greatest wonders (奇迹) in the world. Also, the food in Beijing is delicious, especially Beijing Duck. Most large cities have zoos. But Beijing has a zoo where you can go at night. (72) It



seems strange to go to a zoo when it is dark. However, if you go to see lions, tigers or foxes during the daytime, they'll probably be asleep. (73) A lot of animals only wake up at night. So this is the best time to watch the animals.

One great thing about Beijing is that there are many people coming from different countries. They speak different languages. (74) 你能学到很多.

I like Beijing very much. (75) It is my dream to go there one day.

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43. Many students often (1) c\_\_\_\_\_ about school. They might feel they have too (2) m\_\_\_\_\_ work to do sometimes, or think the rules are too (3) s\_\_\_\_\_. We must learn how to change these "problems" into "challenges". Education is an important part of our (4) d\_\_\_\_\_. As young adults, it is our (5) d\_\_\_\_\_ to try our best to deal with each challenge in our education with the (6) h\_\_\_\_\_ of our teachers.

44. James was worried, It was the (78) f\_\_\_\_\_ time for him to take the plane. He didn't know how to find his seat, (79) s\_\_\_\_\_ he went to ask the air (空姐) (80) f\_\_\_\_\_ help. The air hostess showed him the seat and told him to (81) s\_\_\_\_\_ down and fasten the seat belt (系好安全带). When the plane took off, James (82) f\_\_\_\_\_ a little nervous. The air hostess told him not to worry about it because many people had the same feeling. When the plane was flying very (83) h\_\_\_\_\_, James was told that he could stand up and walk around. After reading some newspapers, James watched TV for a while. At (84) n\_\_\_\_\_, the air hostess brought him some food and drinks for lunch. Four hours later James got home and he was very (85) h\_\_\_\_\_. How exciting the flight was!

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45. One day two young men went to the forest. On the way, one said t\_\_\_\_\_ the other,  
"We're\_\_\_\_\_ friends. We must help each o\_\_\_\_\_. ""All right!"the other one answered. After a  
short t\_\_\_\_\_,  
there was a great noise. It was a big bear. The two men ran a\_\_\_\_\_ quickly. One of them got u  
p into a tree. The other was fat and couldn't c\_\_\_\_\_ up. He threw himself at the foot of the tree.  
The bear came near. It looked at the fat man,  
put i\_\_\_\_\_ nose down and smelt him. It thought the young man was dead,  
so it walked away. The man in the tree came down. He asked his friend,  
"The bear put its mouth so near to your ear. W\_\_\_\_\_ did it say to you?  
"The fat young man answered, "the bear said, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed. '"

46. Jimmy is a middle school student. He adopted (收养) three homeless baby dogs two months  
ago. He took good (60) c\_\_\_\_\_ of them and the dogs became healthier and fatter. Jimmy  
loved them very much. But now he feels worried. He has some problems. First, he has run out  
of his money to (61) b\_\_\_\_\_ food for dogs, because it is expensive. Second, the dogs are  
too big and there is not (62) 足够的 \_\_\_\_\_ room for them. Third, the dogs have become too  
noisy. So his mother (63) 讨厌 \_\_\_\_\_ them. She can't stand them.  
Some of Jimmy's friends are trying to cheer him up. Some advise (建议) Jimmy should put up  
dogs' (64) 照片 \_\_\_\_\_ in the street and look for their owners. Some suggest him calling the  
TV station for help. Do you have any good (65) i\_\_\_\_\_ to help him?

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47. The Great Wall of China (1) i \_\_\_\_\_ the longest wall in the world. It goes from west to (2) e \_\_\_\_\_ , over mountains, through valleys (山谷) and finally reaches the sea. The Great Wall is more than 8, 000 kilometers (3) l \_\_\_\_\_ , six to seven meters high and four to five meters wide. In most places it is wide enough (4) f \_\_\_\_\_ five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top. It was very difficult to (5) b \_\_\_\_\_ such a great wall in the old times. Thousands of men died when they built (6) i \_\_\_\_\_ . The Great Wall was made not only of stones, but millions of lives. Today, the Great Wall has become the place of interest not only to the (7) C \_\_\_\_\_ people, but (8) a \_\_\_\_\_ to people all over the world.

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48. I had great fun last Monday, June 2nd, 2014. It was a traditional Chinese festival (76) c \_\_\_\_\_ Dragon Boath Festival. This festival is in memory of Qu Yuan, one of the (77) g \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese poets (诗人). He killed himself by jumping into the Miluo River on May 5th of the lunar calendar (阴历), 278BC. People there rowed the boats to save him. But it was too late, They were very sad and then (78) t \_\_\_\_\_ rice into the river to feed the fishes so that they would stay away from his body. (79) F \_\_\_\_\_ then on, every year on this day, people enjoy having zongzi which is made of rice with meat, eggs and so on. In the past, we ate it only once a year, but now we regard it as our daily (80) f \_\_\_\_\_. We can have it any time we like.

49. When you laugh, you will (86) o \_\_\_\_\_ your mouth and show your teeth. The healthier those teeth are, the happier you look. Why is that?

It's because your teeth are important in many (87) w \_\_\_\_\_. If you take care of them, they'll help to take care of you. Strong healthy (88) t \_\_\_\_\_ help you eat the right food to help you grow. They also help you speak clearly.

Brush your teeth (89) t \_\_\_\_\_ a day-after breakfast and before bedtime.

You also need to care about (90) w \_\_\_\_\_ you eat and drink. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables and drink water instead drinks.

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50. At our school, we (71) s \_\_\_\_\_ have a special day to help others. Last year we went to an old people's home and (72) s \_\_\_\_\_ songs and performed a play for them. The old people were very happy. We should be allowed to take time do things like that more often. For example, we should visit primary Schools and help teach young students. I want to be a teacher (73) w \_\_\_\_\_ I'm older, so it would be a great (74) e \_\_\_\_\_ for me. Other students would like to do other jobs. For example, my friend Tian Ge wants to write for a newspaper. She should be allowed to volunteer at the newspaper office once a week. On Friday afternoons, many students are (75) s \_\_\_\_\_ after a long week of classes. Some students should be allowed to have Friday afternoons off to volunteer and help others.

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51. A young man was traveling. It was getting late in the day, and he was thirsty. When he met an old man on the road, he asked him, "Excuse me, where can I get (1)w \_\_\_\_\_, sir?"

The old man told him, "Walk along the road and you'll see a small river." Then the old man

added,"If you pick up some pebbles (卵石, 小圆石) from the river bed, you will get both 'gold' and (2)'s \_\_\_\_\_'."

The young man (3)t \_\_\_\_\_ the old man and went on his way. When it got dark, he found the river and took a drink. He thought it was silly to pick up pebbles. but he still picked some up. He then found a place to sleep.

The next morning the young man found those pebbles became beautiful, bright jewels (珠宝). So he ran back to the river (4)q \_\_\_\_\_ to get more, but there were only sands.

Looking at the beautiful jewels, he felt sorry that he hadn't picked up more. At the same time he was happy that he had picked some up.

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52. 阅读短文, 根据短文内容和首字母提示写出文中所缺单词.

Skin-diving is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a (80) v \_\_\_\_\_ to the moon. When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is plenty of light. You can catch fish with your hands when they (81) s \_\_\_\_\_ nearby.

When you have tanks of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. You must be (82) c \_\_\_\_\_ when you dive in deep water, because it is very dangerous. To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides, there are more uses for skin-diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of water. You can get many things (83) f \_\_\_\_\_ the deep sea.

Now you see that skin-diving is both useful and interesting.

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53. It was one of the hottest day of that summer. It hadn't rained for n (1) one month. The plants were dying. Cows had stopped giving m (2).

If it didn't rain soon, we would lose everything. I was cooking when I saw my 6-year-old son, Billy, walking slowly toward the woods (从林). A few minutes later he came out again, toward the house. Soon after, he walked toward the woods once again: I wondered w \_\_\_\_\_

(1) he was doing.

I noticed Billy went there w \_\_\_\_\_

(2) a bowl of water in both his hands. There was a baby deer (鹿) l \_\_\_\_\_

(3) on the ground. It was dying of thirst. Billy walked close to it and put down the bowl in f (76) \_\_\_\_\_ of it. It lifted its head slowly and tried its best to d \_\_\_\_\_

(4) the water. I understood what was g \_\_\_\_\_

(5) on. The week before, I told him not to waste water. He always k \_\_\_\_\_

(6) my words in his mind. Now when he saw me standing nearby, he said with tears (泪) in his eyes, "I'm not w \_\_\_\_\_

(7) water, mum. ""No, you aren't. "I said. Tears rolled down my face.

54. 在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 词首字母已给出.

Helen and Jenny are good friends. They had two tickets for a pop concert in Sydney. They were very excited about the concert. They decided which trains to c \_\_\_\_\_

(1) , where to eat and where to go shopping in. Sydney. Then they got some really e \_\_\_\_\_

(2) news. A friend of Jenny's said he could help them go backstage (后台), and he would ask the pop singers if the girls could come to say "Hello". He was sure he could get them the singers' autographs. Helen and Jenny could hardly w \_\_\_\_\_

(3) !

Then two days before the concert, Helen had a cold. She stayed in bed and took medicine, but it got worse and worse. On the evening before the concert, she had a fever. Helen's mother called Jenny. "Helen is too s \_\_\_\_\_

(4) to go to the concert, "she said. "You can find someone else to go with. "

The next day, Helen was feeling unhappy at home. Then she heard someone knocking at the door. A v (93) \_\_\_\_\_ came. It was her friend Jenny! She came with a big bag of fruit and lots

of their favorite CDs.

"I gave the tickets to Nancy and Tina in the end, and they went to the concert i \_\_\_\_\_

(5) of us, "she said. "We'll go to a \_\_\_\_\_

(6) concert when you're well. It wouldn't be much fun without you. "

55. Last week, my friends and I talked about the rules in our school. Here are some of our ideas.

At our school, we have to wear uniforms every (60) d \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is that all my

classmates think the uniforms are (61) 丑的 \_\_\_\_\_. We think young people should (62) l

\_\_\_\_\_ smart and so we would like to wear our own clothes. Our teachers believe that if we did

that, we would concentrate more on our clothes than our studies. We don't (63) 同意

\_\_\_\_\_. We would feel more comfortable and that is (64) g \_\_\_\_\_ for studying. If we can't

do that, we should be (65) 允许 \_\_\_\_\_ to design our own uniforms. That would be a good

way to keep both teachers and (66) 学生 \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

Besides, vacations should be longer. At present they're too (67) s \_\_\_\_\_. Longer vacations

would give us time to do things like volunteering. Last summer I had a (n) ( 68) 机会

\_\_\_\_\_ to volunteer at the local hospital, (69) b \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't because I had to go back to school.

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56.



Tuesday, 4<sup>th</sup> May

Hurray! I've just met my all-time hero-Wong Kam-Po. I've seen him many (66)

t \_\_\_\_\_ on television, but it was fantastic to meet him in person because (67)

c \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite sport. I'd love to be a professional cyclist (自行车手) one day.

I arrived at Shangri-La Hotel on Sunday to meet my family for lunch,

when I found out that Wong Kam-po was giving a talk there. I decided to (68)

I \_\_\_\_\_ to the talk instead. Wong talked about (69)

w \_\_\_\_\_ the gold medal at the 2006 Asian Games. He said he felt very (70)

p \_\_\_\_\_ of himself and his teammates. He explained how he and his team prepared themselves for races.

After the talk, I went up to him and introduced (71) m \_\_\_\_\_. I asked him (72)

f \_\_\_\_\_ some advice to improve my riding skills. I was a bit nervous (73)

s \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't express myself very well. Wong said that we needed to believe in ourselves and should never give (74) u \_\_\_\_\_.

It was a fantastic (75) e \_\_\_\_\_ and I really enjoyed talking to my hero!

57. 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容和首字母提示，在短文空白处填入适当的单词，使短文内容通顺、合理。并将完整的单词填写在答题卡的相对位置上。

Book Report

Name: Sandra Lee

Book title: The Giving Tree

Writer: Shel Silverstein

Main c \_\_\_\_\_: The boy and the tree

Summary of the story:

The Giving Tree is a story a \_\_\_\_\_ a boy and a tree who are good friends. When the boy is y \_\_\_\_\_, he always plays with the tree. Then, w \_\_\_\_\_ the boy get older,

he tells it he wants money. The tree gives him its apples so that the boy can sell them for money in



a m\_\_\_\_\_.

L\_\_\_\_\_, the boy becomes a man and wants to have a house. The tree gives him its branches

(树枝), so he has wood to b\_\_\_\_\_ a house. Finally,

the man says he wants to go to some other sunnier place. The tree gives h\_\_\_\_\_ its trunk to make a boat.

The man comes back when he is old. The tree is sad because it has n\_\_\_\_\_ to give the man except the stump (树

桩). The tree invites him to sit on it and he sits down. B\_\_\_\_\_ the man and the tree are happy because they are together again.

58. Electricity is a type of energy that was discovered over 100years ago. One of the most common

(63) w\_\_\_\_\_ to make electricity is by changing other energy sources (来源),

such as coal, and oil or solar,

wind and falling water. You may not even realize that electricity is a huge part of your (64)

e\_\_\_\_\_ life. Basically, it keeps your home and school (65)

w\_\_\_\_\_ in winter and cool in summer. (66) W\_\_\_\_\_ it,

you would never be able to watch your favourite TV show or listen to your MP3player. Have you

ever (67) i\_\_\_\_\_ a world in which you can't turn on a light, a computer,

or even use the phone? So electricity is important to us and we (68)

n\_\_\_\_\_ electricity. That's why it's time to rethink our relationship with this (69)

v\_\_\_\_\_ resource (资源) and think about (70) h\_\_\_\_\_ we can do our part to use it wisely.

59. You know that the earth turns. This makes day change to night. Here is a story about how the earth began to turn.

L \_\_\_\_\_

(1) ago, the world did not turn. One side always faced the s \_\_\_\_\_

(2) . It was always day there. The day side was hot and dry. P \_\_\_\_\_

(3) there lived underground to keep cool. The other side never saw the sun at all. The night side was dark and windy. People there were always cold.

Then a w \_\_\_\_\_

(4) woman of the night people had an i \_\_\_\_\_

(5) . She called day people and night people together. They met on the night side of the world.

The woman said: "M \_\_\_\_\_

(6) makes us want to dance. Maybe music will make the earth want to move, "So the people got harps and horns and drums. They p \_\_\_\_\_

(7) music. Some of them danced in a big circle.

Then they heard a noise. They felt something move u \_\_\_\_\_

(8) their feet. The earth was starting to turn. The sky got lighter. It was the f \_\_\_\_\_

(9) sunrise.

Now both sides of the earth have day and night. Both sides have sunrises and s \_\_\_\_\_

(10) .

60. When I was a teenager, my family was poor. What I ate, wore and used were always the

(83) w \_\_\_\_\_ in my class. I felt sorry about my life. I kept silent in class and didn't study

hard. The (84) f \_\_\_\_\_ of inferiority (低人一等) was with me all the time and I even wanted to (85) e \_\_\_\_\_ my life.

I went to my mother's workplace to see her for the last time. She was mending a bike there. Most of the workers were men. My mother was one of the two (86) w \_\_\_\_\_ workers. In the back of the shop I found a pair of tennis rackets and a box of cucumber (黄瓜) slices. I asked the other woman worker about the tennis rackets and she told me, "Your mother often asks me to play tennis with her. She wants to keep slim (苗条) . "I asked my mother (87) w \_\_\_\_\_ she kept some cucumber slices. She said that she used (88) t \_\_\_\_\_ to clean her face and make her look whiter and more beautiful.

I couldn't say a word. How optimistic (乐观的) my mother was! Although life was (89) d \_\_\_\_\_, she never thought of (90) g \_\_\_\_\_ up. I sat for a while and then went back to school. I studied harder and went to college two years later.

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61. Soccer is a popular sport. Many games are held in different places every year. The World Cup is the game that all the players want to play in. It is held every (1) f\_\_\_\_\_ year.

Last year, in 2010, the World Cup was held in South Africa (2) M\_\_\_\_\_ of people went to the games (3) o\_\_\_\_\_ watched them on TV day and night. They all got very (4) e\_\_\_\_\_ and hoped their favorite team Could become the (5) w\_\_\_\_\_ best team. They yelled (叫喊) for their (6) f\_\_\_\_\_ team. Young men and women called cheerleaders came on the field to help the people yell more.

They danced and jumped while they shouted

Soccer is a team sport. There are eleven players in (7) e\_\_\_\_\_ team. The earliest games of Soccer in England were not like (8) t\_\_\_\_\_ that we know today. Games were played between two towns. Each team had more than five hundred players, and each team had to try to carry the ball to the other team's town. Today some towns in England still play the game like this.

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62. In the town of Lampang in northern Thailand, there is an unusual group of musicians. They play many different (81) k\_\_\_\_\_ of music-everything from traditional Thai songs to music by Beethoven. Both children and adults love this group. What makes them so (82) p\_\_\_\_\_ ? Is it their music? Their looks? Yes, it's both of the things, but it's (83) a\_\_\_\_\_ something else: they're elephants.

These musical elephants started at the TECC (泰国大象保护中心) in Lampang. The TECC protects elephants. It teaches people to understand and love them. And, like many zoos (84) a\_\_\_\_\_ the world, the TECC encourages elephants to paint.

Richard Lair (85) w \_\_\_\_\_ for the TECC. He loves his job there and knows a lot about elephants. He says some of the animals' paintings are very good. But, in fact, elephants (86) h \_\_\_\_\_ better than they see. And so he had an idea: if elephants are (87) s \_\_\_\_\_ and they have good hearing, maybe they can play music. To test his idea, Lair and a friend started the Thai Elephant Orchestra. During a performance (表演), the elephants play a number of (88) i \_\_\_\_\_, including the drums and the xylophone (木琴).

But can elephants really make music properly? Yes, says Lair. They are very creative. Human (89) e \_\_\_\_\_ the animals to play, but the elephants make their own songs; they don't just copy their trainers (90) o \_\_\_\_\_ other people. There are now CDs of the group's music which make money for the TECC. And the music these artists create is pretty amazing.

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63. Cannon has shown a great interest in collecting flags. At the young age of four, Cannon began studying flags, d (1) them in his coloring books and putting them up on his walls. Throughout school, he studied flags and tried to find out all he could about them. After university, Cannon s (2) to be a lawyer. Throughout law school, he continued to collect flags. His classmates, friends, and family started c (3) him "the flagman".

Cannon now has more than 200 flags in his collection. He shows many of them in his downtown law office. Once he d (4) country flags for an exhibition on the Olympics.

In addition to collecting flags, Cannon also w (5) about them. He has published three books

about flags. He loves to h (6) from friends who see his b (7) in stores all over the world. A few years ago, Cannon's hobby r (8) a new level. He entered a flag design contest and won. The country he lives in asked him to design its f (9). Cannon explains his hobby this way, "Collecting flags is l (10) collecting pieces of history."

64. Sally was a student in a small town. It was going to be her mother's birthday. She wanted to buy her a present that would be nice and useful but not e (1).

She went s (2) after a quick and simple lunch. After she looked for about forty minutes, she found a shop that was selling cheap umbrellas, and she d (3) to take a black one. She thought, "Mom can carry it when she is wearing clothes of a (4) color." So she bought a lovely black umbrella and took it to school with her until her class finished. On her way home on the train she felt h (5). So she went to the buffet car (餐车). She left the umbrella on her s (6). But when she returned, it had gone! Sally began to cry. The other passengers felt very sorry for her and asked what the matter was. She told them the black umbrella she bought for her mother had gone, and she had to get off at the next station. After the three passengers h (7) this, they asked her for her mother's a (8) so that they could send the umbrella to her if someone took it by mistake (弄错) and brought it b (9).

And now a week passed. Sally got a letter from her mother. It said, "Thank you very much for your lovely g (10), but why do you send me three black umbrellas?"

65. What is your favorite cartoon? It may be d (1) for you to decide. But for pianist Lang Lang "Tom and Jerry" is the best one.

When Lang was so years old, he saw Tom playing the piano. This was his first time to e (2) western music and this experience e (3) him to learn to play the piano.

His talent at the keyboard has taken him f (4) Shenyang to the world.

Lang became a g (5) piano student at three. Ever since, the boy h (6) been doing better and better. In 1997, the 15-year-old boy studied at a (7) American music college.

As we know, Lang' s p\_\_ (8) are energetic. He is well-known for making facial expressions and m\_\_ (9) around while playing the piano.

The road to success has never been e\_\_ (10). But Lang considers himself lucky and believes he should give something back. He has helped the children in poor areas a lot.

66. I went to England last year. I enjoyed my stay, and I noticed s\_\_ (1) interesting with the English way of life.

For example, you must say Mr or Mrs when you meet someone for the first time. When you get to know each other b\_\_ (2) or when they ask you to, you can just use their first names.

One day, we v\_\_ (3) some friends and had afternoon tea together. Afternoon tea is not just a d\_\_ (4) but a light meal at around 4 pm. We ate s\_\_ (5) and a large fruit cake. In England, you u\_\_ (6) drink tea with milk. So I tried to drink tea with milk too.

Fish and chips is t\_\_ (7) food in England. You can buy it and eat it in special fish and chip shops on the high street, or you can take it away and eat it with your fingers! It is delicious!

At the bus stop, you m\_\_ (8) not push your way onto the bus. You need to stand in a line and wait your t\_\_ (9). Sometimes people are slow to get on the bus. Once I noticed a gentleman touch a young man on the shoulder, smile p\_\_ (10) and say, "Excuse me! Are you waiting for this bus?" He was really polite.

67. Someone stopped Mr Hunt while he was walking in the street. He found it was Mr Brown, one of his old f\_\_ (1). They didn' t see each other for years, so they were b\_\_ (2) happy.

Mr Hunt asked Mr Brown to dinner. Mr Hunt' s wife b\_\_ (3) some meat and vegetables in the shop. They were talking in the sitting-room while the woman was c\_\_ (4) in the kitchen.

S\_\_ (5), she called Mr Hunt into the kitchen and said something was wrong with the pot(锅) and asked him to buy a new one. He said sorry to Mr Brown and left. He wanted to borrow one from his neighbours, but they were all o\_\_ (6). He had to go to the shop to buy a new one.

On his w\_\_ (7) to the shop, he saw a man selling some kinds of pots by the road. He stopped and asked, "Are these pots of high quality (质量)?" "Certainly(当然), sir," the man said, "I can s\_\_ (8) it to you!"

The man dropped (扔) a pot to the ground. Bad luck! It was broken into pieces. The man was very c (9) and said, "I've never sold such a pot of low quality I (10) it! I would rather(宁愿) break it into pieces than(而不是) sell it to you!" .

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68. Last Wednesday I had a very embarrassing e (1) \_\_\_\_\_. I was walking home from school when I remembered something. My parents were out and I forgot to take my front door key with me! When I got to my house, I didn't know what to do. It was starting to rain and I was getting w (2) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Suddenly I came up with an idea, the kitchen window was open so I decided to c (3) \_\_\_\_\_ through it. I put my bag on the ground and stood on one of the garden chairs to r (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the window. It was h (5) \_\_\_\_\_ than I had thought and I nearly fell and hurt myself. In the end, though, I managed to get into the house.

A few minutes later, I heard some v (6) \_\_\_\_\_ outside. I opened the back door and couldn't believe my eyes when I saw two police officers! "Can I help you?" I said, but they just looked at me. Then one of them e (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that a neighbor had seen someone b (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into my house.

I told them what I had done and the police officers realized that the 'burglar' was really me! They thought it was f (9) \_\_\_\_\_, but I didn't! If only I had remembered my key! I laughed about it now, but I'll n (10) \_\_\_\_\_ make the same mistake again.

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(2). w \_\_\_\_\_

(3). c \_\_\_\_\_

(4). r \_\_\_\_\_

(5).h\_\_\_\_\_

(6). v\_\_\_\_\_

(7). e\_\_\_\_\_

(8). b\_\_\_\_\_

(9). f\_\_\_\_\_

(10). n\_\_\_\_\_

69. 根据短文内容和首字母提示写出所缺的单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

I'd like to introduce my home town to you all. My home town is an old town, b (1) it is beautiful and popular. Every year lots of people come to v (2) my town.

My home town is f (3) for a square. It is in the town center. It's c (4) Market Square because there is a market there every morning. The government h (5) a jazz festival in Market Square every year. During the jazz festival, lots of young people come to the square and e (6) jazz music.

At the e (7) of the square there is a museum. There are some old photos of the town in it. The photos are very interesting.

There are some r (8) in the square. Every restaurant has good and d (9) food. Opposite the restaurants there's a theatre, a bookshop and a pub. The theatre is called the Opera House. The bookshop is b (10) the theatre and the museum. The pub is on the corner of the square. There is a car park in Castle Street, next to the pub.

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70. 阅读短文,根据上下文和首字母提示补全单词,使短文内容完整、连贯。

In my opinion, life in the future will be different. I'd like to tell you some ideas a (1) our future



life.

The first idea is about h (2). I live in a small house with my family. I want to have a l (3) house. I think houses will be big and comfortable in the future. We will feel happy i (4) we live in such houses.

The second idea is about robots. Everyone will have robots at home. House robots will do a lot of different things at home. They will c (5) the room. They will go s (6) when fridges (冰箱) tell them to. They will help parents l (7) after their children. They will drive parents to their place of work.

The t (8) idea is about free time. People will have more free time. They won't stay at home or work all day. They will t (9) around. People will go on holiday to the moon if they are rich enough. After all, going to the moon must be very e (10). They will travel to other planets (行星), too.

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71. 根据短文内容和首字母提示写出所缺的单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

Table manners are important in our life. People who have good table manners are popular. Nobody likes people who have b (1) table manners. Different c (2) have different table manners. Let's learn about table manners in Japan and France.

### **Japan**

In Japan, it is okay to make noise when you eat noodles. Japanese also say that the noodles may t (3) better when they make noise while eating. H (4), things are different in some other countries. In those countries, it's rude to make noise while people are e (5) noodles.

What else to watch: Don't forget to s (6) thanks before and after a meal.

## France

In France, people enjoy the dinner party and make it (7) a special occasion (场合). You should (8) discuss money or religion (宗教) over dinner. In France, people like to (9) their friends to have dinner together.

What else to watch: You need to finish (10) on your plate. It's not polite to leave some food on your plate.



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72. Mr. Evans works in Sydney. Last week he had a two-week h (1), but he didn't know where to go. He said to his friend Robert, "I hate the h (2) weather here, but I can't find a cool place in Australia. Where shall I take my holiday?"

"That's easy," said Robert, "You can go to Moscow. S (3) and ice are covering the ground there now." Mr. Evans a (4) with his friend. He bought a plane ticket and soon got to Moscow. He had a happy time there. But one day he got into trouble. After lunch he went to a park outside the city. He saw a dog f (5) him while he was walking p (6) a house. It was h (7) and wished him to give it some food to eat. But he had no piece of bread or cake in his pockets. He t (8) to send it away, but it began to bark at him. Just at that t (9), he saw a stone on the ground. He tried to pick

it up but he c(10). "How strange these Russians(俄国人) are!" Mr. Evans said to himself, "They do not tie(拴住) their dogs, but firmly(牢牢地) tie the stones!"

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### 73. 首字母填空

It' s a common school day at Southern Cross School near the famous Kruger National Park in South Africa. Teachers and pupils don' t sit in a classroom. I(1), they go through the forest or sit under the trees.

The school teaches students all the same s(2) as the rest of the country' s schools, but the teaching methods are completely different. Southern Cross uses nature as a teaching tool. The teachers and their pupils go out into n(3) and work with animals and plants. These can be used to study a (4)from maths and social sciences to languages. The school is in an area where animals live wild and can be hunted. To get to class, students travel a road through the forest that wild animals use as well.

The classroom for small preschoolers is a little different from the rest of the school. For example, the first lesson of the day is maths, but the teaching method is very s(5). In this school you won' t hear a teacher saying "C(6) how many apples Jane has in her basket." Actually, the children visit a nearby river to count the number of marks left by animals. This way they can see how many different animals come to d(7) during the night.

The students are encouraged to take care of the injured and small animals. If they find a dead animal in the area, they study where the animal fits in the food chain and how and why it d(8)

The headmaster says, “We must make people understand what we are doing to the e (9). We need to care for our p (10).”

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74. 根据首字母提示完成短文。I have a big family. We live in a large h (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It's Sunday today. We are all busy at home. Look! My grandfather is d (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tea as he is watching CCTV News. It's his favorite show. My grandmother is talking with my aunt from Beijing on the telephone. She m (3) \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt very much. How happy my father is now! My father is reading a n (4) \_\_\_\_\_. He is reading a story in it. The story is i (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Where is my mother? Oh, she is in the kitchen. She is cooking. She can cook d (6) \_\_\_\_\_ food for us. She is a good mother. Peter is my y (7) \_\_\_\_\_ brother. He is 10 years old. He is l (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to music in his room. He likes music and he can play the piano and the guitar. He is good at s (9) \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to be a singer (歌唱家). What am I doing? I'm u (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the computer, but I'm not playing games. I'm writing an e-mail.

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75. It's Sunday today. I'm going to the s (1) to buy several things. On the first floor, I'm going to buy some bananas, because my grandma likes f (2). They are cheap and f (3). I also want to buy some flour (面粉) because I want to m (4) biscuits. It is not e (5) but I want to try. On the second floor, I want to buy some eggs. They are h (6) price on Sunday. The normal price is 10 yuan a kilo but today is 5 yuan. On the third floor, I want to b (7) a jacket for my father. I know he likes blue, b (8) I don't know his size. I'll call my mother and ask her a (9) it. I think my father will be h (10) with my present.

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76. When you go to another country, you should learn to speak the language. This isn't something you can do with just a dictionary and a g (1) book. Allow me to explain.

Words don't always have their literal meaning. When I went to Japan for the first time, I knew that Japanese word for "yes" is Hai, I went to d (2) an important business issue(议题). At the e (3) of the meeting, I summarized my plan and asked my Japanese colleague, "Do you agree?" He answered with Hai. That night I called my boss and told him that Japanese company was r (4) to go ahead with the plan. The next day I had to tell my boss that this wasn't t (5) It turns out that the Japanese often use Hai to mean "I've heard you. I understand."

Gestures are w (6) than words. When my plane arrived in Sofia, I was tired. So I was happy that a taxi was right there. "OK?" I asked, o (7) the door. The taxi driver moved his head up and down, so I jumped in. "Downtown, please. OK?" I said. The taxi driver nodded again, but

n (8) happened. Finally, I became a (9) and jumped out. Guess what? In Bulgaria moving your head up and down means “No” and s (10) your head from side to side means “Yes” .

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77. 根据首字母提示完成单词，使短文通顺

Jenny and Betty a (1) in Paris by plane the day before y (2). Aunt Joan and Uncle Peter met them at the airport. They were tired and they r (3) at home. Yesterday they went to the Louvre Museum and enjoyed the w (4) works of art. They had dinner in a F (5) restaurant in the evening.

This morning they took a walk. Betty loves the street markets. They s (6) such good fruit and vegetables. She bought a present for her grandma. In the afternoon, they t (7) the Paris underground to the Eiffel Tower. There were lots of tourists, so they had to wait in line for an hour and went to the t (8). They waited till all the lights were o (9). Tomorrow they're going to visit a famous p (10).

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78. 阅读短文，根据首字母提示，填入适当的单词，使短文通顺、意思完整。

Everything went black! All the l\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ in our flat went out, including the TV. Mum took out the candles and Dad went to see what was going on. One advantage (好处) of living in a tall building is that you always have help nearby. So I went to our next-door neighbour, Mr. Smith. With a c\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ in his hand, Mr. Smith answered the door. Uh-oh! He didn't have lights, either. I found that all the buildings in our neighbourhood were dark. Our neighbours went downstairs and b\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ chatting (聊天) outside. They were not w\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ at all.

Then we heard a scary sound after a bright flash of lightning.

It started to rain h\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ in no time. In order to get some information, Mr. Smith turned on the radio. The weatherman said that the storm was the c\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_ of all the problems. It hit a t\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_ at the power (电) station before the frost flash of lightning. That was the reason why the lights s\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_ went out before the rain came. Finally, the lights came back. We c\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_ loudly. The e\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_ made it possible for the neighbours to have a chance to be together.

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79. 根据下面短文内容和首字母提示，在短文中的空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。

About three years ago, I felt very lonely. I didn't like my classmates, my parents or anyone else. My classmates didn't want to talk w\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ me and my parents were always saying that other kids were better than me. I thought I was the m\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ unlucky person in the world.

One day I had a big fight with one of my classmates. I was so angry t (3) I hit him on the face. Just at that moment, a boy stood up and s (4) the fight. He was monitor of our class.

After that, he often helped me and we became good f (5). Whenever I got angry or sad, he would help m (6) to cool down. My life began to change because of the boy, my best friend. We spent a lot of interesting days together. As t (7) goes by, I have become happier with people and things. And it s (8) that people around me have changed, too. My parents don't shout at me a (9) more and my classmates become friendly to me.

But now I can't see my best friend because he is badly i (10) and is staying in hospital. How I miss the days when we were together! I hope he will be all right and come back to school soon.

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80. 短文填空、请根据短文内容及首字母提示填空，使短文意思完整、连贯。



The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the Wonders of the Ancient World. It was b (1) more than 4, 000 years ago in Egypt. It is so p (2) that millions of tourists from around the world come to visit it every year.

In Egypt there are over 80 pyramids and the l (3) one is the Great Pyramid. It l (4) on the



west bank of the Nile. In fact, all the pyramids along the Nile are on the west bank. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life. That is w (5) their dead bodies were buried(埋葬) on the west bank of the Nile.

You can h (6) imagine how huge the Great Pyramid is. It has over 2 million blocks. Some are as heavy as five school buses. A (7) they were heavy, workers were able to put a block into the pyramid every three minutes.

The workers, Egyptian men and women, worked in teams. The teams had different t (8). Some dug up the stones. Others moved them. Another team cut the stones. The last group put the stones into the pyramid. There were so many different teams, but the pyramid is perfect. No stone is in the w (9) position.

But how did the Egyptians move those heavy stones to the top w (10) any modern machinery(机械)? No one knows for sure. Many things about the Great Pyramid are still a mystery.

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81. 阅读短文，根据短文上下文和首字母提示补全单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

My name is James. I have got some different h (1), but my favorite hobby is surfing. I love surfing b (2) it brings me much pleasure. It also helps me get experience and success.

This year I'm 35 years old. I've been really i (3) in surfing for more than twenty years. I started learning surfing at the a (4) of twelve. At that time I was s (5) in England. During the holidays, I began going surfing abroad w (6) my mates (伙伴). For example, we went to Bali in Indonesia. We also went to South Africa. During my surfing holidays, I also made friends with some people from o (7) countries. We talked a lot about surfing and had a great time.

After getting much experience of surfing, I wanted bigger challenges. Five years a (8), I decided to try the real waves (海浪) in Hawaii. Of course they could be dangerous and I had to p (9) full attention. I always get excited when I'm surfing on the real waves. It brings me a magical feeling, like flying above the ocean. I even f (10) everything else in my life when I'm standing on the surfing board.



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82. 阅读短文，根据短文上下文和首字母提示补全单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

Lots of people love koalas. They think koalas are very cute. Koalas live in Australia. They are a symbol of Australia. Here's an introduction about koalas.

They are small in size. Their b (1) are about two or three feet long. They are from 10 to 30 pounds in weight. The males are larger t (2) the females.

They love to sleep. They usually sleep for about 19 h (3) every day. That's w (4) some people say koalas are very lazy.

Koalas eat eucalyptus(桉树) leaves. They usually eat at night. They eat about two and a half pounds of eucalyptus leaves a day. How much they eat d (5) on their sizes. Although there are more than 700 k (6) of eucalyptuses in Australia, koalas eat only 50 of them.

The name "koala" c (7) from a native(土著的) Australian word. The word m (8) "no drink". They get such a name because they do not drink much water. They get most of their moisture(水分) from these leaves.

Koalas have good smell and hearing. They can tell the difference between d (9) kinds of eucalyptus leaves by smelling them. They can h (10) some sounds from a faraway place. When they hear something dangerous, they will run away quickly.

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83. People live in different kinds of houses in the world. Usually, each house has i (1) own living room, bedroom, kitchen and b (2). Different houses have different n (3). What are they? Now, let's take a look.

A flat is usually in a building. There are usually many f (4) living in the same flat building. People in a flat building s (5) the same stairs (楼梯) and lifts (电梯) to go up and down.

A townhouse has two floors. In a townhouse, the kitchen, the living room and dining room are usually on the ground floor, and the bedrooms are usually on the f (6) floor.

A farmhouse is a house on a farm. There are many farmers living there. There is a large yard (院子) in f (7) of it. There are also some "houses" for cows and hens near the farmhouse. The field is not f (8) from the farmhouse, so farmers always go to the field on f (9).

A dormitory is a large bedroom in a s (10), and every 4-8 students share one dormitory. They share the same bathroom, but each student has his or her own bed. Students can learn how to get along well with each other in a dormitory.

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84. I arrived in London at last. The railway s\_\_\_\_\_ (81) was big, black and dark. I did not k\_\_\_\_\_ (82) the way to my hotel, so I asked an Englishman. I did not o\_\_\_\_\_ (83) spoke English very carefully, but also clearly as well. The Englishman, however, could not understand me. I repeated my question several t\_\_\_\_\_ (84) and at last he understood. He a\_\_\_\_\_ (85) me, but he spoke neither slowly n\_\_\_\_\_ (86) clearly. "I am a foreigner," I said. Then he spoke s\_\_\_\_\_ (87), but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English l\_\_\_\_\_ (88) that.

The Englishman and I looked at each o\_\_\_\_\_ (89) and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. "You' ll soon learn English!" he said. To my surprise, in England each person speaks a d\_\_\_\_\_ (90) language. The Englishman understand the English, but I don' t understand them! Do they speak English?

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85. 阅读短文,根据短文上下文和首字母提示补全单词,使短文内容完整、连贯。

Have you ever noticed that cartoon images (形象) of the sun? It usually has a happy face. It s seems (1) that the sun's happy face can always make us feel good. Let's learn more about the sun.

The sun gives us light and heat. Maybe that's the reason why we all think it can p (2) warmth for us. However, except for light and heat, the sun g (3) us much more. In fact, life on our planet can't survive (存活) w (4) the sun.

The sun is a huge ball of hot, burning gases. It lies in the c (5) of the solar system. The sun is one of billions of stars in the universe, and it is the closest to the e (6). With about 1, 392, 000 km in diameter (直径), the sun is only medium in s (7) when compared to other stars.

When you look at the sun and the moon as they a (8) in the sky, they seem to be about the s (9) size as each other, but the diameter of the sun is about 400 t (10) greater than that of the moon. They appear similar because the sun is 400 times further away from the earth than the moon!

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86. When you write a letter or make a telephone call, your w (1) carry a message. People talk with words. Do you think you can talk w (2) words? A smile on your face shows you are happy and f (3). Tears in your eyes tell o (4) that you are sad. When you put up your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to s (5) something or ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying "no". You nod and people know you are saying "yes".

Other things can also give some i (6). For example, a sign (标志) at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Do you find that there are a lot of signs a (7) you and that you get m (8) from them all the time? People can talk to each other in many other ways. A (9) can use pictures to tell about beautiful mountains, about the blue sea and many other things. Writers write books to tell you about all

wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas. Books, magazines, TVs, radios and films are all h\_(10) for us to talk with other people.

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87. Life in the 3010 is very d\_(1) from life in the 21st century (世纪) . We still do many of the things we did, but we do them differently. For example, we will have e-friends to help us. An e-friend is a machine that looks just l\_(2) a human being (人) . It can walk and talk and can do almost e\_(3) we human beings do. My e-friend is like me and we have a lot of fun together. She h\_(4) me with my homework and we often go swimming. She is programmed (被安排) to take care of me if anything happens, s\_(5) I always feel safe when we are together. She can also s\_(6) me messages, and I can download i\_(7) from her memory. It's great to have an e-friend—I'm n\_(8) lonely and I will always talk to my e-friend.

I would like to tell you more about l\_(9) in the year 3010, but I have to send my e-friend to clean up my room. M\_(10) one day I will be able to travel back and visit you.

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88. 根据材料内容及首字母提示写出所缺单词，补全材料

My grandma was ill. She had to take medicine (药) every day. She had a cat c (1) Kitty and she loved her very much. She gave her milk, biscuits and fish.

One day, my grandma was suddenly ill. She was too weak to r (2) the medicine on a shelf above her bed. Her only friend, Kitty, jumped up and k (3) the bottle with the medicine off the shelf to her lifelong friend. A (4) taking the medicine, my grandma felt a little better but still c(5) not get up and call for help.

The cat ran outside to the nearby house of my grandma's d (6). The surprised doctor knew Kitty very w (7). He telephoned my grandma but no one a (8). He then hurried to the old woman's house and found his patient l (9) on the bed and waiting for help. The doctor called for an ambulance (救护车) at once.

Kitty s (10) my grandma's life.

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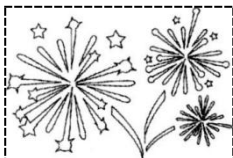
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89. 阅读短文，根据短文内容和首字母提示补全单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

People in different places of the w (1) celebrate New Year. It is a happy t (2) to celebrate the end of a year. It is the beginning of a new year.



New Year's Eve is on D (3) 31st. That is the last day of the year. On this day, you should look back on the whole year. You will remember the good things that happened during the whole year. Then you will s (4) goodbye to the year. In some places, people say goodbye to the old year by s (5) off fireworks.

New Year's Day is on January 1st. That is the f (6) day of the new year. On this day, you can set goals(目标) for the new year. You can start your new year w (7) a good wish. Some people m (8) promises, called resolutions. Their promises usually describe h (9) they will spend the next year. For example, someone may promise to learn a f (10) language such as French or English.

What do you want to promise for the new year?

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90. 根据短文内容和首字母提示写出所缺的单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

Do you like travelling? If you do, maybe a (1) all the choices, Tibet is a good one. More and more people around the world hope to travel there. Travelling in Tibet is hard. You should do lots of work b (2) you start the journey. Please read the following advice carefully.

★**Be sure you're in good health.** Before you leave, you should take more e (3) so that you will have a strong body.

★**Take warm c (4) with you even in summer.** In Tibet, it is very h (5) at noon but very cold in the early morning and evening. So it's easy to catch a cold.

★**Don't f (6) to take medicine.** You'd better take some medicine for altitude sickness(高山病) or a cold.



★**Prepare some things to avoid sunburn(晒伤).** The sunshine in Tibet is very strong. Don't stay outside for too long. It is b (7) for your skin. You'd better take a lot of sunblock(防晒霜) and w (8) a hat and sunglasses all the time.

★**The last piece of a (9) is about taking photos.** The Tibetan people are very friendly. But don't take photos of them if they don't a (10) you to do so.

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91. 根据首字母提示用本模块所学单词的适当形式填空    My mother is c (1) about shopping. She often makes a shopping l (2) at the beginning of every month. The things include shorts, trousers, some pairs of s (3) and so on. At the s (4) time, she often stays in t (5) with her friends in other countries. Different countries have different c (6). So they often talk about shopping experience and different customs online. Sometimes she invites some foreign g (7) to our home. They have formed close f (8) with each other. Compared to going to the supermarket, my mother p (9) shopping online. She says that it can save her more time and money. She has lots of other things to do in her d (10) life.

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92. 根据首字母提示完成单词，使短文完整、正确。

### My Home Village

My home village is a small one. It's in Yuxian County of Shanxi Province. It is small, but it's very beautiful.

There are many hills a (1) my home village and they are more beautiful than some big mountains. In spring, we can fly k(2) which are made by ourselves o(3) the top of the hills. The kites fly very h (4) . In summer, the trees are green and the grass is green t (5) . It is green everywhere on the hills. There are so m (6) wild apple trees on the hills.

The wild apples are n (7) to eat. In autumn, the corn under and around the hills is ripe. So we eat it almost every day.

In w (8) , when it snows, all the ground is covered with snow. We can play w (9) snow and sometimes we eat the clean snow with sugar. In my hometown the sky is blue, the air is clean, the water is sweet and the people are very f (10) . I love my hometown!

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93. 阅读短文，根据短文内容及首字母提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

An old lady went into the building of a bank one day, carrying a large bag of money. She asked to speak with the president of the bank.

“How can I help you?” the bank president asked. She replied, “I would like to open a savings account (存款账户),” and placed the bag of m (1) on his desk. The president was surprised to see this, so he asked her, “Madam, how did you make this money?” The old lady r (2). “I make bets (赌注).” Surprised, the president then asked, “What kind of bets?” The old woman said, “Well, for example, I'll bet you 5,000,000 yuan that your tongue will become square by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.” “What?” the president asked. He then smiled and said, “You've got yourself a bet!” and shook her hand h (3). The old lady said, “Okay. May I bring my lawyer with me tomorrow a (4) a witness (见证者)?” “Sure!” the president confidently answered.

The next morning, at 10, the old lady showed u (5) with her lawyer at the president's office. She asked the president to o (6) his mouth so they all could see. The old lady looked closely at his tongue and then asked i (7) she could touch it.

“Well, 5,000,000 yuan is a lot of money. I guess it's OK,” the president said. At this moment, he saw that the lawyer was hitting his head a (8) the wall. The president asked, “What is the m (9) with your lawyer?” The old lady answered, “I bet him 10,000,000 yuan that I would t (10) the tongue of the president of this bank at 10 a.m. today.”

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94. 短文填空 Some of the greatest problems we face today are the destruction (破坏) of our environment(环境). So my family does what we can. We take cloth bags to stores instead of u (1) plastic bags. We walk where we don't have to drive.

But does it do any good? When I am the o (2) one in line at the market with cloth bags, am I

doing any good? Does my walking to stores make any real difference to the world?

I recently(最近) learned something about flamingos (火烈鸟) which like to get together in groups of (3) of a thousand or more. Every year, when the time comes for migration (迁徙), a few of them first take off from the lake. But none of the others seem to notice, so the small group returns. However, the next day they try (4) again. This time a few more fly along with them, but most of them still stay in the lake, so they return a (5). They try for some times. Every time a few more birds join in, however, because the thousands of others still take no notice, the great migration plan is once more (6) stopped.

Then one day something changes (7). The same small group of birds once again starts flying and a small number more join in just as before (8), then more. Finally, they all take flight and the migration really begins. What a wonderful sight it must be—thousands of flamingos taking off into the sky at once!

A few can make a difference (9). Even if you're the one to take the first step, and keep (10) trying, others will someday take notice and together we will solve even our greatest problems.

95. What are you going to do if you are in a burning(燃烧的) house? Do you know how to save (81) yourself? Please read the following passage.

Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It's important to know the right (82) way to escape(逃跑), such as using the nearest stairs, but not lifts.

From the lower floors of buildings, escaping from the windows is possible (83). Leaving from windows may get the least chance of being hurt. When (84) you are on the second floor, it's usually not high from the ground. It's about as high as an adult (成人). It's safer to jump (85) out of the house than to stay in it.

It's important to protect yourself (86) when you're waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed. If you don't do that, smoke (烟) may come into the room where you are. It's harmful (87) to you. In that condition(情况), you had better (88) keep your head low to make sure that you can breathe (呼吸) fresh air (89) rather than smoke.

If you are on high floors, you can go up till the roof. You can try your best to attract (吸引) people's attention. Don't shout at (90) the time because you need to save energy (能量) and wait for help.

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96. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 1-10 的相应位置上。

Have you ever picked strawberries yourself? They look nice,

but light pressure can make them out of shape, so you have to be very (1)

c\_\_\_\_\_ when picking them. Nowadays, there are (2)

m\_\_\_\_\_ children who are just like strawberries. They easily break down when they face difficulties. There is a name for

(3) t\_\_\_\_\_ - "strawberry kids".

Why are many children so (4) e\_\_\_\_\_ to break down?

Many students are the only child in their family. Their parents do (5)

a\_\_\_\_\_ everything for them in their daily life. They hardly ever get criticized (批评)

at home and always feel good about (6)

t\_\_\_\_\_. If these students are criticized strictly by teachers,

they will feel upset and begin to doubt their own (7)

a\_\_\_\_\_. And many schools care more about students' grades instead of (8)

d\_\_\_\_\_ their personalities (个性). As a result,

students get satisfying grades while they are not mentally (精神上地) strong enough.

Young people should learn how to (9) m\_\_\_\_\_ themselves mentally strong. An expert said,

"Whenever you are in (10) t\_\_\_\_\_,

don't ask for help at once. You should try to deal with problems first by yourself. Take an active part in sports and social activities. That can help you become mentally strong. "

Growing up is not just a happy process (过程) ,

pains also go along. The most important thing is to face the pains bravely and learn from them.

97. 根据首字母提示完成单词, 使短文完整、正确

Spring is the first season of a year. Spring usually lasts three m (1) : March, April and May. The weather is b (2) warmer and warmer in spring. Sometimes it r (3) a lot. Everything starts to change in spring. Look, the trees are turning g (4) . The birds are singing h (5) in the trees. The f (6) are showing their smiles to us. Spring is also my favourite season b (7) I can wear my beautiful shirts. I can p (8) trees and go camping. I can enjoy m (9) in the beautiful spring. Of course, I like the Spring Festival, too. In a word, spring is a very b (10) season. I like spring very much.

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98. Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. It is also the most important w (1) . Some students say they don't want to read for p (2) . They want to use their time to learn the rules of the language and new words. Many experts(专家) say pleasure reading is very important for English learning. Dr Stephen Krashen, a f (3) expert on language learning, says that pleasure reading helps you l (4) many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words w (5) they read for pleasure. They a (6) learn more about good writing. Dr Krashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each student in a d (7) way. Each student needs to learn something different. Pleasure reading makes i (8) possible for each student to learn what he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you choose your own books, and you d (9) have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books. Pleasure reading will h (10) you a lot.

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99. 阅读短文，根据短文内容和首字母提示，在横线处填入适当的单词。

Langshan Mountain, a beautiful place, lies in Xinning County, the southwest p (1) of Hunan Province. It's f (2) for its Danxia Landform (丹霞地貌). A few million years a (3), there was a lake. In 2010, Langshan Mountain was recorded in the World Heritage List (世界遗产名录) and became China's eighth world natural heritage.

A (4) Langshan Mountain is a beautiful river—Fuyi River. Enjoying the peace of the river after visiting the mountain can bring you great j (5). Fuyi River is the mother river of Xinning County. The water is so c (6) that you can see fish and sand under it. The sand on the b (7) is pure and white. It's one of the world's m (8) wonderful places.

More and more t (9) come to have a look. W (10) to Langshan Mountain.

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100. 阅读下面短文，根据短文内容及首字母提示补全文中所缺的单词。

“Sorry” is a word that people in Britain often say in their daily life.

One day while I was w (1) on the street, a young man ran by hurriedly, brushing (轻擦) against my handbag. He continued his way, but turned b (2) and said “sorry” to me. Even in a rush, he didn't f (3) to say “sorry”. One day, after I bought some bananas, the shopkeeper was passing me the change, but I wasn't ready for it and a coin dropped onto the ground. “Sorry, Madam,” he said w (4) bending to pick it up. I was s (5) why he said “sorry” to me. Another time, I stepped on a man's f (6) at the entrance to a cinema. At the same time, we b (7) said “sorry”.

Slowly, I got to know that when something unpleasant happens in daily life, the British don't c (8) much about who is wrong. If someone is in trouble, a “sorry” is always n (9). Perhaps that is w (10) I seldom see people quarrel on the buses or streets in Britain.

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101. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

I live in the north of China. In my hometown, there a (1) four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and w (2).

In spring, it's w (3). Spring is a beautiful season. You can see some beautiful flowers. Trees are green. Then it's summer and it's h (4). You want to be cool. Autumn is beautiful. It's not hot or



c (5). In winter, you may only want to stay at home and don't go out b (6) it's very cold outside.

My favorite s (7) is autumn. It's cool and you can find different kinds of fruits and e (8) them. I like sports. I often p (9) football after school. I often go to the farm. I love to h (10) my grandfather do some farm work.

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102. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空限一词。

Most people want to be happy, but few know h (1) to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said, "Happiness depends upon ourselves." In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a f (2) suggestions to help you be happier.

The first s (3) to happiness is to enjoy simple things in life. Too often, you s (4) so much time thinking about the future—for e (5), going to college or getting a good job—that you fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, s (6) as reading a good book, listening to your favourite music, or staying with c (7) friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and healthier lives.

Another secret to living a happy life is to be active. Many people go dancing or play sports. People can f (8) about their problems and only think about the activities.

F (9), many people find happiness through helping others. Studies show that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. If you want to feel happier, do good things for someone else. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to buy food for an e (10) person, or simply help out around the house by washing dishes.

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103. 根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整，完整写出空缺处所填单词的正确形式。（每空一词）

Long long ago, in a small, lonely village, there was a place known as the House of 1000 Mirrors. A small, happy little dog heard of this place and decided to pay a v\_\_(1)\_\_. He ran all of his way with a happy heart. When he r\_\_(2)\_\_ there, he jumped happily up the stairs to the doorway of the house. There was a hole in the door. He looked t\_\_(3)\_\_ the hole with his ears lifted high and his tail shaking fast. To his surprise, he found h\_\_(4)\_\_ looking at 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails shaking just as fast as his. He smiled a great smile, and was answered with 1000 great smiles just as warm and f\_\_(5)\_\_ as his. As he left the house, he said to himself, “This is a wonderful place. I will come back and visit it often.”

In this same village, a\_\_(6)\_\_ little dog, who was sad and in blue all the day, decided to visit the house, too. He slowly climbed the stairs and hung his head low as he looked into the hole in the door. To his great s\_\_(7)\_\_, he saw the 1000 unfriendly dogs looking at him, so he shouted at them right away. Then he was frightened to see 1000 little dogs s\_\_(8)\_\_ back at him at the same time. He left the house q\_\_(9)\_\_ and thought to himself, “That is a terrible place, and I will never come back and visit it.”

Life is like a mirror. If you smile at it, it will smile b\_\_(10)\_\_ at you. All the faces in the world are mirrors of our different lives.

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104. 根据上下文和首字母提示写出所缺的单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。



My name is Bernie. I am 12 years old. I am from Cambridge. Today my topic (话题) is about my b (1).

For breakfast, I u (2) have an egg and some bread. I often eat four p (3) of bread. My mother wants me to drink milk. She often says that milk is a h (4) drink and drinking it is good for my health. I l (5) to my mother and often drink milk.

I also drink a glass o (6) juice at breakfast. My favorite drink is apple juice, but my mother often m (7) orange juice. In my family, my parents and my sister like orange juice, but I am d (8) from them. I don't like orange juice.

What about your breakfast? Can you t (9) me about your breakfast? I'm w (10) for your answers.

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105. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。

The Cinderella story is a famous one. Cinderella was living happily with her family when her mother died. Her father remarried. Cinderella's new stepmother and two stepsisters t (1) her poorly. She had to wear old clothes and work hard w (2) the sisters wore beautiful clothes and had fun.

You know the r (3) of the story. A good fairy turned Cinderella's old clothes into a beautiful dress. Cinderella went to a party and a prince f (4) in love with her. Cinderella left the party in such a h (5) that she left a glass slipper and the prince used that to find her. F (6), Cinderella and the prince married and lived happily ever after.

That's one telling of the story, but the Cinderella fairy tale is found in many different countries. And Cinderella is not always a young l (7). In an Irish story, a young gentleman, Becan, married a princess and lived happily ever after.

Why is the Cinderella story so p (8) and found in so many cultures? There are several r (10). First of all, it's a romantic story. Also, Cinderella is a kind girl with a hard life. And m (11) the most important is that in the Cinderella story, a person faces many difficulties but overcomes them in the end.

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106. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

In a town in France, there was a farmer who lived alone. Every day he s (1) a pound of butter to his neighbour, who was a baker. One day the baker decided to weigh the butter to see i (2) he was getting a pound. After he weighed it, he found that he wasn' t. The baker then took the farmer to the judge(法官).

The judge wanted to know the farmer' s ways to weigh the butter. The farmer replied "I am so p (3) that I do not have enough money to buy anything to weigh it. H (4), I do have a kind of scale(天平)." The judge asked, " Then h (5) do you weigh the butter?"

The farmer replied, "Before the baker started buying butter from me, I had bought bread from him. So now every time when I b (6) home the bread from the baker, I put it on the scale and give him the butter of the same w (7).

We always get back what we give to others. Whenever you take action, ask yourself this question, " Am I honest?"

Honesty or dishonesty can become a habit. Some dishonest people can lie w (8) red faces.

Others lie so m (9) that they do not even know what the truth is any more. But who is it bad for?

In fact, those who lie will hurt t (10) by their own dishonest behaviour.

107. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文。

Wang Ping is a cleaner. He w (1) in a park. He is also a good father. Nothing can make him h (2) than playing with his little daughter in his free time.

Last Tuesday afternoon, while he was c (3) the park, suddenly, he heard a woman crying for help. He ran up q (4) to see what happened. The woman's 15-month-old baby girl choked(窒息) on a small piece of pear and her face t (5) purple. The baby was too young to save herself, and the mother was so nervous that she didn't know how to save her daughter properly. Luckily, Wang Ping knew what to do. He took the baby in his arm w (6) thinking twice. With the mother's help, Wang Ping held the baby upside down and gave her a few pats(轻拍) on the back. After a short while, he succeeded in getting the piece of pear out of her mouth, and the baby began to cry. Her mom was so thankful because her daughter was s (7).

Wang Ping tried his best and saved the b (8) life. In his mind, helping others is just helping h (9). He hoped more people could v (10) to help the people in need if possible.

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108. Hans lives in a town far from London. One day, he said to h\_(1)\_ friend Kurt, "I'm going to take my car and d\_(2)\_ to London.

Kurt said, "Driving to London is very d\_(3)\_. You aren't going to find your hotel." But Hans was not a\_(4)\_. He drove to the docks, put his car on his ship, took it o\_(5)\_ at Dover, and drove to London.

He stopped near the city and looked at a m\_(6)\_ to learn which way to take. Then he drove into London, but he didn't find his hotel. He drove round and round for an h\_(7)\_ and then he stopped and got out of his car. A taxi came, and Hans stopped it. "T\_(8)\_ me to the Brussels Hotel," he said. But he didn't get on the taxi; he got back into his car. The taxi man drove to the Brussels Hotel and Hans f\_(9)\_ him in his car. They g\_(10)\_ to the hotel in two minutes.

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109. A passport is a travel document that allows us to travel from one country to another. Now, because of the COVID-19's s\_(1)\_, people might start using "vaccine(疫苗) passports".

On 1 June, the European Union(EU) officially introduced a "vaccine passport" in seven of its member c\_(2)\_. It's the EU Digital COVID Certificate(证书) designed for safe t\_(3)\_ this summer. It can prove that a person could be against the Corona virus, received a negative (阴性的) test result or has r\_(4)\_ from COVID-19. By holding the certificate, people do not n\_(5)\_ to quarantine(隔离) when travelling within the EU, China Daily reported.

The "vaccine passport " includes a QR code (二维码). Travellers can s\_(6)\_ it on paper or phone screens when crossing the border. "The EU Digital COVID Certificate p\_(7)\_ European citizens with a common tool to allow them to move freely and safely again, " said Didier Reynders, European Commissioner for Justice.

There have been w\_(8)\_ about the certificate's privacy(隐私). But the EU said that no private i\_(9)\_ or data will be exchanged or shared through the use of the certificate.

China launched an international travel health certificate on 8 March. The certificate can show the Nucleic acid test results, as w\_(10)\_ as vaccination information.

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110. Travel can teach kids more than a textbook. Travelling with kids is good f\_(1)\_ them. They can find new interests. Travel makes information alive for kids, and makes it much more exciting than studying textbooks or d\_(2)\_ experiments in the lab. While travelling, they learn h\_(3)\_ to deal with new situations, and communicate with other people. They learn patience, because sometimes i\_(4)\_ takes a long time to get to some exciting or interesting places.

I've been travelling since I was seven years old. For me, to stop travelling would be like taking something a\_(5)\_ from my soul (灵魂) . I can't live without travelling and I wouldn't be

who I am if I don't travel. Some people think it's h (6) to travel after having kids. But in my opinion, when people become parents, it doesn't m (7) they can't travel any more. My children have been travelling since they were three weeks old.

Bringing a new life into the world comes with many responsibilities (责任) and I'd love to be a good mother. O (8) of my duties is to educate my children. I'm so thankful that my parents took me on family trips when I was y (9). I've learnt that the outside world is more colourful than the little one I live in. Of course, I want to pass these travel experiences on to my children.

I value (珍惜) the memories of travelling with my children. I'm s (10) they will always remember them in their lives.

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111. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文

More and more families go on a car trip each year. However, the thought of trouble on the road may s (1) you from going out. To avoid (避免) trouble, you need to m (2) a careful plan for your trip.

First of all, choose a proper route for your trip. Consider w (3) you are going and find several possible routes to it. Traffic and the t (4) that you will spend on the road must be considered when you decide one.

Consider your luggage (行李) needs. B (5) you begin packing your necessities (必需品), think about how many people will be in your car and how much space they will n (6) in order to travel comfortably.



T (7) to miss busy times. Usually highways are busier on Fridays and Sundays, so you'd better go on Tuesdays or T (8). Driving at night is also a great way to miss the traffic and the kids can sleep d (9) the trip.

Finally, do not forget to c (10) your car carefully before leaving so that you can have a safe trip.

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112. Many of my friends have computers at home. What are the computers used for?

Andy is a top student. He likes searching for i (1) on the Internet. He says the Internet always provides the latest news. Our E (2) teacher says his computer makes it easier for him to do word processing. It's f (3) and easier than writing with pens, isn't it? Jacky is a clever boy, and he says he is good at w (4) computer programs. He hopes that he can be a successful programmer in the future. And my cousin s (5) much time drawing and designing clothes on his computer. Maybe it can help him to be a good fashion designer. Many of my friends s (6) and receive emails online. It's faster than posting letters and it c (7) nothing!

Some of my friends say they can c (8) with others on QQ. And Lucy says she is i (9) in watching movies on her computer. She downloaded *Harry Potter VI* last week. Tommy often relaxes himself by p (10) games on the computer, which sometimes makes his parents angry.

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113. Graduation is coming! Many students are leaving school. What are they taking with them? A lot of things for sure, but the most important thing is f\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_\_.

We asked some teachers to give us the last lesson. The lesson focused on proverbs about friends. Older people often teach proverbs to y\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ people. Every culture has proverbs. They are short and e\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_ to remember.

There is a German proverb that says, "Friendship is a plant that must be w\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_." It means that we need to t\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ care of friends like taking care of a garden. Another proverb is from Japan. It says, "Only your r\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_\_ friends will tell you when your face is d\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_\_." It means that only good friends tell you when you are making a m\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_\_.

My grandfather told me, "Nobody is so r\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_\_ that he can throw away a friend." Everyone n\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_\_ friends. Be good to them.

Goodbye, friends! Don't forget us!

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114. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文。

In the future, life will be much b (1). Maybe there will be vision phones (可视电话) in every home. People c (2) have a medical examination without a doctor or a nurse in the room and do some s (3) without leaving their homes. And what a (4) education? There will be more educational programs on the radio o (5) on TV. So many children who live in faraway villages won' t n (6) to go to school every day. They can stay a (7) home. Each family will have a robot. Robots will help people do their h (8) .

Perhaps some people will f (9) to the moon for a holiday and some scientists can live u (10) the sea.

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115. 根据首字母提示，在空白处填上恰当的词，使短文意思完整。

Peter is a t (1) boy. He c (2) from England. He's thirteen years old. He is a s (3). He has a r (4) face, big eyes, a big nose and a wide m (5). He is in Class Three, Grade Seven. He likes C (6) movies (电影). And his favorite a (7) is Jackie Chan.

Peter has a good friend. His name is Eric. He is fourteen years old. He is a student, too. They look d (8). Eric has a long face, small eyes and a small mouth. They are in the s (9) school, but in different g (10). They like the same actor.

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116. It's very important that we all recycle. In nature, almost everything is used again. For example, when an animal dies, it becomes a (1) animal's food.

Nothing is w (2). But humans have created things like plastic bags which can't be broken down by nature. Our rubbish kills animals and p (3) water and soil. If we c (4) making too much rubbish, the problem will only get w (5). If nature can't reuse the rubbish, we must recycle i (6). We should clean up the rubbish we've made because nature can't.

Recycling is also the right thing to do f (7) another reason. The earth is r (8) in natural materials like water and trees, b (9) these materials are not endless. We will use up our natural materials much faster than the earth is able to reproduce them. For example, each year we cut down more than 6,000 square miles of forest. But it t (10) much longer years for a new tree to grow.

Recycling can help us save the earth, so let's take action right now.

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117. Now, it seems that artificial intelligence(人工智能) is becoming more and more popular in our life, and it has g (1) influenced the ways we live, work and play. Can you i (2) that you can play table tennis with a robot one day?

A scientist has invented a s (3) robot that can be a table tennis coach. That m (4) people can practise table tennis not only with humans but also with a robot.

Named Forpheus, the smart table tennis robot is quite special. It can study the movements of human players and the s\_(5)\_ of balls. In this way, it can exactly judge(判断) the players' skill levels. Then it uses the information to c\_(6)\_ the ways to play. If the players are just beginners, Forpheus will play in a slow and easy way. But if the players are better ones, the robot will play in a faster and more difficult way. What's more, while playing, it e\_(7)\_ players to try their best with words like "Good job!" and "Come on!". At the same time, it gives some good advice to i\_(8)\_ their skills. So it is both a good partner and a clever coach.

Science and technology is developing quickly these years. and it's hard to imagine what will h\_(9)\_ in the future. "In the next 20 years, it will be possible that one robot can teach another one to play table tennis or even invent another one!" said Takuoya, the i\_(10)\_ of the table tennis robot.

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118. In some ways, young people between 12 and 19 now are much the same as young people used to be twenty years ago. The pictures of their favourite stars on bedroom walls look the same; only the names are d\_(1)\_.

In some other ways, teenagers are quite different. Young people don't get ill e\_(2)\_ now. And they have more chances(机会) to learn a\_(3)\_ the world. Their minds seem to be more open. However, there is a new problem—the n\_(4)\_ of televisions and computers in teenagers' bedrooms is increasing(增加). Many parents are w\_(5)\_ about that. Sarah Kennedy has two sons. One is 14 and the other one is 17. Sarah Kennedy knows that they spend a lot of time in their rooms p\_(6)\_ computer games. And she thinks that this is really a bad thing. "They always tell me that they're doing their homework, b\_(7)\_ I know that they aren't. When I was their age, I really e\_

(8) playing outside with my friends, but Steve and Robert only seem i (9) in new CDs or what is on television. I r (10) don't know what to do about that."

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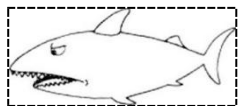
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119. 根据短文内容和首字母提示，在文中空白处填入一个恰当的单词，使短文完整、通顺。

If you go to an ocean park, you may see sharks there. Sharks are a k (1) of ocean animal.

They are dangerous and people are a (2) of them.



There are many d (3) kinds of sharks. One of them is the whale shark. The whale shark is the largest among all the sharks. It can g (4) to more than 40 feet long. It is as large a (5) a school bus. The smallest shark is the dwarf lantern shark. It is very small and you can p (6) it in your hand.

Sharks h (7) many sharp teeth. The shark l (8) some of its teeth every day. After it loses a tooth, a new o (9) will grow out soon. Sometimes, the new tooth can grow out in just one d (10). That sounds interesting, doesn't it?

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120. 阅读理解填词。

I grew up on my grandpa's farm—on a farm near Wuhan. One afternoon, I decided to plant some watermelons.

"Hmm, this is a crop I haven't c (1) to plant." My grandpa said smilingly, "Let's do it now!"

With my grandpa's help, I planted the seeds.

The next morning I found a big watermelon there. I knew it was my grandpa that put a watermelon there and I thought he was just playing a j (2) on me.

Later that month, my grandpa gave me a book. "For school," he said with a b (3) serious look. I opened it to where he had written "watermelon!" and laughed with p (4) .

After listening to my stories between grandpa and me, my little daughter Claire r (5) planting seeds, too. So I took her to buy some seeds. On the way home, I r (6) for the first time that my grandfather once had m (7) my childish enthusiasm(热情), instead of explaining with some disappointing facts—watermelon don't grow well in winter in Wuhan, and it was too l (8) to plant them. He had s (9) into the supermarket and bought the biggest watermelon. That night, after I was asleep, he secretly laid it exactly above my seeds. He wanted to make sure I could let out "Wow", not a feeling of r (10) .

I had always thought of the midnight miracle(奇迹) my grandpa made that day. I thought he had planted hope that day. As Claire planted the seeds happily, I saw my grandfather's joy take root in Claire's life. And that was another biggest miracle which would come.

(1) c \_\_\_\_\_

(2) j \_\_\_\_\_

(3) b \_\_\_\_\_

(4) p \_\_\_\_\_

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(6) r \_\_\_\_\_

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(9) s \_\_\_\_\_

(10) r \_\_\_\_\_

121. Life is not easy, so I'd like to say "When anything happens, believe in yourself."

When I was a young boy, I was too shy to talk to anyone. My classmates often laughed  
a (1) me. I was sad but could do nothing. Later, s (2) happened, and it changed my life. It was an  
English speech competition. My mother asked me to take part in it. What a terrible i (3) ! It meant  
I had to s (4) before all the teachers and students in my school.

"Come on, boy. Believe in yourself. You are sure to w (5)." Then she and I talked about many  
d (6) topics. At last I chose the topic "Believe in yourself". I tried my best to remember all the  
w (7) and practised it over 100 times. With my mother's great love, I did w (8) in the  
competition. L (9) , I won the first place. I heard the cheers(赞美) from the teachers and students.  
Those classmates who once looked down on (瞧不起) me, now all said "Congratulations!" to me.

Since then, everything has changed for me. When I do anything, I try to tell myself not to w  
(10) about a lot. Just believe in myself. This is true not only for a person but also for a country.

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122. Last summer holiday, I took a trip to Yunnan. It is in the southern part of our country. I have  
sweet m (1) of the clear rivers and kind people. Trees and flowers are seen everywhere. Every  
year lots of v (2) come here to enjoy themselves.

Maybe you have known Shilin (Stone Forest). There are many different t (3) of strange stones.  
Some of the smaller stones look like nice girls, and the b (4) stones look like handsome men.



Other stones look like cats, mice, elephants and so on. Of all the stones, the stone which is like a beautiful girl in a legend (传说) is the most f(5). Her name is Ashima. I am sure you know this name.

I also went to Lijang. A river runs t(6) the whole city. If you go along the river, you'll never get l(7). It is easy for you to find your way. There are many ethnic minorities (少数民族) in Yunnan. They are very cordial (热情的). And they all like singing and dancing. We danced with them a(8) the campfire (篝火) at night. I really had a good time.

I like the elephants and fruits there b(9). I even sat on an elephant's back, though I was very afraid at first. I took some photos with it. The fruits there are very fresh and delicious. They are very good for our health. The trip to Yunnan is so wonderful that I will never f(10) it.

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123. There are many wetlands in China and some of them have become the world's most i (1) wetlands. The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are among them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. They are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. The world's l (2) Milu Deer Nature Reserve is in them. More than 700 milu deer live freely there. There are not many red-crowned cranes in the world, but every w (3) you can see some in the Red-crowned Cranes Nature Reserve in the Yellow Sea Wetlands.

The temperature (温度) in the wetlands is usually neither too h (4) nor too low. There is a lot of rain and s (5), too. They are really good places for wildlife. P (6) food and living areas for some special kinds of animals and birds is not the only r (7) why we need to protect wetlands. Wetlands are important because they also prevent flood (洪水). But some people want to change

the wetlands to make more s (8) for farms and buildings. This m (9) there will be less and less space for wildlife.

L (10), more and more people begin to realize that wetlands and wildlife are very important.

Every year, on February 2nd, many activities are held to tell people more about wetlands.

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## 答案和解析

### 1. 【答案】 【小题 1】

throw

### 【小题 2】

countries

### 【小题 3】

those

### 【小题 4】

helped

### 【小题 5】

vegetables

### 【小题 6】

looks

### 【小题 7】

just

### 【小题 8】

order

### 【小题 9】

stands

### 【小题 10】

six

【解析】1. 句意：当人们扔掉不需要的食物时，世界上其他地方的很多人面临食物短缺。根据 face 判断时态为一般现在时，people 后谓语动词用动词原形。结合首字母可知，throw away 扔掉，为固定搭配。故填 throw。

2. 句意：为了减少食物浪费，世界上很多国家，比如德国和法国有食物银行。结合 like German and France 可知，此处是 country，国家，可数名词。many 许多，后跟可数名词复数，故填 countries。

3. 句意：人们和杂货店可以把额外的食物给食物银行，并且它们可以把食物给需要的那些人。结合句意和首字母可知，此处应是 those，那些人，指示代词。故填 those。

4. 句意：五年里，它存了七百万吨食物并且帮助了 76 万个人。结合 they can give the food to t\_\_\_\_\_ in need 和首字母可知，此处应是 help “帮助”，是个动词，根据 saved 可知，此处为一般过去时，故填 helped。

5. 句意：许多蔬菜和水果被浪费，因为它们看起来丑陋。结合下文 For example, about 25 to 30 percent of carrots don't make it to the store because of their l\_\_\_\_\_. (例如，大约 25%到 30%的胡萝卜因为它们的外观而无法进入商店) 可知，此处说到的是蔬菜被浪费，结合首字母可知，vegetable 蔬菜，可数名词。many 很多，后跟可数名词复数。故填 vegetables。

6. 句意：例如，大约 25%到 30%的胡萝卜因为它们的外观而无法进入商店。结合上文 Many fruits and v\_\_\_\_\_ go to waste because they look ugly. 可知很多水果和蔬菜浪费因为它们长得丑，结合首字母可知，此处应是 look “外观”，可数名词，根据 their 可知，此处是名词复数，故填 looks。

7. 句意：所以下次尽量买难看的食物，因为它和“正常”的食物一样好。结合首字母和句子可知，此处应是 just “只是，恰好”，副词，故填 just。

8. 句意：许多中餐馆告诉人们用“N-1”公式点菜。根据 So if you're in a group of s\_\_\_\_\_ people, you should order five dishes. (所以如果你是六个人，你应该点五道菜) 可知，许多中餐馆告诉人们用“N-1”公式点菜。order 点菜，动词；tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事，固定搭配，不定式符号 to 后跟动词原形。故填 order。

9. 句意：“N”代表你们一行人的数量。结合"N" s\_\_\_\_\_ for the number of people in your group. 及首字母提示可知，此处介绍“N”代表的意思，stand for 代表，固定短语，意为代表。主语“N”视为第三人称单数，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式，故填 stands。

10. 结合上文 Many Chinese restaurants are telling people to o\_\_\_\_\_ dishes by using the "N-1" formula. "N" s\_\_\_\_\_ for the number of people in your group. 可知，很多中国餐厅告诉人们用“N-1”的公式点餐，“N”代表你们一行人的数量，因此判断应该点五份餐的时候是六个人，故填 six。

## 2. 【答案】【小题 1】

expensive

【小题 2】

When

【小题 3】

popular

【小题 4】

caused

【小题 5】

either

【小题 6】

method

【小题 7】

down

【小题 8】

journeys

【小题 9】

pleased

【小题 10】

working

【解析】1. 分析句子可判断此处缺形容词作表语。根据句意“那时，汽油比其他燃料贵”及首字母提示，expensive 昂贵的，形容词。故填 expensive。

2.

根据句意“当汽油价格下降和新技术开发出来时，电动汽车就过时了”及首字母提示，when 当……时，连词，引导时间状语从句。注意句首首字母大写。故填 When。

3.

由空格前的 became more 可判断此处是形容词比较级作表语。根据句意“相反，汽油车变得更受欢迎，因为它们可以不停车行驶更长的距离”及首字母提示，popular 受欢迎的，形容词，其比较级为 more popular，意为“更受欢迎的”。故填 popular。

4.

分析句子可判断此处缺动词作谓语。根据句意“他们需要更多的燃料，这导致了更多的空气污染”及首字母提示，**cause** 导致，动词，由空格前的 **needed** 可知时态是一般过去时，**cause** 的过去式是 **caused**。故填 **caused**。

5.

根据句意“他们也不担心汽车使用的汽油量”及首字母提示，**either** 也，副词，放在否定句句末。故填 **either**。

6.

分析句子可知此处缺名词。根据句意“解决这个问题的一种方法是混合动力车，一种部分依靠汽油，部分依靠电力的汽车”及首字母提示，**method** 方法，可数名词，因空格前有基数词 **one**，所以要用单数名词。故填 **method**。

7.

根据句意“混合动力汽车在 2000 年代开始流行，当时汽油价格上涨，混合动力汽车的价格下降”及首字母提示，**go down** 下降，固定短语。故填 **down**。

8.

分析句子可知此处缺名词。根据句意“这使得电动汽车在长途旅行中用处不大”及首字母提示，**journey** 旅行，旅途，可数名词，因空格前没有表示单数的词，故用 **journey** 的复数形式 **journeys**。故填 **journeys**。

9.

根据句意“许多人对它不满意”及首字母提示，**pleased** 满意的，形容词；**be pleased with** 对.....感到满意，固定搭配。故填 **pleased**。

10.

分析句子可知此处缺动词作谓语。根据句意“政府和汽车制造商正在共同努力开发安全、便宜、实用的电动汽车”及首字母提示，**work** 工作，动词；**work together** 合作，固定短语。由空前 **are** 及语境可判断此处为现在进行时（**be doing**），**work** 的现在分词为 **working**。故填 **working**。

### 3.【答案】【小题 1】

dinner

### 【小题 2】

cookies

**【小题 3】**

see

**【小题 4】**

at

**【小题 5】**

but

**【小题 6】**

burning

**【小题 7】**

said

**【小题 8】**

asked

**【小题 9】**

hard

**【小题 10】**

anyone/anybody

**【小题 11】**

full

**【小题 12】**

need

**【解析】** 1. 考查名词。句意：一天晚上她在一项时间长且艰难的工作后做了\_\_\_\_\_。结合后文提到 That evening, my mom placed a plate of eggs, sausages and burned...结合空缺处，以 d 开头，可知需要填入一个名词，表示"晚饭"，用 dinner。故填 dinner。

2. 考查名词。句意：那天晚上，我妈妈摆好了一盘子的鸡蛋，香肠和烤焦的饼干放在我爸爸面前。结合后文 Yet my dad just reached for his cookies, smiled...结合空缺处，以 c 开头，可知需要填入一个名词复数，表示"饼干"，用 cookies。故填 cookies。

3. 考查动词。句意：我正等待着看是否有人会有什么，然而我爸爸只是拿起饼干，对我妈妈微笑且问我在学校如何。结合空缺处，以 s 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"看"，用 see，前面 to，可知需要填入动词原形，用 see。故填 see。

4. 考查固定搭配。句意：我正等待看看是否有人会有什么，然而我爸爸只是拿起饼干，对我妈妈微笑着且问我在学校如何。结合空缺处，以 a 开头，可知需要用固定搭配 smile at sb 表示"冲某人微笑"，填入一个 at。故填 at。

5. 考查连词。句意：我记不清楚我那天晚上告诉了他什么，但是我清楚地看着他吃完每一口饼干。结合空缺处，以 b 开头，可知需要填入一个连词，表示转折，用 but。故填 but。

6. 考查动名词。句意：我听到我妈妈为烧焦的饼干跟爸爸道歉。结合后文 Dear, I love the burned cookies."结合空缺处，以 b 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"燃烧"，用 burn，前面是介词 for,所以动词用 ing 形式，用动名词 burning。故填 burning。

7. 考查动词。句意：且我永远都不会忘记他说的话，"亲爱的，我爱吃烧焦的饼干"。根据 Dear, I love the burned cookies 可知，这是爸爸说的内容，空缺处以 s 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"说"，用 say。结合时态是一般过去时，所以动词用过去式 said。故填 said。

8. 考查动词。句意：那晚上晚些，我去吻父亲晚安，我问他是否他真的喜欢烧焦的饼干。他拥抱我说“你妈妈今天已经有很辛苦的工作了，她非常累，除此之外，一点点烧焦的饼干不会伤害到任何人”。结合空缺处，以 a 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"问"，用 ask，结合时态是一般过去时，所以动词用过去式，用 asked。故填 asked。

9. 考查形容词。句意：他拥抱我说“你妈妈今天已经有很辛苦的工作了，她非常累，除此之外，一点点烧焦的饼干不会伤害到任何人”。结合空缺处，以 h 开头，可知需要填入一个形容词，表示"艰难的，辛苦的"，用 hard。故填 hard。

10. 考查不定代词。句意：他拥抱我说“你妈妈今天已经有很辛苦的工作了，她非常累，除此之外，一点点烧焦的饼干不会伤害到任何人”。结合空缺处，以 a 开头，可知需要填入一个不定代词，表示"任何人"，用 anyone/anybody。故填 anyone/anybody。

11. 考查固定搭配。句意：生活中充满不完美的事情和不完美的人，我们需要学会接受彼此的过失并享受其他人的优点。结合空缺处，以 f 开头，可知需要用固定搭配 be full of 表示"充满"，填



入 full。故填 full。

12. 考查动词。句意：生活中充满了不完美的事情和不完美的人，我们需要学会接受彼此的过失并享受其他人的优点。结合空缺处，以 n 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"需要"，用 need。故填 need。

#### 4. 【答案】 【小题 1】

bring

#### 【小题 2】

other

#### 【小题 3】

their

#### 【小题 4】

warm

【解析】1. 考查动词。根据后文"bring food or drinks"以及首字母提示判断此处用 bring 表示"带礼物"。在情态动词后面要用动词原形。故填 bring。

2. 考查不定代词。根据前文讲述你去做客带礼物，以及空后面的 guests，可推断此处用 the other guests 表示"其他的客人"。故填 other。

3. 考查形容词性物主代词。根据"people"以及后文"their friends"可知此处用形容词性物主代词 their 修饰 friends，表示"他们的朋友的家"。故填 their。

4. 考查形容词。根据前一句"housewarming"可知此处用形容词 warm 作宾语补足语。故填 warm。

#### 5. 【答案】 【小题 1】

what

#### 【小题 2】

decision

#### 【小题 3】

notebooks

【小题 4】

told

【小题 5】

idea

【解析】1. 考查宾语从句的引导词，根据句子结构，此句是一个宾语从句，空格处作 do 的宾语，故答案为 what。

2. 考查名词，根据 We always do what you want to do, Anna, 可知，之前都是 Anna 说什么然后两个人就去做什么，这次 Cindy 想做一个决定，decision. 决定，可数名词，前面有 a，decision 用单数。故答案为 decision。

3. 考查名词复数，their 是形容词性物主代词，后接复数名词作宾语。根据 Anna looked quite worried because she didn't find her notebook, 可知，老师跟学生们要笔记本，notebook 笔记本，复数是 notebooks。故答案为 notebooks。

4. 考查动词，根据 she had Anna's notebook in her schoolbag, 可知，Cindy 告诉老师 Anna 的笔记本在 Cindy 的书包里，when 引导时间状语从句，由从句中 was 可知，从句是一般过去时，所以主句用一般过去时，tell 告诉，动词，过去式是 told。故答案为 told。

5. 考查名词，a 后接名词单数。根据句意，此空表示"老师帮他们认识到轮流决定活动是一个好主意"，故答案为 idea。

6. 【答案】 【小题 1】

traveling

【小题 2】

future

【小题 3】

daily

【小题 4】

for

**【小题 5】**

However

**【解析】** 1.

考查动名词。句意：你有没有想过不带纸质护照去其他国家旅行？*imagine doing sth.* 想象做某事，固定搭配；*travel* 旅行，动词，要变为动名词形式 *traveling*。故答案为 *traveling*。

2.

考查名词。句意：在未来，会有一种新的护照叫“云护照”。根据 *will* 判断时态为一般将来时，*in the future* 在未来，固定短语。故答案为 *future*。

3.

考查形容词。句意：在未来，会有一种新的护照叫“云护照”，它会进入你的日常生活中。*life* 为名词，用形容词修饰。*daily* 日常的，形容词，此处作定语。故答案为 *daily*。

4.

考查介词。句意：对你来说，在电脑上查到它们是容易的。*It is+adj.+for sb. to do sth.* 对于某人来说做某事是.....的，固定句型。故答案为 *for*。

5.

考查副词。句意：然而，有了云护照，您就不必担心这个问题了。结合上文 *If you take a paper passport with you, you might lose it.*（如果你随身携带纸质护照，你可能会丢失它）可知，与本句形成转折关系。*however* 然而，副词，表转折，修饰整个句子。注意句首首字母大写。故答案为 *However*。

**7. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

*carefully*

**【小题 2】**

*How*

**【小题 3】**

*idea*

**【小题 4】**

*before*

**【小题 5】**

every/each/everyone's/everybody's

【小题 6】

ourselves

【小题 7】

nothing

【小题 8】

gift(s)

【小题 9】

discover

【小题 10】

encourage

【解析】1.

根据 He planted a rose 及首字母提示可知，他种了一朵玫瑰，并仔细地浇水。carefully 仔细地，副词，修饰动词 watered。故填 carefully。

2.

句意：这么多锋利的刺，怎么会开出美丽的花呢？根据 can any beautiful flower come from a plant 及首字母提示可知，how 怎么，如何，疑问副词。注意句首首字母大写。故填 How。

3.

根据 H (2) can any beautiful flower come from a plant with so many sharp thorns? 及首字母提示可知，因为这个想法，他对这种植物失去了兴趣，然后他放弃了给玫瑰浇水。idea 想法，可数名词，由 this 可知需用其单数形式。故填 idea。

4.

根据前文 Before the rose blossomed 和 then he gave up watering the rose 可知，玫瑰花还没有开，他放弃了给玫瑰浇水，因此玫瑰在开花前，它死了。before 在.....之前，连词，引导时间状语从句。故填 before。

5.

根据 Good qualities are just like roses. (好的品质就像玫瑰一样) 和 The good qualities planted in us at birth, grow among the thorns-our weaknesses. (我们出生时种下的优良品质，我们的弱点在荆棘中生长) 及首字母提示可知，每个人心中都有一朵玫瑰。every/each 每一个的，everyone's/everybody's 每个人的。故填 every/each/everyone's/everybody's。

6.

根据 we only see our weaknesses 及首字母提示可知，我们中的许多人看着自己，只看到自己的弱点。ourselves 我们自己，反身代词。故填 ourselves。

7.

根据 We lose heart 及首字母提示可知，我们失去了信心，认为我们不可能有好的事情发生。nothing 没有什么，不定代词，表示否定意义。故填 nothing。

8.

句意：我们从来没有意识到能够发现自己的优点的天赋。根据语境及首字母提示可知，gift 天赋，可数名词，此处可以用单数名词，也可以用复数名词。故填 gift(s)。

9.

根据 Someone may not see the rose in himself 及首字母提示可知，有些人可能看不到自己的玫瑰，所以我们需要帮助他发现玫瑰。discover 发现，动词；help sb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事，固定短语，此处用动词原形 discover。故填 discover。

10.

根据 face his weaknesses bravely and correct them 及首字母提示可知，我们应该鼓励他勇敢地面对自己的弱点并加以改正。encourage 鼓励，动词；encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事，固定短语，情态动词 should 后跟动词原形。故填 encourage。

#### 8. 【答案】 【小题 1】

nice

#### 【小题 2】

enjoy

#### 【小题 3】

another

#### 【小题 4】

bed

#### 【小题 5】

quiet

#### 【小题 6】

stories

【小题 7】

like

【小题 8】

together

【小题 9】

help

【小题 10】

when

【解析】1. 根据句意，这只是另一种表达“回家真好”的方式！结合空缺处，以 n 开头，可知需要填入一个形容词，表示“很棒的”，用 nice，故答案为 nice。

2. 根据句意，可能你享受和你的爸爸和妈妈待在一起。结合空缺处，以 e 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示“享受”，用 enjoy。构成 enjoy doing sth 表示“享受做某事”，结合时态是一般现在时态，主语是 you，所以用动词原形，用 enjoy。故答案为 enjoy。

3. 根据句意，你的卧室是另外的让家特别的东西。结合空缺处，以 a 开头，可知需要填入一个形容词，表示“另外的”，用 another。故答案为 another。

4. 根据句意，它是不是你睡在上面的舒服的床呢？结合空缺处，以 b 开头，可知需要填入一个名词单数，表示“床”，用 bed。故答案为 bed。

5. 根据句意，可能你喜欢有一个安静的地方来阅读一本书或者考虑你的日子。结合空缺处，以 q 开头，可知需要填入一个形容词，表示“安静的”，用 quiet。故答案为 quiet。

6. 根据句意，这是分享你这天的有趣故事的时候了。结合空缺处，以 s 开头，可知需要填入一个名词复数，表示“故事”，用 stories。故答案为 stories。

7. 根据句意，在你家谁做家庭杂物，像打扫，做饭和庭院劳动？结合空缺处，以 l 开头，可知需要填入一个介词，表示“像”，用 like。故答案为 like。

8. 根据句意，当家人一直做家务，这让他们更加简单且对于每个人来说更有趣。结合空缺处，

以 t 开头，可知需要填入一个副词，表示"一起"，用 together。故答案为 together。

9. 根据句意，或许你可以帮助摆好晚餐桌子或者打扫干净地方。结合空缺处，以 h 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"帮忙"，用 help。前面有情态动词 can，所以用动词原形 help。故答案为 help。

10. 根据句意，考虑下你可以做什么，以便于当你每天回家时，你可以说"家，甜蜜的家"。结合空缺处，以 w 开头，可知需要填入一个副词，表示"当...的时候"，用 when。故答案为 when。

#### 9.【答案】【小题 1】

grows

#### 【小题 2】

visitor

#### 【小题 3】

with

#### 【小题 4】

natural

#### 【小题 5】

also

【解析】1. 考查动词。根据首字母提示和句意“草和树木无处不在，水穿过动物居住的地方。”可知，此处应是 grow"生长"；根据 runs 可知是一般现在时态；as well as 连接的两个并列主句，遵循"就远原则"，因此主语为 grass 是不可数名词，谓语用第三人称单数形式。故填 grows。

2. 考查名词。根据"every v\_\_\_\_\_ can walk through a special cage"根据首字母提示可知是“游客”，every 修饰单数名词，表示“每一”，故填 visitor。

3. 考查介词。根据"is filled w\_\_\_\_\_ trees, some small animals and many birds"可知在美国动物园中，每个访客都可以穿过一个装满树木，一些小动物和许多鸟类的特殊笼子，而动物园又足够大，可以让鸟类生活在更自然的环境中。be filled with 固定短语。意为“充满”，是固定搭配。故选 with。

4. 考查形容词。根据 the zoo is large enough for the birds to live in more n\_\_\_\_\_ conditions.

可知在美国动物园中，每个访客都可以穿过一个装满树木，一些小动物和许多鸟类的特殊笼子，而动物园又足够大，可以让鸟类生活在更自然的环境中，根据前一句 the zoo is large enough 意为“动物园足够大”可知动物就可以生活在更自然的环境中，nature 自然的，其比较级是 more natural 表示“更自然的”故填 natural。

5. 考查副词。根据 Modern zoos not only show animals to us, but a\_\_\_\_\_ save rare (稀有的) animals. 可知，现代动物园不仅向我们展示了动物，而且还拯救了稀有动物。not only...but also... 固定短语，意为“不但……而且……”是固定搭配。故填 also。

#### 10. 【答案】 【小题 1】

keeping

#### 【小题 2】

with

#### 【小题 3】

Second

#### 【小题 4】

requires

#### 【小题 5】

later

#### 【小题 6】

what

#### 【小题 7】

translation

#### 【小题 8】

including

#### 【小题 9】

practice/practise

#### 【小题 10】

follow

【解析】1. 考查动名词。根据句意，为学习新的英语单词做词汇笔记是不难的。结合空缺处和固定搭配 keep a notebook”做笔记“，结合作主语，动词 keep 用 ing 形式，填入 keeping，故答案



为 keeping。

2. 考查介词。根据句意，买一本至少有 100 页的笔记本。结合空缺处，以 w 开头，可知需要填入一个介词，表示”有“，用 with。故答案为 with。

3. 考查序数词。根据前面有 first，后面有 the next step，结合空缺处，以 S 开头，可知需要填入一个序数词，表示”第二“，用 Second。故答案为 Second。

4. 考查动词。根据句意，这个步骤 \_\_\_\_\_ 你去决定是否一个单词足够重要需要现在学习。结合空缺处，以 r 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示”需要“，用 require，结合时态是一般现在时态，主语是 this step，所以用动词的三单形式，用 requires。故答案为 requires。

5. 考查副词。根据句意，不要认为你将会 \_\_\_\_\_ 学习这个单词。结合空缺处，以 l 开头，前面 will 提示是一般将来时，可知需要填入一个副词，表示”以后“，用 later。故答案为 later。

6. 考查特殊疑问词。根据句意，下一个步骤有点难因为你决定你将会把关于每个单词的 \_\_\_\_\_ 信息写到笔记本里。结合空缺处，以 w 开头，可知需要填入一个特殊疑问词，表示”什么“，用 what。故答案为 what。

7. 考查名词。根据句意，一些学者只是写了这个单词的一种 \_\_\_\_\_。结合空缺处，以 t 开头，前面有 a，可知需要填入一个名词单数，表示”翻译“，用 translation。故答案为 translation。

8. 考查动名词。根据句意，\_\_\_\_\_ 与你的学习风格和你的需求所匹配的信息。结合空缺处，以 i 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示”包括“，用 include，作状语，要用动词-ing 形式，故答案 including。

9. 考查动词。根据句意，最后，要记住笔记本上的单词，你能做的最重要的事情就是多练习这些单词。结合空缺处，以 p 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示”练习“，用 practice/practise。前面是 to，用 to do sth.，所以用动词原形 practice/practise。故答案为 practice/practise。

10. 考查动词。根据句意，如果你 \_\_\_\_\_ 这些重要步骤，你可以很大提高你的英语。结合空缺处，以 f 开头，可知需要填入一个动词，表示”跟随“，用 follow，结合时态是一般现在时态，主语是 you，所以用动词原形 follow。故答案为 follow。

## 11. 【答案】 【小题 1】

animals

## 【小题 2】

meet

## 【小题 3】

pushed

【小题 4】

centuries

【小题 5】

present

【小题 6】

machine

【小题 7】

received

【小题 8】

donate

【小题 9】

valuable

【小题 10】

dream

【解析】1. 考查名词。根据 It's a goal that could be good for people and a...all over the world. be good for 后接名词，结合首字母提示可知：这个目标可能对全世界的人和动物都有好处。animal 动物，名词，根据 all the world 可知，此处是复数名词，故填 animals。

2. 考查动词。根据第三段 So he made it a personal goal to clean up the rubbish in the world's oceans.可知，他把清理世界海洋中的垃圾作为个人目标。由此可知这里 Amazingly, it looks like he's going to m...his goal. be going to do sth.打算做某事，meet one's goal 达到目标，结合句意：令人惊讶的是，他看起来要实现他的目标了。故填 meet。

3. 考查动词。根据第二段 he started to think about all the rubbish that is p...onto beaches by water.结合首字母提示，可知，他开始思考那些被水推到海滩上的垃圾。all the rubbish 先行词，在定语从句中充当主语，that 关系代词，引导定语从句，动作的承受者 all the rubbish 充当主语，动词要用被动语态，be+过去分词+by...，push 推动，故填 pushed。

4. 考查名词。根据第三段 Unfortunately, plastic doesn't just disappear. It takes c...to break down.结

合首字母提示, It takes time to do sth.花时间做某事, 这里要用表示时间的词, centurie 世纪, 空前无限定词, 此处是泛指, 应是复数名词。故填 centuries。

5. 考查形容词。根据上文 Unfortunately, plastic doesn't just disappear. It takes centuries to break down. 可知, 海洋里的垃圾很难分解。结合第三段 The p... situation of the oceans is bad and worrying and Slat wanted to do something to change it. 可知, 海洋的现状是糟糕的和令人担忧的。结合首字母提示, 形容词修饰名词, 作定语, present 目前的, 现在的, 故填 present。

6. 考查名词, 根据第四段 Slat started with an idea for an unusual m... to "catch" the plastic floating (漂浮) in the water using the natural energy of the ocean. 结合首字母提示, 可知, 斯莱特最初的想法是用一种不寻常的机器, 利用海洋的自然能量“捕捉”水中漂浮的塑料, 不定冠词 an, 后接可数名词单数, machine 机器, 故填 machine。

7. 考查动词, 根据第四段 He left school in 2013 to begin work on his project The Ocean Cleanup. Soon, the project ... a lot of attention. 结合首字母提示可知: 他于 2013 年离开学校, 开始从事他的项目 "The Ocean Cleanup"。很快, 这个项目受到了广泛关注。句子 the project ... a lot of attention 缺少谓语动词, 这里要填入动词, 一般过去时, 动词用过去式, receive a lot of attention 受到广泛关注, 故填 received。

8. 考查动词, 根据第五段 Slat needed money for this, so he started asking people to d... to his project online and raised over \$2 million! 后面 raised over 2 million 可知前面指的是“在网上邀请人们为他的项目捐款”, ask sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事, 结合句意: Slat 为此需要资金, 于是他开始在网邀请人们为他的项目捐款, 并筹集了超过 200 万英镑! donate 捐献, 动词, 故填 donate。

9. 考查形容词, 根据最后一段 Soon after, Slat was named a "Champion of the Earth" by the United Nations for his meaningful and v... work. 结合首字母提示, 可知, 不久之后, Slat 因其有意义和有价值的工作被联合国评为“地球冠军”。meaningful 有意义的, 用 and 连接两个褒义词 valuable 有价值的, 故填 valuable。

10. 考查名词, 根据最后一段 He hopes that the oceans will be free of plastic in about twenty or thirty years. 可知, 他希望海洋将在二三十年内没有塑料。由此可知上文指的是“Slat 的梦想还要继续

下去”。一般现在时，goes 是动词 go 的第三人称单数形式，主语用单数名词，故填 dream。

12. 【答案】 【小题 1】

ask

【小题 2】

full

【小题 3】

box

【小题 4】

none

【小题 5】

among

【小题 6】

stopped

【小题 7】

surprise

【小题 8】

right/very

【解析】1. 根据主语 Lots of young college students（很多年轻的大学毕业生），可以推测设空处的短语表达的意思是“寻求”，应该是 ask for，ask for the job，则意为“求职”，故填 for。

2. 根据设空处后面的 of papers 可以推断此处表达的是“一个装满了纸的盒子”，表达“装满了……”用 full of 做后置定语，故填 full。

3. 根据前面提到的 A big box full of papers was placed on the way to the interview room.可知此处第一个面试者问的是“是谁把这个盒子放在了路中间？”，故填 box。

4. 根据上文的“All of them complained（抱怨）about the box.所有人都抱怨那个盒子”和设空处

前面的 but 可以推断此处表达的意思是“他们当中没有一个人试图把盒子移走”，表示“一个也没有”用 none，故填 none。

5. 根据设空处后面的“those who were left to take the interview 那些留下来参加面试的人”，可知此处表达是“他也是那些留下来参加面试的人当中的一员”，表示“处在……之中”用介词 among，故填 among.

6. 根据前面的“Without thinking twice 没有多加考虑”，可以推断此处表达的是“他停下来开始捡起地上的纸”，表示过去的动作作用动词过去式，故填 stopped。

7. 根据前面的 To his great 和后面的：他发现盒子底下有一张邀请函，上面写着“祝贺你，年轻人，你就是我们正在寻找的人”，可以推断此处表达的是“令他感到非常吃惊的是”，用短语 to his great surprise。故填 surprise.

8.

根据前面的 Congratulations, young man!可以推断此处表达的是“你就是我们正在寻找的合适的人选”，应用形容词修饰 person。故填 right/very。

### 13. 【答案】【小题 1】

develop

### 【小题 2】

services

### 【小题 3】

practice

【小题 4】

match

【小题 5】

thinking

【小题 6】

enjoy

【小题 7】

anywhere

【小题 8】

raised

【小题 9】

provide

【小题 10】

easily

【解析】1. 考查动词。根据空格后的名词 a habit of helping others. 一个帮助别人的习惯，可知习惯是培养发展的。结合首字母，推出是动词"develop 开发"develop a habit 养成一种习惯，题干句型 teach...to do 教某人做某事，故填 develop。

2. 考查名词。根据后面的举例 such as rubbish collection. 例如垃圾收集站，可知此处说的是缺少公共服务，结合首字母，推出是"service 服务"符合题意，它是可数名词，公共设施服务包括很多。此处是复数，故填 services。

3. 考查动词。根据空格后的介词 with，结合 picking up rubbish in our neighborhood 捡起我们小区的垃圾，推测出是动词"practice 练习"，和 with 搭配成短语 practice with 和...一起练习，一般现在时。故填 practice。

4. 考查名词。根据 to see who can collect the most rubbish 来看看谁收集的垃圾最多，可知是女儿想跟我比赛。结合首字母，推出是名词"match 比赛"，冠词 a 说明是单数名词，故填 match。

5. 考查动词。根据语境，看到垃圾就捡起已经成了我们的习惯动作，所以女儿说有垃圾让我停车，我不加思索的下车去捡起垃圾。结合首字母，推出是动词"思考"，介词 without 后接动名

词，故填 thinking。

6. 考查动词。句意：事实我们喜欢它。结合首字母，推出是动词"enjoy 喜欢"，别人认为我们很奇怪。故填 enjoy.。

7. 考查副词，根据 We pick it up rubbish in parks, on sidewalks, 我们捡起垃圾，在公园里，在马路边，可知这是表达有垃圾的任何地方，结合首字母，推出是 anywhere 任何地方。故填 anywhere。

8. 考查动词。根据 his head ，推出此处是一个动词，根据语境，他捡垃圾肯定是弯腰低头，然后对我说话时，肯定是要抬起头。结合首字母，推出是动词 raise, raise his head and said to me with a smile 抬起头微笑着跟我说话，时态为一般过去时。故填 raised。

9. 考查动词。根据题干中的介词 for, 结合首字母和语境，推出是句型 provide sth for sb 为某人提供某物，符合题意，句意是"有很多方式为别人提供慈善服务"，此处是不定式结构，to+动词原形。故填 provide。

10.

考查副词。根据 You may share a dinner with a beggar (乞丐), visit lonely old people in the nursing home, or help the blind cross the street 你可以跟一个乞丐分享一段晚餐；拜访一位孤独的老人；帮助盲人过马路。由此可知这些事情都是举手之劳，很容易完成但对别人帮助很大。结合首字母推出副词 easily 修饰动词 finish, 故填 easily。

#### 14. 【答案】 【小题 1】

own

#### 【小题 2】

headed

#### 【小题 3】

attend

【小题 4】

worried

【小题 5】

grew

【小题 6】

breaking

【小题 7】

typical

【小题 8】

spoke

【小题 9】

worse

【小题 10】

future

**【解析】**1. 考查形容词。根据句意，结合空缺处，以 o 开头，可知需要用固定短语 on one's own 表示"独自地，靠自己地"，可知要填入 own。故答案为 own。

2. 考查动词。根据句意，成千上万来自世界各地的人前往那里讨论地球的明天。结合空缺处，以 h 开头，可知需要填入动词，表示"前往"，用 head。结合时态是一般过去时，所以用动词 head 的过去式 headed。故答案为 headed。

3. 考查动词。根据句意，他们筹到钱来去 Rio 旅游以便\_\_\_\_峰会。结合空缺处，以 a 开头，可知需要填入动词，表示"参加"，用 attend。结合前面有 to，所以用动词原形 attend。故答案为 attend。

4. 考查动词。根据句意，在峰会上，Susan 说环境的状态让她 \_\_\_\_。结合空缺处，以 w 开头，可知需要填入动词，表示"使担忧"，用 worry；结合时态是一般过去时，所以动词用过去式，用 worried。故答案为 worried。

5. 考查动词。根据句意，你不知道如何恢复曾经 \_\_\_\_ 的森林，那里现在是沙漠。结合空缺处，



以 g 开头，可知需要填入动词，表示"生长"，用 grow；结合时态是一般过去时，所以用动词的过去式 grew。故答案为 grew。

6. 考查动名词。根据句意，如果你不知道如何修理这个地球，请停止 \_\_\_\_\_ 它。结合空缺处，以 b 开头，可知需要填入动词，表示"破坏"，用 break；结合固定搭配 stop doing sth 表示"停止做某事"。所以用动名词 breaking。故答案为 breaking。

7. 考查形容词。根据句意，\_\_\_\_\_ 情况下，她还是个学生，但是在她的假期里，她在国际上谈论环境问题。结合空缺处，以 t 开头，可知需要填入形容词，表示"代表性的，典型的"，用 typical；On the typical days, 表示"通常情况下"。故答案为 typical。

8. 考查动词。根据句意，通常情况下，她还是个学生，但是在她的假期里，她在国际上\_\_环境问题。结合空缺处，以 s 开头，可知需要填入动词，表示"讲"，用 speak；结合时态是一般过去时，所以动词用过去式，用 spoke。故答案为 spoke。

9. 考查形容词的比较级。根据句意，虽然很多世界上的环境问题已经变得 \_\_\_\_\_，Susan 确实同意现在一些事情是不同了。结合空缺处，以 w 开头，可知需要填入一个形容词的比较级，表示"更差的"，用 worse。故答案为 worse。

10. 考查名词。根据句意，三十年前，我为我的明天而战斗。现在，我为我们儿子的 \_\_\_\_\_ 而战斗。结合空缺处，以 f 开头，可知需要填入名词，表示"未来"，用 future。故答案为 future。

15. 【答案】 【小题 1】 various

【小题 2】 machines

【小题 3】 because

【小题 4】 as

【小题 5】 fill

【小题 6】 growing

【小题 7】 from

【小题 8】 those

【小题 9】sense

【小题 10】unusually

【解析】1. 句意：例如，艺术博物馆是人们可以了解各种文化的地方。根据首字母提示，可知应该是 various “各种各样的”，修饰名词 cultures “文化”，形容词，故填 various。

2. 句意：与大多数艺术博物馆不同，设计博物馆展示的展品在我们的日常生活中很容易找到，比如冰箱和洗衣机。washing machines 洗衣机，符合语境，与之并列的 fridges 为复数，因此 machine 也用复数，故填 machines。

3. 句意：部分原因是设计博物馆清楚地展示了量产产品是如何运作的，为什么看起来是这样的，以及……。根据前句 Being different from the art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled. 与艺术博物馆的参观者不同，设计博物馆的参观者很少感到害怕或困惑及首字母 b 可知，此处用 because 表示因为，this is partly because 部分是因为，引导表语从句，故填 because。

4.

句意：部分原因是设计博物馆清楚地展示了量产产品是如何运作的，为什么看起来是这样的，以及设计是如何改善生活的。根据首字母提示，可知，这里应用 as 表示“像……一样”，故填 as。

5. 句意：另一方面，艺术博物馆的展品很可能会让参观者产生一种感觉，即有些东西超出了他们的理解。fill...with...使……充满……，情态动词 would 后用动词原形，故填 fill。

6. 句意：这些博物馆都试图用新的理念来满足公众对这一领域日益增长的兴趣。根据首字母提示，可知，此处应该用 growing 表示“增加的，日益增长的”，故填 growing。

7. 句意：例如，伦敦设计博物馆展出了一批批量生产的展品，从电动打字机到一组意大利鱼罐头。根据首字母提示，此处为 from...to...表示“从……到……”，固定短语，故填 from。

8.

句意：对设计博物馆开放的选择似乎远没有对艺术博物馆那么严格。根据首字母提示可知，这里应用代词指代 choices，与前文提到的 choices 为同类不同物，且表泛指，应用代词 those，故填 those。

9. 句意：参观者在参观这些从日常生活中收集来的有趣的、极具吸引力的玩具时，也能感受到社会的幽默。根据首字母提示，可知，这里应该是“感受到”的意思，用动词 sense，情态动词 may 后用动词原形，故填 sense。

10. 句意：参观者在参观这些从日常生活中收集来的有趣的、极具吸引力的玩具时，也能感受到

社会的幽默。根据句意及首字母提示，可推知，这里应表示“不同寻常地”，修饰形容词 attractive 用副词，故填 unusually。

16. 【答案】 【小题 1】

invented

【小题 2】

of

【小题 3】

afford

【小题 4】

kinds

【解析】1. 该空充当句子的谓语，再根据 2, 000 years ago 可知时态为一般过去时，故该空要填动词的一般过去时。句意：两千年前，中国人就发明了造纸术。根据句意和首字母提示，此处填 invent"发明"，过去式为 invented,故填 invented。

2. 句意：这种纸由丝绸制成相当昂贵。固定搭配：be made of"由……制成"，故填 of。

3. 此空在句中充当谓语，could+do，故应该填一个动词原形。句意：只有皇帝和有钱人才能买得起。根据句意及首字母提示，可填 afford"买得起，承担得起"，故填 afford。

4. 句意：造纸术的进步传播开来，中国人制作了许多不同种类的纸。根据句意许多不同种类的纸及首字母提示，可知此处填 kind"种类"，固定搭配：many kinds of...各种各样的……故填 kinds。

(5) traditional.考查形容词。根据空后"Chinese painting and calligraphy "可知此处缺一个形容词。句意：宣纸，一种高质量的宣纸，最能体现中国传统书画的魅力。根据句意及首字母提示，此处应填 traditional 传统的，故填 traditional。

17. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】 t
looking	since	told	was	
【小题 6】 now	【小题 7】	【小题 8】 him	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
	letter	well	needed	

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一个年轻人在寻找他的叔叔，但是史密斯夫人去说他叔叔早已离开了；但是年轻人走后，他的叔叔却出来了，原来是因为他叔叔怕他借钱，所以躲起来了。

完形填空是以阅读为形式，以上下文为线索，根据首字母填单词要以理解能力、词汇知识、语法知识、习惯用法以及分析判断能力为解题基础的。

1. looking 考查动词的时态。联系上下语境并根据"I am (61) I \_\_\_\_ for my uncle"中的 for 猜测可知，look for 为固定短语，意为寻找，前面有 be 动词 am，要用现在进行时。故填 looking。
2. since 考查介词的用法。根据 He has been away from home 可知这是一个现在完成时态，后面跟时间段，故用 since two days ago。故填：since。
3. told 考查动词的语态。根据空格前的 was 和空格后的 by 可知，本句是被动语态。"他打算一直待到本周末"是被告知的内容。故填：told。
4. was 考查动词的时态。根据 yesterday 可知，本句是过去时，be ill"生病"为生病。故填：was。
5. at 考查介词短语的用法。根据 he caught the train back to London 可知，他立刻回来。at once"立即，马上"。故填：at。
6. know 考查动词的用法。根据上文史密斯夫人的叙述年轻人不知他的叔叔在哪，所以他说，"他应该让我知道"，故填 know。
7. letter 考查名词。由关键词 wrote 及下文 saying that I was coming 可知，我给他写过一封信。故填：letter。
8. him 考查代词。根据前面的 The young man 可知此处代词代指这个年轻人，作 watch 的宾语，用宾格形式。故填：him。
9. well 考查副词的用法。修饰实义动词 did，故用副词；根据"Many thanks, Mrs. Smith. "he said laughing. 可知，他觉得史密斯夫人做的很好。故填 well。
10. needs 考查动词的用法。根据 he will look for me everywhere 可知，老人的侄子需要钱就到处找他，主语是第三人称单数，填 needs。

18.【答案】【小题 1】

guest

【小题 2】

pencil

【小题 3】

refuse

【小题 4】

common

【小题 5】

agreed

【小题 6】

handed

【小题 7】

naturally

【小题 8】

winner

【小题 9】

other

【小题 10】

pride

【解析】1. 根据空前内容 I was invited as a special 并且结合首字母提示可知，此处含义应为：我被邀请作为特邀“嘉宾”参加展览。guest 客人，嘉宾，为可数名词；根据空前的 a，故填 guest。

2. 结合首字母提示并且根据 I haven't brought my pen 以及最后一段中的内容 Mary, lend your rubber to me.可知，此处含义应为：我没带钢笔，铅笔可以吗？pencil 铅笔，为可数名词；根据 Is 可知，空处应填 pencil 的单数形式。故填 pencil。

3. 结合首字母提示并且根据空前内容 Actually, I knew they wouldn't 和第三段中的内容"Certainly," the young girls readily a \_\_\_\_\_.可知，此处含义应为：事实上，我知道他们不会“拒绝”。refuse 动词，拒绝；情态动词 wouldn't 后跟动词原形，故填 refuse。

4. 根据前文内容 two cute girls of 16 or 17 years 和空后内容 readers 可知，此处含义应为：我只是想向“普通”读者展示一位著名作家的良好风度；common 普通的，为形容词，此处作定语。故填 common。

5. 根据 Certainly 和首字母提示可知，此处含义应为：“当然，”年轻姑娘们欣然同意。agree 同意，为动词，其过去式为 agreed；根据此处描述过去发生的事情可知，时态应用一般过去时，故填 agreed。

6. 根据空后内容 her fine notebook to me 并且结合首字母可知，从此含义应为：其中一个女孩把她漂亮的笔记本“递”给我。固定搭配 hand sth. to sb.把某物递给某人；根据此处描述过去发生的事情，时态应用一般过去时，动词 hand 的过去式为 handed。故填 handed。

7. 分析句子结构可知，空处应填一个副词修饰动词 wrote；结合首字母提示并且根据 wrote a few words of encouragement 可知，此处含义应为：我翻开笔记本的封面，“自然地”写了几句鼓励的话，然后签了名。naturally 副词，自然地，故填 naturally。

8. 根据 the w \_\_\_\_\_ of two Pulitzer Prizes. 并且结合首字母提示可知，此处含义应为：我是《爱丽丝·亚当斯》的作者，两次普利策奖的得主。winner 获胜者，为可数名词；此处“普利策奖的得主”指的是作者他自己，空处应填 winner 的单数形式。故填 winner。

9. 结合首字母提示并且根据空前内容 The young girl turned to 可知，空处填 other 符合语境，此处含义为：小女孩转向另一个女孩耸耸肩说：“玛丽，把你的橡皮借给我。”此处 other 代指“另一个女孩”。one ...the other...一个……另一个。故填 other。

10.

根据后文内容 Since then, I always warn myself: no matter how outstanding you are, don't think highly of yourself. (从那以后，我总是告诫自己：不管你有多优秀，都不要自以为是。) 可知，此处含义应为：那一刻，我所有的“骄傲”顿时化作泡影。pride 骄傲，自豪，为不可数名词，故填 pride。

19.【答案】【小题 1】popular

【小题 2】reasons

【小题 3】or

【小题 4】second

【小题 5】money

【解析】1. 根据语境"为什么它如此受欢迎？", 考虑用词 popular, 意为"受欢迎的", 故答案为 popular。

2. 根据语境"有一些原因", 考虑用名词 reason, 意为"原因", 为可数名词, 由空前的 some 推断此处填复数形式, 故答案为 reasons。

3. 根据语境"所以他们中的许多人可以通过互联网购物", 考虑用介词 for, 意为"对", 故答案为 for。

4. 根据语境"其次, 通过互联网购物可以为他们节省一些钱和大量时间", 考虑用数词 Second, 意为"第二", 由上文的 First 推断此处填序数词形式, 故答案为 Second。

5. 根据语境"其次, 通过互联网购物可以为他们节省一些钱和大量时间", 考虑用名词, 意为"钱", 为不可数名词, 故答案为 money。

20.【答案】【小题 1】among

【小题 2】falling

【小题 3】them

【小题 4】behind

【小题 5】sense

【小题 6】inside

【小题 7】accidents

【小题 8】develop

【小题 9】than

【小题 10】easily

【解析】1. 根据 Some people think that the days of paper books will be gone. (有些人认为纸质书的时代将一去不复返。)和转折连词 But 可知, 此处含义应为: 但最近的调查显示, 传统书籍在读

者之中仍深受欢迎；介词 **among**，意为“在……之中（在三者或三者以上的人或物中）”根据此处语境“传统书籍在读者之中仍深受欢迎”可知，此处读者的数量大于三者，所以空处应填 **among**。故填 **among**。

2. **while** 连接的主从句中均含有连续性动词，且这两个连续性动词同时发生又具有对比意味时，主从句时态通常一致，多为进行时态；结合空前的 **are** 并且根据空后内容 **while sales of paper books are rising** 中的 **are rising** 可知，空处时态应为现在进行时，且空处含义应与 **rising**（上升）相反，因此推测设空处表达的含义应为：尼尔森研究公司发现，在英国，电子书的销量在“下降”，而纸质书的销量在上升；现在进行时结构为：**am/is/are+动词现在分词**；动词 **fall** 意为“下降”，其现在分词形式为 **falling**；结合首字母提示，故填 **falling**。

3. 根据前文内容 **More surprisingly, it's young people who are buying the most physical books** 中的 **young people** 可知，此处含义应为：斯洛伐克和日本也显示，92%的年轻人更喜欢纸质书；**people** 是集体名词，本身是复数；介词 **of** 后应加人称代词宾格；此处应用代词 **them** 代指前文中提到的 **young people**。故答案为 **them**。

4. 根据后文内容 **The most popular reason given was: I like to hold the product**。（最流行的理由是：我喜欢拿着产品。）和 **Paper books can also be very personal objects to lovers of reading**。（纸质书对读书爱好者来说也是非常私人的物品。）等内容可知，后文在回答纸质书卷土重来的背后原因，所以此处含义应为：那么，纸质书卷土重来的背后原因是什么呢？介词 **behind**，意为“在……后面”，故填 **behind**。

5. 结合首字母提示并且根据空后内容 **of accomplishment(成就) when they finished reading a paper book** 可知，此处含义应为：其他学生说，当他们读完一本纸质书时，他们会有一种成就感；名词 **sense**，意为“感觉”，又由空前的 **a** 可知，此处应用 **sense** 的单数形式，故填 **sense**。

6. 结合常识并且根据 **Many people like to sign their name on the i \_\_\_\_\_ cover** 可知，此处含义应为：许多人喜欢在内层封面上签他们的名字；形容词 **inside**，意为“里面的”，此处作定语；结合首字母提示，故填 **inside**。

7. 根据上文内容 **If the cover gets bent(弯曲) or there is a stain(污点) made on the pages from coffee**（如果封面弯了，或者咖啡弄脏了）可知，此处含义应为：这些意外使这本书更加个人化；可数名词 **accident**，意为“事故，意外”，其复数形式为 **accidents**；又由上文举例“封面弯了，或者咖啡弄脏了”推断此处应填 **accident** 的复数形式，此处不指某一个意外；结合首字母提示，故填 **accidents**。

8. 结合首字母提示并且根据 **This "friendship" people d \_\_\_\_\_ with books isn't just sentimental(情感**



的).可知, 此处含义应为: 人与书之间发展的这种“友谊”不仅仅是情感上的; 动词 **develop**, 意为“发展”; 又由此处描述“人与书之间发展的这种‘友谊’不仅仅是情感上的”客观情况可知, 此处时态应用一般现在时; **people** 是集体名词, 本身是复数; 结合主语为 **people**, 其后应加 **develop** 的原形形式, 故填 **develop**。

9. **information** 是不可数名词; 由上文内容可知, 此处是在介绍纸质书卷土重来的背后原因, 即此处应在说明纸质书的优点, 电子书的一些缺点; 结合首字母提示并且根据句中的 **more** 为 **much** 的比较级形式可知, 此处含义应为: 研究表明, 读者在阅读纸质书时记住的信息比电子书多; **than** 意为“比”, 是比较级的标志词。故填 **than**。

10. 由上文内容可知, 此处是在介绍纸质书卷土重来的背后原因, 即此处应在说明纸质书的优点, 电子书的一些缺点; 结合首字母提示并且根据 **People also more e \_\_\_\_\_ end up with headaches or sore eyes while reading e-books.** 可知, 此处含义应为: 人们在阅读电子书时也更容易头痛或眼睛酸痛; 副词 **easily**, 意为“容易地”; 由空后的动词短语 **end up with** 推断此处填副词形式, 故填 **easily**。

**21. 【答案】 【小题 1】 everything**

**【小题 2】 himself**

**【小题 3】 ideas**

**【小题 4】 tired**

**【小题 5】 protect**

**【小题 6】 back**

**【小题 7】 So**

**【小题 8】 fast**

**【小题 9】 stopped**

**【小题 10】 right**

**【解析】** 1. 根据后文 **They ate together, played together, slept together, and hunted together.**

**Everywhere, every day. It was tiring.** 及首字母 **e** 可推知, 此处指为什么所有的狼都要一起做每件事, **everything** 一切, 复合不定代词, 故填 **everything**。

2. 根据 **hunting a rabbit, hanging out, sleeping without the pack and so on.** 可知, **Marty** 不喜欢与狼群一起做事, 结合主语 **he** 及首字母 **h**, 此处用 **himself** 他自己, 反身代词, 指他想独自行动, 故填 **himself**。

3. 根据 She always said to him, "Packs (群体) help us live."及首字母 i 可知, 此处指他妈妈不让他自己尝试这些想法, idea 想法, 可数名词, 由空前的 those 推断此处用复数形式, 故填 ideas。
4. 根据 He ran for miles.及首字母 t 可推知, 此处指感到疲倦, tired 疲劳的, 形容词, 故填 tired。
5. 根据 If something dangerous comes,及首字母 p 可推知, 此处指保护, protect 保护, 动词, 情态动词 will 后接动词原形, 故填 protect。
6. 根据 He could hardly sleep that night...to the place where he'd last been together with his pack.及首字母 b 可推知, 此处指 Marty 想回归狼群, back 回原处, 副词, go back 回到, 固定短语, 故填 back。
7. 根据 he decided to hunt on his own.是前句 The pack would be happy if I brought a deer for them all. 的结果可知, 此处需要用 so 引导结果状语从句, 意为“因此”首字母大写, 故填 So。
8. 根据 Suddenly, something charged out of the trees at him! It was the deer, and those antlers were sharp!可知, Marty 要逃走, 结合首字母 f, 此处指尽可能快地逃走, fast 快地, 副词, as...as...和.....一样, 属于同级比较, 使用副词原形, 故填 fast。
9. 根据 Marty rested.及首字母 s 可推知, 此处指鹿停止追他了, stop 停止, 动词, 结合前文时态可知, 此处为一般过去时, stop 的过去式为 stopped, 故填 stopped。
10. 根据 Now, he felt hungry and lonely...packs did help them live.及首字母 r 可推知, 此处指他意识到他妈妈是对的, 群体确实帮助他们生活, right 正确的, 形容词, 此处作表语, 故填 right。

## 22. 【答案】 【小题 1】

widely

### 【小题 2】

language

### 【小题 3】

use

### 【小题 4】

today's

### 【小题 5】

divided

### 【小题 6】

changed

【小题 7】

importance

【小题 8】

communicate

【小题 9】

connect

【小题 10】

great

【解析】1. 句意：它的使用比字母书写系统更为广泛。副词修饰动词，故填 widely。

2. 句意：起初，书面汉语是一种基于图片的语言。根据前面的不定冠词 a 可知，填名词单数，语言 language。故填 language。

3. 句意：中国古代人在动物的骨头和贝壳上刻上符号可以追溯到几千年前。the use of.....的使用，故填 use。

4. 句意：在今天的汉字中仍然可以看到一些古老的符号。今天的 today's。故填 today's。

5. 句意：多年来，这个体系发展成不同的形式，就像人们被隔离的时代一样。被动语态 be done，故填 divided。

6. 句意：然而，这在秦始皇统治下发生了变化。一般过去时态，故填 changed。

7. 句意：这一写作体系对于凝聚中华民族和中华文化具有重要意义。be of great importance 有重要意义。故填 importance。

8. 句意：他们仍然可以书面交流。can 后面加动词原形。故填 communicate。

9. 句意：书面汉语也成为把中国现在和过去联系起来的重要方法。to do 不定式，故填 connect。

10. 句意：中国在世界上发挥着巨大的作用，形容词修饰名词，故填 great。

23. 【答案】 【小题 1】 digging

【小题 2】 promised

【小题 3】 through

【小题 4】 chance

【小题 5】 last

【小题 6】 stolen

【小题 7】 feet

【小题 8】Unluckily

【小题 9】trousers

【小题 10】happiest

【解析】1. 句意：我们花了两个晚上在小屋下面挖了一个洞。由首字母提示 d 考虑动词 dig，意为“挖”；根据空后面的 hole，推断应该是挖洞；固定搭配 dig a hole 挖洞；固定用法 spend+时间+(in) doing sth. 花费时间做某事。故填 digging。

2. 由首字母提示 p 考虑动词 promise，意为“答应”；因本文为故事，在叙述过去发生的事情，所以时态用一般过去时；由空后内容 Jim to free him when we were ready. 可知，空处填 promise 的过去式 promised 符合语境和题意，我们答应吉姆在我们准备好的时候放他走。故填 promised。

3. 句意：然后我们从洞里爬回卧室，谈了一个计划。由首字母提示 t 考虑介词 through，意为“穿过”；穿过立体空间应该是 through。故填 through。

4. 句意：我们等待释放吉姆的机会。由首字母提示 c 考虑名词 chance，意为“机会”；chance 为可数名词，此处应用其单数形式，特指“释放吉姆的机会”。故填 chance。

5. 句意：汤姆低声说：“哈克，你先走。然后你，吉姆。我将最后走。”由首字母提示 l 考虑为副词 last，意为“最后”；汤姆让 Huck 和 Jim 先走，所以他将最后走。故填 last。

6. 句意：我们听到有人喊道：“小偷偷走了吉姆！”由首字母提示 s 考虑动词 steal，意为“偷”；由空前的 have 推断此处时态为现在完成时，结构为 have/has+动词过去分词，表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响和结果；steal 的过去分词是 stolen。故填 stolen。

7. 句意：我们继续奔跑，就像我们的脚着火了一样。由首字母提示 f 考虑可数名词 foot，意为“脚”；由空前的 our 推断此处应填可数名词 foot 的复数形式，故填 feet。

8. 分析句子结构可知，空处应填一个副词；根据空后内容 he caught his trousers on a nail 和首字母提示可知，空处填 Unlucky 符合语境，不幸地是，他的裤子被钉子钩住了；副词 Unlucky 意为“不幸地”；注意句句首字母大写，故填 Unluckily。

9. 句意：他脱下裤子，但男人们听到了声音。根据前文内容中 he caught his trousers on a nail 中的 trousers 可知，此处应为：他脱下“裤子”；trousers 意为“裤子”，裤子两条裤腿，一般用其复数形式 trousers。故填 trousers。

10. 句意：我们都很开心，汤姆是最快乐的。由首字母提示 h 考虑形容词 happy，意为“快乐的”；由前文内容可知，We were all happy 中的 We 指 Jim 和 Huck，加上 Tom，所以此处指三者地比较，又由 We were all happy 中的 happy，空处应填形容词 happy 的最高级形式 happiest 作

表语，描述汤姆是最快乐的。故填 **happiest**。

24. 【答案】 【小题 1】 **disappeared**

【小题 2】 **earlier**

【小题 3】 **rapidly**

【小题 4】 **experience**

【小题 5】 **sense**

【小题 6】 **forgetting**

【小题 7】 **but**

【小题 8】 **dreadful**

【小题 9】 **session**

【小题 10】 **remained**

【解析】 1. 根据 *Most adults find it hard to remember the things happened while they were children.* 大多数的成年人发现要记住儿童时期发生的事情很难，及首字母 **d** 可推知，此处指现在科学家已经确切发现这些记忆是怎么消失的，**disappear** 消失，动词，指发生在过去的事情，时态为一般过去时，动词 **disappear** 用过去式，即 **disappeared**，故填 **disappeared**。

2. 根据上文 *most three-year-old children can remember a lot of* 大多数三岁的孩子都能记住很多事情，结合首字母提示以及 *what happened to them a year* 可知，此处指的是一年前发生在他们身上的事，**a year earlier** 一年前，故填 **earlier**。

3. 根据上文 *these memories are still clear while they are 5 and 6*，这些记忆在他们 5 岁和 6 岁的时候仍然清晰，由转折词 **but**，再结合首字母提示，可知此处句意为：但当他们超过 7 岁时，这些记忆会迅速减弱。“迅速地” **rapidly**，副词，修饰前面的动词，故填 **rapidly**。

4. 根据 *Most children by the age of 8 or 9 can only remember 35% of their...from under the age of 3 according to the new studies.* 及首字母 **e** 提示，指根据新的研究，大多数 8 岁或 9 岁的孩子仅仅能记住他们 3 岁以下 35% 的……。可知此处表达的是“经历、经验”，英文表达是 **experience**，在这里用作不可数名词，故填 **experience**。

5. 根据 *They say that before the age of 7 children do not have a...of time and place in their memories.* 及首字母 **s** 提示，意思是他们说，7 岁以前的孩子在记忆中没有时间和地点的……。可知此处表达的是“概念、观念” **sense**，前面有不定冠词 **a**，所以用其单数形式，故填 **sense**。

6. 根据下文 *then forget them just several years later.* 几年后他们就会忘记，结合 *Children also have a*

far faster speed of...than adults.可知，孩子遗忘速度也比成年人快得多，此处应填入“遗忘”一词，forget 忘记，而前面的 of 为介词，后接名词、代词或动名词，故将 forget 变为其动名词形式 forgetting，故填 forgetting。

7. 根据上文 children can often have clear memories of what they have done,以及 then forget them just several years later.可知，前后句之间是转折关系，结合首字母 b 提示可知，应用连词 but，意思是孩子们常常对他们所做的事情有清晰的记忆，但几年后就会忘记，此处填入连词 but，意为“但是”，故填 but。

8. 根据上文 the first relaxing trip with your family,以及下文 and the first day of school.和首字母 d 可推知，此处指第一次遇见……的意外，结合首字母提示，此处填入形容词 dreadful “糟糕的，严重的，可怕的”，故填 dreadful。

9. 根据前面的关键词 return “返回”，以及后面的 to discuss the same things “去讨论同样的事情”，可知这里表达的是“开会、聚集”，a second session “再次聚集、开会”，此处意思是然后，孩子们在 5 岁到 9 岁之间再次返回来讨论同样的问题，故填 session。

10. 根据 The scientists found that between the ages of 5 and 7,the amount (量) of memories that the children could remember...between 63%-72%.科学家发现，5 岁和 7 岁之间年龄段的孩子，能记住的记忆量……在 63%-72%之间。可知此处表达的是“保持”remain，由主句中的 found 可知句子时态用一般过去时，所以这里应用 remain 的过去式 remained，故填 remained。

## 25.【答案】【小题 1】

waste

### 【小题 2】

river

### 【小题 3】

produce

### 【小题 4】

plastic

### 【小题 5】

Second

【解析】1. 根据本句 Some chemical factories always pour\_\_\_\_ (废弃的) water into the river 可结合提示，应说一些化工厂总是把废水倒进河中，water 为名词，前面用形容词修饰，waste 废弃的，

形容词，在此作定语。故填 waste。

2. 根据本句 Some chemical factories always pour waste water into the\_\_\_\_\_（河流），可结合提示，应说一些化工厂总是把废水倒进河中。river 河流，可数名词。故答案为 river。

3. 根据本句 And they also\_\_\_\_\_（产生）terrible gas.可结合提示，应说他们也产生可怕的气体。主语为 they，缺谓语动词，produce 动词，产生。故答案为 produce。

4. 根据本句 we should use cloth bags instead of\_\_\_\_\_（塑料的）bags when we go shopping.可结合提示，应说我们购物时应该使用布袋而不是塑料袋。bags 为名词，前面应有形容词来修饰，plastic 形容词，塑料的，在此作定语修饰后边的名词。故填 plastic。

5. 根据本句\_\_\_\_\_（第二），we'd better reuse the old textbooks as possible as we can.可结合提示，应说第二，我们最好尽可能地重复使用旧课本，结合前后句，可这是第二项内容，因此用表示顺序的序数词。故填 second。

26.【答案】【小题 1】see

【小题 2】secret(s)

【小题 3】quiet

【小题 4】top

【小题 5】hardly

【小题 6】feel

【小题 7】lucky

【解析】1. 根据前句 He was different from me because he sat in a wheelchair, and he was blind(他和我不同，因为他坐在轮椅上，而且他是盲人)可知，此处是指其他孩子过来问我们为什么他坐在椅子上，为什么他不能看见，see 看见，动词，此处放于情态动词 can't 动词之后应用动词原形，故答案为 see。

2. 根据上下文可知，保罗不同因为只是我们家人了解的东西，只有我们知道使他特别的秘诀。secret 秘诀，可数名词，空格前有 the，此处可单可复，故答案为 secret(s)。

3. 根据设空后 to hear the flying birds and the talking trees he heard（听到飞鸟和会说话的树）及常识，可知鸟飞行和树谈话的声音通常是非常小的，此处强调周围的环境必须要非常的安静，quiet 安静的，形容词，此处作表语，故答案为 quiet。

4. 根据前句 When we went for a walk, we'd often go uphill.（我们去散步时，经常上山）可知，当我把他的椅子推到山顶的树林里时，我真的在锻炼！at the top 在山顶上，固定短语。故答案为 top。

5. 根据下文 He went along with whatever the rest of us wanted to do 可知，不管我们其他人想做什么，他都同意，保罗几乎从不抱怨，hardly 从不，副词，此处修饰动词，故答案为 hardly。

6. 根据前文 he was blind（他是瞎的）可知，我把不同的玩具放在那里让他感受，feel 感受，动词，设空前有动词不定式符号 to，后用动词原形，故答案为 feel。

7. 根据下文 He helped me to realize that there is a good side to every situation, if we simply make the choice to find it.（他帮助我认识到，如果我们只是简单地做出选择去找到它，每种情况都有好的一面）可知，此处是指我很幸运能和他一起长大，成为他的妹妹。lucky 幸运的，形容词，此处作表语，故答案为 lucky。

27.【答案】1.received

2.lady

3.why

4.myself

5.with

【解析】1.句意：他们收到了参加一个大型宴会的邀请。收到邀请用动词 receive，根据 arrived 可知是一般过去时态，故填 received。

2.句意：在聚会上，玛丽惊讶地发现皮埃尔正专心地看着女宾们闪闪发光的钻石。女士 lady，名词作定语用单数形式，故填 lady。

3.句意：玛丽问她丈夫为什么在晚会上表现得如此怪异。为什么是 why。

4.句意：我试着找到一种享受自己的方式，enjoy oneself 固定表达，主语是 I，故填 myself。



5.句意：用那么多钱可以建多少个实验室。故填介词 with。

28.【答案】【小题 1】

love

【小题 2】

die

【小题 3】

spend

【小题 4】

ago

【小题 5】

cut

【解析】1. 句意：世界上很多人也喜欢熊猫。根据句意和首字母提示，love 喜欢，符合语境。描述客观事实，用一般现在时，主语是复数名词 people，故填 love。

2. 句意：这些熊猫宝宝经常死于疾病，寿命不长。根据句意及首字母提示，die 死亡，符合语境。描述客观事实用一般现在时，主语是复数名词 babies，故填 die。

3. 句意：成年熊猫每天要花 12 个多小时吃大约 10 公斤的竹子。根据句意及首字母提示，spend 花费，符合语境。描述客观事实用一般现在时，主语是复数名词 pandas，故填 spend。

4. 句意：很多年前，在中国有更多的竹林和熊猫，但后来人类开始砍伐这些森林。many years ago 很多年前，固定短语。故填 ago。

5. 句意同上。根据句意和首字母提示，cut 切，砍，符合语境。cut down 砍伐，固定短语。故填 cut。

29.【答案】【小题 1】

around

【小题 2】

thought

【小题 3】

called

【小题 4】

hour

【小题 5】

some

【解析】1. 句意：如果你环顾四周，你可以看到很多人都在忙着用他们的智能手机。look around 环顾四周，固定短语。故填 around。

2. 句意：你有没有考虑过它们对你的眼睛意味着什么？think about 考虑，固定短语。这里句子含有助动词 have，所以时态应该是现在完成时，结构为“have done”，think 的过去分词是 thought。故填 thought。

3. 句意：长时间盯着智能手机会让你眼睛干涩，甚至会导致一种被叫做青光眼的疾病。此处指的是“一种被叫做青光眼的疾病”，call 把……叫作，动词，因为句中已经有谓语动词 causes，所以此处应填入非谓语动词，a disease 和 glaucoma 之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词 called 表示被动意义。故填 called。

4. 根据 Take a break 及首字母提示可知，每隔一小时休息一下。hour 小时，可数名词，由 every 可知需用其单数形式。故填 hour。

5.

根据 Repeat 及首字母提示可知，重复几次。some 一些，修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词，符合题意。故填 some。

30. 【答案】 【小题 1】

lonely

【小题 2】

seems

【小题 3】

up

【小题 4】

through

【小题 5】

way

**【解析】** 1.

根据上句 If we have friends, we'll feel happy。推测下句句意：如果我们没有朋友，我们将感到孤独。结合首字母，推测该空应填形容词 lonely；孤独的；故选 lonely。

2.

根据句中信息 When you're down, and the world s...dark and empty, your forever friend cheers you u ...；推测该句句意：当你失意，世界似乎变得黯淡与空虚，你真正的朋友会让你振作起来；结合首字母，推知该空应填 seem，似乎；好像；该句为一般现在时态，主语是第三人称单数，故填 seems。

3.

根据句中信息 When you're down, and the world s...dark and empty, your forever friend cheers you u ...；推测该句句意：当你失意，世界变得黯淡与空虚，你真正的朋友会让你振作起来；结合首字母，推测该空应填 up；cheer up（使）振作起来，固定短语，故填 up。

4.

根据句中信息 Your forever friend gets you t...the hard times and the sad times 并结合首字母，推测该句句意：永远的朋友会帮你渡过艰难岁月，悲伤时刻；get through 通过、度过，固定短语，故填 through。

5.

根据下句 your forever friend guides you and cheers you on。结合首字母推测上句句意：如果你迷失了方向；lose one's way 迷路，固定短语，故填 way。

**31.【答案】**【小题 1】September

**【小题 2】** life

**【小题 3】** learning

**【小题 4】** became

**【小题 5】** rich

**【小题 6】** students

**【小题 7】** who

**【小题 8】** as

【小题 9】good

【小题 10】take

【小题 11】others

【小题 12】and

【解析】1. 根据句中的 was born on, "出生于", 再考虑后边有具体的日期和年份, 可知道这个单词应该是表示月份的, 根据首字母, 可确定为"九月"September。故答案为 September。

2. 根据前边的 a hard, 确定这里的单词应该是名词。再把从句和主句联系在一起考虑, 可看出这句话的意思是"当他小的时候, 他和他的妈妈过着艰苦的生活"。所以应该填写名词 life。故答案为 life。

3. 根据上一段的 he began to learn music, "他开始学习音乐", 以及本句话当中的 other subjects"别的学科", 可以看出这句话的意思是"然后他继续学习别的学科"。所以应该用"学习", 放在短语 go on 后边应该用 doing 形式。故答案为 learning。

4. 横线的后边是表示职业的名词 a teacher, 因此这句话的意思是"当他 30 岁的时候, 他成了一名老师"。所以应该是"成了"一词。根据文中其他句子的时态, 确定这个句子也要用一般过去时。所以填写 became。故答案为 became。

5. 根据后边的 poor, "贫穷的", 可以看出这个词应该是"富裕的", rich。这句话的意思是"他相信每个人都应该有机会接受教育, 不管他们是富裕还是贫穷"。故答案为 rich。

6. 上文说"他成了一名老师, 创办了自己的学校"。再考虑后边的 many of them became famous, "他们当中许多人都出名了", 所以这里应该填写"学生"。由于前面的数字是 3000, 所以"学生"要用复数形式 students。故答案为 students。

7. 根据句子结构可以看出, who had many wise ideas about human nature and behavior 是定语从句修饰前边的 thinker, 先行词是指人的, 这个连接词在从句当中做主语, 所以应该用 who。故答案为 who。

8. 根据句中的动词 regarded 可以看出, 这是 regard...as..短语, 意思是"把……看做……", 此句是被动语态, 所以句子的意思是"他也被看做是最了不起的教师"。故答案为 as。

9. 根据句意以及句中的 kindness 可知, 此处应该填写 good, good manners 和前面的 kindness 相一致。good manners 意思是"良好的行为"。本句话的意思是"他最重要的想法是关于善良与良好行为的"。故答案为 good。

10. 根据后边的 care of 可看出这是短语 take care of, 意思是"照顾", "照看", 所以应该填写 take, 在情态动词 should 后边用原形。这句话的意思是"他说年轻人应该照顾老人"。故答案为

take。

11. 根据前一句话 People should not only always think of themselves,"人们不能总是只想自己", 可确定这句话的意思是"而要为别人工作"。空格后面没有名词, 所以这里应该填写 others, "别人", 用复数形式表示多人。故答案为 others。

12. 根据横线前边的 east 和后边的 south, 再结合首字母可以看出这是并列关系, 这个单词应该是 and。本句话的意思是"他们甚至传到了东亚和南亚"。故答案为 and。

### 32. 【答案】

【小题 1】		【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
years	【小题 2】 seems	terrible	rules	whether
	【小题 7】			
【小题 6】 still	against	【小题 8】 fail	【小题 9】 own	【小题 10】 lucky

【解析】1. 考查名词。根据语境, 我的旧学校认为青少年事情不是追求美丽的时候, 可知"青少年时期"的表达是 teenage years。需要填入一个名词 years。故填 years。

2. 考查动词。根据语境, 这个国际学校看起来满足了我的需求。可知需要填入一个动词, 表示看起来像, 构成 seem to do sth, 结合主语是 This international school, 时态是一般现在时态, 动词用三单形式 seems, 故填 seems。

3. 考查形容词。根据语境, 我有一个很糟糕的教育背景。可知需要填入一个形容词, 表示糟糕的用 terrible。故填 terrible。

4. 考查名词。根据语境, 我去了公立学校, 接受常规的教育且被要求遵循像其他每个学生一样的规则, 可知需要填入一个名词, 表示规则, 固定搭配 follow the rules, 故填 rules。

5. 考查连词。根据语境, 我开始想知道是否这个教育真正地适合我, 可知需要填入一个连词, 表示是否, 用 whether 故填 whether。

6. 考查连词。根据语境, 在我的教育中仍然是我碰到的最大的挑战, 是尝试新事物的自由。可知需要填入一个连词, 表示仍然, 用 still。故填 still。

7. 考查介词。根据语境, 我曾经被强烈地建议反对尝试新事物。可知需要填入一个介词, 表示反对, 固定搭配 advice against doing sth 表示建议反对做某事, 用 against。故填 against。

8. 考查动词。根据语境, 如果我失败了, 我必须负责人因为我让自己陷入这个风险当中。可知需要填入一个动词, 表示失败, 时态是一般现在时态, 用动词原形 fail。故填 fail。

9. 考查形容词。根据语境，我开始寻找我自己的平衡，可知需要填入一个形容词，表示自己的，用 own。故填 own。

10. 考查形容词。根据语境，我足够地幸运去有机会从两种系统中获取很大的价值，可知需要填入一个形容词，表示幸运的，be lucky to do sth 很幸运做某事，用 lucky。故填 lucky。

### 33. 【答案】

【小题 1】 take	【小题 2】 joined	【小题 3】 one	【小题 4】 imagined	【小题 5】 hard
【小题 6】 since	【小题 7】 tired	【小题 8】 pass	【小题 9】 dreams	【小题 10】 examples

【解析】1. 句意：关于 7 个可知残疾人穿着人造装置去挑战一个沙漠比赛的短视频很受欢迎。根据句意，此句是定语从句，从句时态是一般现在时态。此定语从句先行词是 seven people，引导词 who 指的 seven people，故从句谓语动词用原形，且此空与后文的 a challenge 构成 take a challenge 接受挑战。故填 take。

2. 句意：这 7 个残疾人加入了从 5 月 11 日到 14 日敦煌的 108 千米沙漠比赛。根据句意，可知需要填入一个动词，表示"加入"，join 加入，结合时态是一般过去时态，用 joined。故填 joined。

3. 句意：7 个中的 6 个人有一条腿截肢了，且（剩下的）1 个人两条腿都截肢了。可知句意可知，从数量上来看，7 个去掉 6 个剩下 1 个，故填 one。

4. 句意：他从来没有想象过他可以参加这个沙漠比赛。根据句意可知这里需要填入一个动词，表示"想象"，imagine 想象，结合时态是一般过去时态，故填 imagined。

5. 句意：说起来容易，但是走路是非常艰难的。根据句意可知这里需要填入一个形容词，表示"艰难的"，hard 困难的。故填 hard。

6. 句意：我们在路上也碰到了大的沙尘暴，但是因为它是一个挑战，我们不能放弃。可知需要填入一个连词，表示"因为，既然"，用 since。故填 since。

7. 句意：在疲惫了之后，他们在第三天休息了一下，第四天继续走。根据句意可知，需要填入一个形容词，表示"疲惫的"，用 tired。故填 tired。

8. 句意：队长 Sun Naicheng 说他们必须穿越人烟稀少的戈壁沙滩。根据句意可知这里需要填入一个动词，构成 pass through 穿过，前面是 have to do sth 结构，所以 pass 用动词原形。故填 pass。

9. 句意：他也增加了队员挑战他们自己且实现他们的梦想。根据句意可知这里需要填入一个名词，表示"梦想"，dream 梦想，前文有 their，所以 dream 要用复数 dreams。故填 dreams。

10. 句意：他们是我们每个人要学习的榜样。根据句意可知此题需要填入一个名词，表示"榜样"，example 榜样，主语是 they，所以要用复数 examples。故填 examples。

#### 34. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】 like	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
heard		especially	because	touch
【小题 6】 no	【小题 7】	【小题 8】 outside	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
	rules		finishes	safe

【解析】1. 第一句当中提到了一手烟和二手烟，以这一句是转折提出问题，意思是“但你听说过三手烟吗”。根据首字母确定应该用 hear “听说”，前边有助动词 have，因此确定 hear 要用过去分词形式 heard，这是现在完成时的一般疑问句。故填 heard。

2. 根据句子内容可以看出横线后边的 furniture or clothes，是指前面提到的 things around “周围东西”的两个例子，所以这里是举例说明，“像……”用 like。故填 like。

3. 根据前后内容的关系，可以看出这里强调小孩儿是家庭当中的特殊成员，所以这句话的意思是“他们可能对家人造成极大的危害，尤其是小孩儿”。所以应该填 especially “尤其，特别是”。故填 especially。

4. 前面的句子说“他们更可能受三手烟的危害”，能够看出后面说的是原因，“因为他们经常接近物体的表面。”所以要填表示原因的连词 because。故填 because。

5. 根据后面的 they get their hands polluted “他们使手受到了污染”，可以看出前一句的意思是“当他们触摸这些物体表面的时候。”因此根据首字母应该填写 touch，意思是“摸，碰”。句子是一般现在时，主语是 they，所以用动词原形。故填 touch。

6. 根据前面对三手烟危害的描述可以看出，这句话的意思是“拒绝三手烟有必要也很重要”，所以应该填写 no 构成短语 say no to，意思是“拒绝，对……说不”。故填 no。

7. 根据前边的 To achieve this，“为了实现这一目标”，可确定后边说的意思是“应该实行严格的规定来禁止在家里面吸烟”。rule “规定”是可数名词，在这要用复数形式做主语，指多个规定。故填 rules。

8. 前面的句子说在家里边应该实行禁烟，所以这句话的意思应该是“如果你的一位家庭成员吸

烟，应该保证他到外面去吸”，所以应该填写 outside “在……外面”。故填 outside。

9. 前面的句子是说 Get him a special jacket and hat, “给他一件特殊的夹克衫和帽子”，后边的句子是说“在进入之前，把他们脱下，摘下”。所以本句话的意思应该是“所以他一旦吸完烟”。

要用动词 finish “完成”，主语是他，时态是一般现在时，所以动词用第三人称单数形式 finishes。故填 finishes。

10. 前面的句子 you cannot see the smoke doing harm to your child 是说“你可能看不到烟对孩子的危害”，这句话开头有表示转折，它的意思应该是“但并不意味着它是安全的”。所以应该填写形容词 safe “安全的”。故填 safe。

### 35. 【答案】 【小题 1】 see

【小题 2】 secret(s)

【小题 3】 quiet

【小题 4】 top

【小题 5】 hardly

【小题 6】 feel

【小题 7】 lucky

【解析】 1. 考查动词。句意：他为什么不能\_\_\_\_\_。根据前句 He was different from me because he sat in a wheelchair, and he was blind. 他和我不同，因为他坐在轮椅上，而且他是盲人。结合后句 other kids came over and asked us why he was in his chair and why he couldn't s\_(1)\_. 其他孩子过来问我们为什么他坐在椅子上，为什么他不能看见，故答案为 see。

2. 考查名词。根据上下文可知，保罗不同因为只是我们家人了解的东西，只有我们知道使他特别的秘诀。secret, 可数名词，空格前有 the, 此处可单数或复数形式，故答案为 secret(s)。

3. 考查形容词。根据 to hear the flying birds and the talking trees he heard. 听到飞鸟和会说话的树。结合常识，可知鸟飞行和树谈话的声音通常是非常小的，此处强调周围的环境必须要非常的安静，故答案为 quiet。

4. 考查名词 根据前句 When we went for a walk, we'd often go uphill. 我们去散步时，经常上山，可知后文是 When I pushed his chair all the way to the woods at the t\_(4), I was really getting my exercise! 当我把他的椅子推到山顶的树林里时，我真的很在锻炼！at the top 在山顶上，故答案为 top。

5. 考查副词。根据后文 He went along with whatever the rest of us wanted to do. 不管我们其他人想



做什么，他都同意。可知 Paul hardly ever complained. 保罗几乎从不抱怨。故答案为 hardly。

6. 考查动词 根据前文 he was blind. 他是瞎的。可知 I put different toys there for him to feel. 我把不同的玩具放在那里让他感受。空格前有动词不定式 to，后用动词原形，故答案为 feel。

7. 考查形容词。根据后句 He helped me to realize that there is a good side to every situation, if we simply make the choice to find it. 他帮助我认识到，如果我们只是简单地做出选择去找到它，每种情况都有好的一面。可知 I was lucky to grow up with him as his sister. 我很幸运能和他一起长大，成为他的妹妹。故答案为 lucky。

### 36. 【答案】

【小题 1】	lesson	【小题 2】	mind	【小题 3】	advice	【小题 4】	enough	【小题 5】	include
【小题 6】	specifically	【小题 7】	harmful	【小题 8】	letter	【小题 9】	allowing	【小题 10】	offered

【解析】 【短文大意】这篇短文主要介绍了我们吃饭的时候要遵守餐桌礼仪，而在上课的时候要遵守班级规则，而在数字网络世界，我们也要遵守数字时代的规则，而牛津大学的一项研究给出了网络时代要遵守的礼仪规则。

此篇为英语阅读填空。做题时先读一遍题，不要看选项，尽量弄懂在讲什么；第二遍的时候，开始试着填，确定好词性及词意，注意利用固定搭配等辅助做题，其中联系上下文是做好此类题的关键所在。第三遍根据所填的词汇复读文章，看前后是否连贯通顺，是否符合逻辑，查漏补缺，完成校正。

1. lesson. 根据句意可知：当你上课的时候，你应该遵守教室里的规则。故填：lesson。

2. mind. 根据句意可知：但是 you 曾经想过在数字世界中使用手机、电子邮件、像 QQ、微信等社交软件时需要介意你的礼仪吗？故填：mind。

3. advice. 根据上文："The study came up with some rules of good manners to live by in the digital age." 可知在数字时代，这项研究提出了一些规则。以及空白处的句意：他们的第一个建议是不在社交软件上过分分享。故填：advice。

4. enough. 根据句意可知：因为我们中的一些人在社交网站炫耀我们的想法和生活不够有创造力。这里的"enough"作副词，意为"充足地、足够地"用来修饰形容词，通常置于被修饰词之

后。故填：enough.

5. include. 根据句意可知：这些礼仪也包括不浏览其他人的照片、不对他人的信息说闲话。故填：include.

6. especially. 根据上文："The manners also (50) include not looking through others' phones and not gossiping (说闲话) about others over messages"可知这些礼仪也包括不浏览其他人的照片、不对他人的信息说闲话。以及空白处：尤其是当你选择"全部回复"发送给一群人时。故填：especially.

7. harmful. 根据句意可知："即便说八卦也不是有害的聊天，它可以使对话变得更加刺激。"故填：harmful.

8. better. 根据上文："Gossip can be even stronger on social media than in real life"可知在社交媒体上，八卦甚至比现实生活更为强大，所以空白处为：不说八卦更好些。故填：better.

9. calling. 根据句意可知：当你有某人的坏消息时，不要在社交软件上留下文字信息，可以通过打电话或者私信和他（她）聊天。故填：calling.

10. offered. 根据句意可知：现在的技术提供给我们不同的联系他人的方式。故填：offered.

### 37. 【答案】 【小题 1】 together

【小题 2】 dinner

【小题 3】 count

【小题 4】 except

【小题 5】 fourteen

【解析】 1. 句意：一天晚上，史密斯先生邀请一些朋友来聚会。get together 团聚，聚会，是固定搭配。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 together。

2. 句意：当他所有的朋友都到达的时候，他请他们坐在桌子旁边吃晚餐。dinner 晚餐，是名词。从前面的 One evening 可知，此句是说明史密斯先生请他的朋友们吃晚餐，根据句意，故填 dinner。

3. 句意：他开始查人数。从句子 "Oh, there are thirteen people here!" 可知，此句是说明开始查人数。count 数数，是动词。began to 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 count。

4. 句意：除了布朗先生，每个人的脸都变白了。except 除了.....之外，是介词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 except。

5. 句意：不哎哟担心，我的朋友们。我的妻子几周后将生孩子。因此我们这里有十四个人。

fourteen 十四，是基数词。从前面的句子 “Oh, there are thirteen people here!” 及后面的句子 “My wife will have a baby in a few weeks.” 可知此句是说明这里有十四个人。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 fourteen。

### 38. 【答案】

【小题 1】		【小题 3】	【小题 4】	
	【小题 2】 body			【小题 5】 will
Date		tired	inviting	
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】		【小题 10】
kind	especially	seen	【小题 9】 bought	forget

【解析】1. 根据 5 June, 2019,这是写信的日期，结合所给首字母可知这里应该是 Date 日期。故填。Date

2. 短文是一封信件，由日期、正文和结尾问候、署名等组成。根据本部分内容，这是信的主体部分，再结合所给首字母，这里应该是 body 主体。故填 body。

3. 根据 and nearly fell asleep and missed my station!结合首字母可知句意：我在火车上累了，……。tired 形容词，疲倦的，累的，故填 tired。

4. 根据 Thank you so much for …me to come and stay.结合首字母可知句意：非常感谢你邀请我来暂住。invite sb to do sth 邀请某人做某事，介词 for 后跟动名词。故填 inviting。

5. 句意：也许我会在我长大后会在一家农场工作。这里 when 所引导的时间状语从句是一般现在时，前面的主句应该用一般将来时。will 将要。故填 will。

6. 句意：我在那儿的时候你对我很好。be kind to sb 对某人友好。故答案是 kind

7. 根据 the trip to the mountains，结合首字母可知句意：我喜欢每一分钟，特别是去山上旅行。especially 副词，尤其，特别地。故填 especially。

8. 句意：我生活中曾经见过彩虹。根据句子结构这里应该用现在完成时 have ever seen 曾经见过。故填 seen。

9. 根据 Mum thinks the dress you … for me is really nice.结合首字母可知句意：妈妈觉得你给我买的裙子真漂亮。buy sth for sb 给某人买某物，根据句意用一般过去时，buy 的过去式是 bought。故填 bought。

10. 句意：我永远不会忘记我和你度过的美好假期。forget 动词，忘记，will 后跟动词原形。故

填 forget。

### 39.【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】

stops              between              spent              over

【解析】1. 句意：它从山西宝鸡到四川广元一路上有三十八个站，小站是名词 stop，此处是复数，故填 stops。

2. 句意：他们每周都要在学校和家庭之间坐火车。在……和……之间是 between and。结合题意，故填 between。

3. 句意：他和其他工人花了几个小时把一节车厢变成了一节特殊的学生车厢。花费时间干某事 spend time doing，此句是一般过去时时态，谓语动词用过去式 spent。结合首字母提示和语境，故填 spent。

4. 句意：许多热心的人把 300 多本新书赠送给这个图书馆。多于是 over，为介词。结合首字母提示和语境，故填 over。

### 40.【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】 free      【小题 5】

stealing/strange      because      hundreds      control

【小题 6】 started      【小题 7】      【小题 9】      【小题 10】

painted      【小题 8】 next      rule/rules      idea

【解析】1. 句意：但是等一会儿，这不是在偷窃吗？/这不是很奇怪吗？结合上文可知，骑走原本不是自己的自行车，再结合空格后一句"No one shouts"（没有人喊叫），这种情形很奇怪，属于偷窃行为，结合首字母提示为 s，可以推测出词语为形容词 strange（奇怪），也可以是 isn't this stealing 难道不是偷窃行为吗？stealing 为名词。故填 strange/stealing。

2. 句意：那是因为这个免费的自行车适应了这座城市。上文提到骑走的原本不是自己的自行车，并没有人喊抓小偷，下文应该介绍发生这种情况的原因，结合首字母提示为 b，可以推测出词语为 because（因为），引导原因状语从句。故填 because。

3. 句意：你可以在美国的一些城市找到许多免费的黄色自行车。结合句意和首字母 h 可知要用单词 hundred，hundreds of 许多，数百…，根据句意，故填 hundreds。

4. 句意：人们看到了免费交通的需要。根据首字母提示 f，及下文提到 free bike 免费的自行车可知，free 自由的，免费的，故填 free。
5. 句意：他们想要帮助控制污染。上文提到免费自行车的需求，因为骑自行车可以减少污染，根据首字母提示及句意可知要用单词 control（控制）；help do sth.有助于做某事。故填 control。
6. 句意：他们要启动黄色自行车工程。上文提到公共免费自行车的好处，所以它们要启动黄色自行车工程，start 启动，结合语境，这里要用一般过去时，故填 started。
7. 句意：公共自行车被漆成亮黄色，放在整个城市。这里自行车被漆成黄色，为一般现在时的被动语态，be painted+颜色，被漆成……颜色。根据句意，故填 painted。
8. 句意：人们可以骑上黄色的自行车去上学，或者去做差事，然后就把自行车留给下一个骑自行车的人。next 下一个的，接下来的，形容词修饰名词作定语。故填 next。
9. 句意：曾经有过几次自行车被偷走了，但大多数人都遵守了这个规则。固定词组，obey the rule/rules 遵守规则，根据句意，故填 rule/rules。
10. 句意：波兰的这个创意很快就变得流行开了。根据短文第二段 The idea began in Portland, Oregon, in 1994.可知公共免费自行车这个想法是波特兰先开始试行的，结合首字母提示 i 可以推测单词为 idea（想法），故填 idea。

#### 41. 【答案】

【小题 1】	held	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
	largest	attended	hundreds	dreams	

- 【解析】1. 考查动词，根据 Albuquerque International Balloon Festival is...in Albuquerque，结合首字母可知，阿尔伯克基国际气球节在阿尔伯克基举行，此处是被动语态 be+过去分词，故填 held。
2. 考查形容词，根据 it is the world's...ballooning event，结合首字母可知，它是世界上最大的气球活动之一，此处是形容词最高级，故填 largest。
3. 考查动词，根据 In 2018, over 900,000 people...this event，结合首字母可知，在 2018 年，超过 90 万人参加了这一活动，时态是一般过去时，故填 attended。
4. 考查名词，根据 When...of colorful balloons flew up high，结合首字母可知，当数以百计的彩色气球升入高空时，hundreds of 数以百计的，固定短语，故填 hundreds。
5. 考查名词，根据 It was a time when...came true and romance filled the sky，结合首字母可知，是

指那是一个梦想成真，浪漫弥漫天空的时刻，此处的“梦想”肯定不止一个，要用复数形式，故填 dreams。

#### 42.【答案】

【小	【小
题	题
1】	4】
Have	You
ever	can
been	learn
to	a
the	lot.
Great	【小题5】有一天去那里（北
Wall	京）是我的梦想.
?	/You
	can
	learn
	a lot
	of
	thin
	gs.

【解析】本文主要向我们介绍了一个极好的旅游城市--首都北京：有许多名胜古迹；有可口的北京鸭；有著名的夜间动物园；还有来自世界各地的人等等。

本文篇幅短小，词汇简单，难度不大，题目侧重于考查学生英汉互译的能力，在翻译时，务必即忠实于原文，又符合汉语的表达习惯。

1. Have you ever been to the Great Wall? 汉译英题：曾经去过某地：have been to；长城：the Great Wall. 故译成：Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

2. 当天黑时去动物园好像很奇怪. 英译汉题：it 是形式主语，真实主语是 to go to a zoo；when it is dark 是时间状语从句. 故译成：当天黑时去动物园好像很奇怪.

3. 许多动物只在晚上醒来. 英译汉题：a lot of 许多的，大量的；wake up 醒来；at night 在晚上. 故译成：许多动物只在晚上醒来.

4. You can learn a lot. /You can learn a lot of things. 汉译英题：学到，学会：learn. 许多：a lot（不带宾语）； a lot of（带宾语），故译成：You can learn a lot. /You can learn a lot of things.

5. 有一天去那里（北京）是我的梦想. 英译汉题：it 是形式主语，真实主语是不定式：to go there; one day: 总有一天，某一天. 故译成：有一天去那里（北京）是我的梦想.

43. 【答案】omplain; uch; trict; evelopment; uty; elp

【解析】1. complain 考查动词：根据 Many students often 很多学生经常，后文 about school，及下文 We must learn how to change these "problems" into "challenges" 我们必须学会如何把这些问题转化成挑战. 结合首字母，推测意思是很多学生经常抱怨学校，即考查短语 complain about，这里时态是一般现在时，主语是很多学生，故用动词原形 complain 抱怨

2. much 考查固定短语：根据前文 Many students often (1) c omplain about school 很多学生经常抱怨学校，结合 work to do sometimes 及首字母，推测意思是他们可能感到有时有太多的作业，故考查固定短语 too much 太多的，修饰不可数名词

3. strict 考查形容词：根据 or think the rules are too 或者规则太...，这里与前句他们可能感到有时有太多的作业是并列关系，结合首字母，推测意思是或者认为规矩太严格，前面是 be 动词，后面接形容词，故用 strict 严格的

4. development 考查名词：根据 Education is an important part of our (2) 教育是我们...的一个重要的部分，结合首字母，推测意思是教育是我们发展中的一个重要的部分，故用名词 development 发展，不可数名词

5. duty 考查名词：根据 it is our (3) to try our best to deal with each challenge in our education 尽最大努力处理教育中的每一次挑战是我们的...，结合首字母，推测意思是尽我们自己最大的努力去处理教育中的每一个挑战是我们的责任，故用名词 duty 职责，即考查 it is our duty to do sth. 前文是单数 is，故用单数即可

6. help 考查名词：根据 with the (4) of our teachers，结合前文尽我们自己最大的努力去处理教育中的每一个挑战是我们的责任，及首字母，推测意思是在教师的帮助下，即短语 with one's help of sb. 故用名词 help 帮助

很多学生经常抱怨学校. 他们可能感到有时有太多的作业，或者认为规矩太严格. 我们必须学会如何把这些问题转化成挑战. 教育是我们发展中的一个重要的部分，作为年轻人，在教师的帮助下，尽我们自己最大的努力去处理教育中的每一个挑战是我们的责任.



解答此类试题时，务必充分理解上下文的语境和逻辑关系，同时考虑单词的适当形式。

44. 【答案】

【小题 1】                      【小题 2】 o    【小题 3】 or                      【小题 4】    【小题 5】  
irst                                      it                      elt  
【小题 6】    【小题 7】    【小题 8】  
igh                      oon                      appy

【解析】78. first 考查序数词，根据 He didn't know how to find his seat 他不知道如何找到座位，可知以前没坐过飞机，现在是第一次，结合首字母，故填 first.

79. so 考查连词，根据 He didn't know how to find his seat 他不知道如何找到座位，可知，因为他找不到座位，"所以"就去问空姐，这里构成因果关系应用，so 表结果。故填 so.

80. for 考查介词，根据题干，可知考查句型 ask for help 向...寻求帮助，这是固定搭配，结合首字母，故填 for.

81. sit 考查动词，根据空姐的单词 down，以及 fasten the seat belt（系好安全带），结合首字母，可知是"坐下来"并系好安全带，结合 tell sb to do sth 告诉某人做某事，所以是动词原形，故填 sit.

82. felt 考查动词，根据 a little nervous 有点紧张，可知这是一种"感觉"，结合首字母，推出是动词"feel 感觉"，结合时态为一般过去时，故填 felt.

83. high 考查形容词，根据 James was told that he could stand up and walk around 詹姆斯被告知可以站起来走动一下了，可知飞机已经完成起飞，应该飞到空中"很高"的地方了，结合首字母，故填 high.

84. noon 考查名词，根据 the air hostess brought him some food and drinks for lunch 空姐给她拿来一些食物和饮料作为午饭，可知是在中午，结合首字母，故填 noon.

85. happy 考查形容词，根据 How exciting the flight was! 多么兴奋地飞行啊！可知他是感到开心的，结合首字母，故填 happy.

本文是一篇记述文，向我们讲述了 James 第一次坐飞机的经历和感受。

首字母阅读填空，考查词汇积累，考生注意结合语境和词语用法填上适当的单词。

45. 【答案】 o; good; there; time; way; limb; us; hat



**【解析】** 答案: to. 考查介词. 根据空格前面的词语是 said, 空格后面是 the other, 在本文中的意思是"另一个人"结合给出的首字母提示 t, 因此可知这句话的意思是"在路上, 一个人对另一个人说", 综上所述, 故填 to.

答案: good. 考查形容词. 根据"One day two young men went to the forest. "一天两个年轻人一起到森林里去, 如果不是好朋友你的话, 不可能一起去, 因此可知这句话的意思是"我们是好朋友, 我们应该互相帮助"综上所述, 故填 good.

答案: other. 考查代词. 根据空格前面的部分"We must help each"因此可知这句话的意思是"我们必须互相帮助"each other 是固定短语, 意思是"彼此, 互相"综上所述, 故填 other.

答案: time. 考查名词. 根据空格前面的词语是"After a short"结合给出的首字母提示 t, 因此可知这句话的意思是"过了不久"综上所述, 故填 time.

答案: away. 考查副词. 根据"there was a great noise. It was a big bear"有一个巨大的声音, 是一只大熊, 结合给出的首字母提示 a, 又因为空格前面的词语是 ran, 因此可知这句话的意思是"这俩人迅速的跑开了"综上所述, 故填 away.

答案: climb. 考查动词. 根据上一句"One of them got up into a tree. "其中的一个爬到了树上, 结合给出的首字母提示 c, 因此可知这句话的意思是"另一个比较胖, 不能爬到树上"空格前面是情态动词 couldn't, 所以空格处需要用动词原形来填空, 综上所述, 故填 climb.

答案: its. 考查代词. 空格前面的词语是动词 put, 空格后面的词语是 nose, 结合给出的首字母提示 i, 又根据下文"The bear put its mouth so near to your ear"这只熊把它的嘴那么靠近你的耳朵. 因此可知这句话的意思是"它把鼻子低下来, 闻了闻他"它的, 所以要用 its 来填空, 综上所述, 故填 its.

答案: What. 考查代词. 根据下文"The fat young man answered"这个胖的年轻人回答道, 结合给出的首字母提示 W, 因此可知上一句问的是"它对你说了什么"综上所述, 故填 What.

**【文章大意】**一天两个年轻人一起到森林里去, 一个人对另一个人"我们要互帮互助啊"不久以后, 来了一只熊, 其中一个人爬到了树上, 另一个由于太胖了, 不能爬树, 所以就躺在地上装死, 熊过来闻了闻, 以为他死了, 就走了, 树上的碰下下来问"那只熊对你说什么了"那个朋友说"那只熊说"患难朋友才是真朋友".

首先要仔细阅读对话, 掌握大意, 然后根据上下文结合具体的题目以及给出的首字母提示, 就可以确定正确答案.

#### 46. 【答案】

【小题 1】 are            【小题 2】            【小题 3】            【小题 4】            【小题 5】  
          uy                enough            hates            photos

【小题 6】

deas

【解析】答案：60. care 考查固定短语。根据句子 He took good...of them and the dogs became healthier and fatter, 可知 took good 及空格后的介词 of, 结合首字母提示, take good care of"好好照看", 固定短语。即他照顾好他们, 狗变得更健康, 更胖了。故答案为 care。

61. buy 考查动词。根据句子 he has run out of his money to...food for dogs, 可知他给狗买食物花光了所有的钱, 结合首字母提示, buy 意为"买", 空格前为不定式符号 to 后接动词原形, 故答案为 buy。

62. enough 考查形容词。根据上文 Second, the dogs are too big 第二个问题是狗太大了, 和 there is not...room for them 可知结合汉语提示, 这里说的是没有足够的空间, 形容词 enough"足够的"在句中作定语修饰名词 room, 故答案为 enough。

63. hates 考查动词。根据上文 Third, the dogs become too noisy, 第三个问题是狗太吵了, 和下文 and can't stand (忍受) them. 他的母亲无法忍受, 可知结合汉语提示, 他的母亲讨厌他们, hate 为动词意为"恨、讨厌"可在句中作谓语, 句子为一般现在时态, 主语 his mother 是第三人称单数故谓语动词 hate 为 hates, 故答案为 hates。

64. photos 考查名词。根据句子 Some advise Jimmy to put up dogs'...in the street and look for their owners. 可知结合汉语提示, 一些人建议 Jimmy 在街上挂上狗的照片寻找它们的主人。photo 照片, 这里 dogs', 所以用 photo 的复数形式, 故答案为 photos。

65. ideas 考查名词。根据句子 Do you have any good...to help him? 可知结合首字母提示, 你有帮助他的好办法吗? idea 为可数名词意为"主意, 想法", 空格前为 any 后接不可数名词或可数名词复数, 所以用 idea 的复数形式, 故答案为 ideas。

Jimmy 是一名中学生。两个月前收养了三天无家可归的狗。经过精心照料这三条狗更加健康、更加胖了。但是他现在很焦虑。他遇到了三个问题。首先他给狗买食物花光了他所有的钱, 第二个问题是狗太大了没有足够的空间了。第三个问题是狗太吵了他的母亲讨厌他们。Jimmy 的一些朋友给了他一些建议。一些人建议 Jimmy 在街上挂上狗的照片寻找它们的主人。一些人建议他给电视台打电话寻求帮助, 你有帮助他的好办法吗?

做此类题首先要通读全文, 了解大意; 然后根据词意, 词与词的搭配及语义需要去选择正确的答

案：最后在通读全文，认真校对。

47.【答案】【小题 1】is

【小题 2】east

【小题 3】long

【小题 4】for

【小题 5】build

【小题 6】it

【小题 7】Chinese

【小题 8】also

【解析】这篇短文主要介绍了中国长城的一些信息。它是世界上最长的城墙，它从西向东，越过高山，穿过山谷，最后到达大海。今天，长城不仅是中国人民的名胜，而且也是全世界人民的名胜。

做这类题，不但要选择正确意义的词、词组及句型，还要根据具体语法和语境，选择适当的时态、语态及使用正确的词形。

1. 答案：is. 考查 be 动词用法，这里 the longest wall 充当表语，这里要用 be 动词，主语 the Great Wall of China 为第三人称单数形式，一般现在时，be 动词要用 is，故填：is.
2. 答案：east. 考查方位词用法，结合句意：它从西向东，越过高山，穿过山谷，最后到达大海。根据首字母提示及有关常识可知，east 东边，名词。故填：east.
3. 答案：long. 考查形容词及语境的理解，英语中表示度量，用 be+数字+长度单位+长、宽、高（形容词形式），结合句意：长城有 8000 多公里长，六到七米高，四到五米宽。根据首字母提示，故填：long.
4. 答案：for. 考查介词及语境的理解，be wide enough for...对...足够宽，结合句意：大部分地方足够五匹马或十个人并排沿着山顶走。根据首字母提示，故填：for.
5. 答案：build. 考查动词及语境的理解，It is difficult to do sth. 做某事很难。结合句意：古时候，建造这样一座长城是非常困难的。根据首字母提示，故填：build.
6. 答案：it. 考查代词及语境的理解，根据上下文可知这里指代 the Great Wall，作宾语，代词用 it，根据首字母提示，故填：it.
7. 答案：Chinese. 考查形容词及语境的理解，根据上下文可知这里指"中国人民"，根据首字母提示，故填：Chinese.

8. 答案: also. 考查固定词组, not only...but also...不但...而且..., 根据首字母提示, 故填: also.

48. 【答案】alled; reatest; hrew; rom; ood

【解析】76. 答案: called. 考查非谓语动词及语境的理解, 根据上句"它是中国一个传统的节日", 结合后句"龙舟节", 这里说明节日的名称, 构成被动关系, 过去分词作后置定语, 结合首字母提示, 故填: called.

77. 答案: greatest. 考查形容词及语境的理解, 根据词组 one of the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数, 结合句意: 屈原是中国最伟大的诗人之一, 结合首字母提示, 故填: greatest.

78. 答案: threw. 考查动词及语境的理解, 根据下文 feed the fishes so that they would stay away from his body. 可知这里指"人们把粽子扔到海里来给鱼喂食, 以便它们能远离他的尸体"根据上文 they were sad 可知这里要用一般过去时, 动词用过去式, 结合首字母提示, 故填: threw.

79. 答案: From 考查固定词组 from then on 从那时起, 结合首字母提示, 故填: From.

80. 答案: food. 考查名词及语境的理解, 根据上文"过去, 我们每年只吃一次粽子", 由此可以推断出: 但是, 我们今天把它当作我们日常的食物. 结合首字母提示, 故填: food.

这篇短文重点介绍了中国一个传统节日---龙舟节. 这个节日是为了纪念中国一位最伟大的爱国诗人屈原. 他在公元前 278 年, 阴历 5 月初 5 跳入汨罗江自杀. 人们划船去救他, 但是, 太迟了. 人们很难过, 就向海里扔粽子喂鱼, 以便它们能远离他的尸体. 从那时起, 每年这一天, 人们就喜欢吃粽子.

完形填空是以阅读为形式, 以上下文为线索, 根据首字母填单词要以理解能力、词汇知识、语法知识、习惯用法以及分析判断能力为解题基础的.

49. 【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】      【小题 5】

pen              ays              eeth              wice              hat

【解析】文章大意:

本文讲述的是有关于牙齿的事情. 牙齿是很重要的东西, 帮助我们吃食物, 保持健康. 在日常生活中, 我们应该想方设法地保护牙齿, 比如在早饭之后和睡觉之前要记得刷牙.

本题题型为根据给定的首字母进行填空. 在选择给定词语时, 再考虑文章大意的前提下, 还应该

注意文章及句子所用的时态，以及所填写的词在句子中的位置。通过这些判断，适当改变词汇形式，以符合题目要求。

1. open, 考察动词辨析及上下文理解，文中提到"show your teeth"露出你的牙齿，因为牙齿露出来了，所以应该是张开嘴，在 will 之后要用动词原形，填写 open.
2. ways, 考察名词辨析及上下文理解，文中提到"It's because your teeth are important in many..."因为你的牙齿很重要，由此推测是在很多方面上很重要，填写 ways.
3. teeth, 考察名词辨析及上下文理解，文中提到"help you eat the right food to help you grow"帮助你吃正确的食物，帮助你成长，因为是吃食物，所以应该指的是牙齿，由于不止一颗，用复数，填写 teeth.
4. twice, 考察副词辨析及上下文理解，文中提到"after breakfast and before bedtime"早餐之后或者睡觉之前，由此确定应该是两次，填写 twice.
5. what, 考察从句引导词辨析及上下文理解，文中提到"you eat and drink"你吃的喝的，后文又说"Eat lots of fruits and vegetables and drink water instead drinks"水果和蔬菜，由此可知应该是吃的东西，填写 what 表示吃和喝的东西.

#### 50. 【答案】

【小题 1】

【小题 2】

【小题 3】

【小题 4】

【小题 5】

sometimes

ang

hen

xperience

leepy

【解析】答案：71. sometimes 考查频度副词。根据上文 At our school, 在我们学校，和下文 have a special day to help others, 有一个特殊的日子来帮助他人。可知结合首字母，应说在我们学校，有时有一个特殊的日子来帮助他人。sometimes 有时。故答案为 sometimes.

72. sang 考查时态。根据上文 Last year we went to an old people's home, 去年我们去一个老人家，可知结合首字母，演唱歌曲用动词 sing. and 连接的并列成分，前后时态应保持一致，用一般过去时，结构为：主语+动词的过去式。因此填过去式 sang. 故答案为 sang.

73. when 考查连词。根据上文 I want to be a teacher, "我"想当一名老师。可知结合首字母，应说当"我"长大的时候，"我"想当一名老师。when"当...时候"引导时间状语从句。故答案为 when.

74. experience 考查名词。根据上文 I want to be a teacher when I'm older, 当"我"长大的时候，"我"想当一名老师。可知结合首字母，应说长大之后想当老师，因此去小学实习对"我"来说会是一次很棒的经历。一次很棒的经历所以用 experience. 故答案为 experience.

75. sleepy 考查形容词。根据上文 She should be allowed to volunteer at the newspaper office once a week. 经历了长长的一周功课，可知结合首字母，在星期五的下午，许多学生都困倦了。系动词 are 后用形容词作表语，sleepy 困倦的，欲睡的。故答案为 sleepy。

短文介绍了作者的学校常组织他们帮助别人，一次他们去敬老院为老人表演了，并介绍了作者长大后想当老师，他的朋友想为报社写作。

做填空题时，先阅读文章，了解大意是关键，然后根据大意填合适的词，仔细分析。

51. 【答案】 【小题 1】 water

【小题 2】 silver

【小题 3】 thanked

【小题 4】 quickly

【解析】 【文章大意】 一个年轻人在旅行。天色渐渐晚了，他感到口渴，这时他在路上遇到一位老人，他问老人“打扰了，先生，我在哪儿能找到水？”老人告诉他“沿着这条路走，你就能见到一条小河。”老人补充道：“如果你在河床上捡一些鹅卵石，你就会得到一些金子和银子。”年轻人谢过老人继续赶路。当天黑时，他找到了小河，喝了一些水。他认为捡鹅卵石很愚蠢，但是他仍然捡了几个。然后他找了一个睡觉的地方。第二天早上年轻人发现这些鹅卵石变成了美丽的、明亮的珠宝。所以他迅速跑回河边去想捡更多的卵石，但是只有沙子了。看着美丽的珠宝，他感到遗憾没有捡更多的卵石，同时他又很开心，他毕竟捡了一些。

1. 1、细节理解及首字母填空题。分析句子结构可知该空处在句中作宾语，需填入名词形式，根据所给首字母，可知填入首字母为 w 的名词，根据上文 he was thirsty"他口渴"结可推知他询问老人在哪儿能找到水，水的英文表达为 water，为不可数名词，只有单数形式，故填 water。

2. 2、细节理解及首字母填空题。分析句子结构可知该空处在句中作宾语，需填入名词形式，根据所给首字母，故填入首字母为 s 的名词，根据上文 If you pick up some pebbles （卵石，小圆石） from the river bed, you will get both 'gold' and 可知"如果你在河床上捡一些鹅卵石，你就会得到一些金子和..."以及下文 The next morning the young man found those pebbles became beautiful, bright jewels （珠宝）。"第二天早上年轻人发现这些鹅卵石变成了美丽的、晶莹的珠宝"，可推知为银子，其英文表达为 silver，为不可数名词，只有单数形式故填 silver。

3. 3、细节理解及首字母填空题。分析句子结构可知该空处在句中作谓语，需填入动词形式，根据所给首字母，故填入首字母为 t 的动词，根据上文提的老人告诉他在哪儿能找到水以及如何得到金银珠宝，可推知年轻人向老人表达感谢，根据该空处与 went 为并列谓语，故时态一致都是

一般过去时，"感谢"的英文表达为 **thank**，故填入其过去式即可，故填 **thanked**。

4. 4、细节理解及首字母填空题。分析句子结构可知该空处在句中作状语修饰动词 **ran**，根据副词修饰动词，结合首字母，故填入首字母为 **q** 的副词，根据上文句意

The next morning the young man found those pebbles became beautiful, bright jewels (珠宝)。"第二天早上年轻人发现这些鹅卵石变成了美丽的、晶莹的珠宝。"可推知他迅速跑回河边去捡更多的卵石，故填 **quickly**"迅速地"。

## 52. 【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】

isit              wim              areful              rom

【解析】这篇短文主要介绍了一种新型的运动--潜泳。并讲述了这种运动的一些特点。

做这类题，不但要选择正确意义的词、词组及句型，还要根据具体语法和语境，选择适当的时态、语态及使用正确的词形。

1. visit 考查名词的辨析。空格前是冠词，此处应该是名词，结合句意：这就像是去月球的一次旅行。故填 **visit**。

2. swim 考查动词的辨析。空格前是主语，此处应该是动词，结合句意：当你在附近游泳时，你可以用手抓鱼。故填 **swim**。

3. careful 考查形容词的辨析。空格前是 **be**，此处应该是形容词，结合句意：当你在深水中潜水时，一定要小心，因为它非常危险，故填 **careful**。

4. from 考查介词的辨析。结合句意：你可以从深海得到很多东西。from，介词，从，故填 **from**。

## 53. 【答案】

【小题 1】                      【小题 3】      【小题 4】      【小题 5】

early                      【小题 2】 ilk                      hat                      ith                      ying

   【小题 7】

【小题 6】 ront                      rink

【解析】71. early 72. milk 73. what 74. iwth 75. lying 76. front 77. drink 78. going

79. kept 80. lasting



71 题答案: nearly 考查副词填空. 根据 It was one of the hottest day of that summer. 后面应该是差不多一个月没下雨了, 故答案是 nearly.

72 题答案: milk 考查名词填空. 根据 Cows had stopped giving 应该是牛停止产奶了, 故答案是 milk.

73 题答案: what 考查疑问词填空. 根据前面描述 A few minutes later he came out again, toward the house. Soon after, he walked toward the woods once again, 后面应该是我在想他在做什么, 故答案是 what.

74 题答案: with 考查介词填空. 根据 I noticed Billy went there w (74) a bowl of water in both his hands, 应该是手里有一碗水, 故答案是 with.

75 题答案: lying 考查动词填空. 根据题干应该是 there be 句型: there be+名词. 而 doing sth 做前面名词的后置定语, 而且因为是现在分词, 所以 doing sth 的那个动词和前面的名词之间是主动/主谓关系, 且该动作正在发生. , 躺在地上用 lie 的现在分词 lying, 故答案是 lying.

76 题答案: front 考查名词填空. 根据题干 It was dying of thirst Billy walked close to it and put down the bowl in f (76) of it 应该是固定短语 in front of 在...前面, 故答案是 front.

77 题答案: drink 考查动词填空. 根据 It lifted its head slowly and tried its best to d (77) the water, 应该是它慢慢抬起头, 尽力喝着水, 故答案是 drink.

78 题答案: going 考查动词填空. 根据. I understood what was, 应该是我知道发生了什么. 为过去进行时, 用现在分词 going, 故答案是 going.

79 题答案: kept 考查动词填空. 根据 He always my words in his mind, 他总是把我的话记在心里, 故用 keep 的过去式 kept, 故答案是 kept.

80 题答案: wasting 考查词填空. 根据 I'm not w (80) water, mum, 应该是不再浪费水, 根据 am 可知时态现在进行时, 浪费是 waste 用现在分词, 故答案是 wasting.

文章大意: 主要描述了一个小孩端水去喂小动物, 他妈妈以为他是在浪费水. 但并没有责怪孩子.

考查完型填空. 根据所给的短文对意思有所了解, 然后根据短文的大体意思, 选择每个符合题意的答案, 使短文更通顺.

#### 54. 【答案】



【小题 1】atch      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】      【小题 5】  
xciting      ait      ick      isitor

【小题 6】

nstead

【解析】89. catch, 考察动词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到要去悉尼参加音乐会, catch the train 译为赶上火车, 由此确定填写"catch".

90. exciting, 考察形容词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到

"A friend of Jenny's said he could help them go backstage"Jenny 的朋友说可以带他们两个去后台, 这对于一个粉丝来说是一个令人兴奋的消息, 所以填写"exciting"来修饰 news.

91. wait, 考察名词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到他们可以去后台并且可以与演唱者合影, 所以应该是迫不及待地想要去音乐会, could hardly wait 表示不能再等了, 所以填写"wait".

92. sick, 考察形容词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到"she had a fever"发烧了, 所以是生病太严重所以不能参加音乐会, too sick to go to the concert 表示病太严重以至于不能参加音乐会, 所以填写"sick".

93. visitor, 考察名词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到"Then she heard someone knocking at the door"听见有人敲门, 可想而知是有客人来了, 所以填写"visitor".

94. instead, 考察连词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到

"I gave the tickets to Nancy and Tina in the end, and they went to the concert"我把票给了 Nancy 和 Tina, 他们两个去音乐会, "而不是"我们, 所以填写连词"instead", instead of 指代替.

95. another, 考察不定代词辨析及上下文理解. 文中提到"concert when you're well"当她好了之后去音乐会, 可想而知不是这场, 而是其他的音乐会, 所以填写 another.

文章大意:

Jenny 和他的朋友打算去悉尼参加一场音乐会, 她的朋友说可以带他们两个去后台.

但是, Jenny 的朋友生病太严重所以不能参加音乐会.

我把票给了 Nancy 和 Tina, 他们两个去音乐会, "而不是 Jenny 和他的朋友去.

当 Jenny 的朋友好了之后会去音乐会.

本题题型为根据给定的首字母进行填空. 在选择给定词语时, 再考虑文章大意的前提下, 还应该注意文章及句子所用的时态, 以及所填写的词在句子中的位置. 通过这些判断, 适当改变词汇形

式，以符合题目要求。

### 55. 【答案】

【小题 1】ay	【小题 2】ugly	【小题 3】 look	【小题 4】agree	【小题 5】 good
【小题 6】 allowed	【小题 7】 students	【小题 8】 short	【小题 9】 chance	【小题 10】but

【解析】60. day 考查名词在我们学校，我们每天必须穿校服，每天的表达是 every day.

61. ugly/bad/terrible 考查形容词根据提示丑的，和前面的动词 are，因此这里是主系表结构，故用形容词 ugly.

62. look 考查动词 我们认为年轻人应该看起来更加的精神，故本句空格处填看起来的单词 look，should 后跟动词原形.

63. agree 考查动词 根据提示同意，因此本句的含义是我们不同意穿自己喜欢的衣服会使我们将更多的注意力专注于衣服上，故本句空格处填动词同意的原形 agree

64. good 考查形容词 本题考查固定短语 be good for 表示有利于的含义，故本句空格处填 good.

65. allowed 考查被动语态根据提示，空前是 be，故本题是被动句，其意思是我们应该被允许设计我们自己的校服. 故本句空格处填允许的去分词 allowed.

66. students 考查名词 根据提示，本句的含义为那是使老师和学生们开心的好办法，故本句空格处填学生的复数单词 students.

67. short 考查形容词根据前文 Besides, vacations should be longer 此外，假期应该更长. 推测目前的假期太短，故得出答案.

68. chance/opportunity 考查名词去年夏天我有一个成为当地医院志愿者的机会，前面被 a/an 修饰，故本句空格处填机会的单数名词 chance.

69. but 考查连词根据后文 I couldn't because I had to go back to school. 因为我必须要返回到学校，我不能够成为一名志愿者，两者之间是转折的关系，故填 but

这篇文章叙述了学生和老师对校服和假期方面不同的看法.

解答此类试题时，要充分理解上下文的语境，同时要注意单词的适当形式.

56. 【答案】 times; cycling; listen; winning; proud; myself; first; so; experience

【解析】 66. times. 考查名词及语境的理解。根据上下文推测句意为：我在电视上见过他几次。结合首字母 t, time 意为"时间"时不可数，意为"次数"时可数。several 后加复数，故填 times。

67. cycling. 考查名词及语境的理解。根据下文 I'd love to be a professional cyclist one day. 我希望有天能成为一名职业骑行者。可知骑自行车是我最喜欢的运动。结合首字母 c, 作为主语用 cycling, 故填 cycling。

68. listen. 考查动词及语境的理解。因为在酒店有一个演讲，我决定去听演讲。结合首字母 l 用 listen to 意为"听"。decide to do sth 决定做某事，故填 listen。

69. winning. 考查名词及语境的理解。结合首字母 w 用 win the gold medal 赢得了金牌。talk about 谈论，about 是介词，其后接动词 ing 形式。故填 winning。

70. proud. 考查固定短语及语境的理解。结合首字母 p 和 feel, of 用 feel proud of 为...而感到骄傲，自豪。故填 proud。

71. myself. 考查反身代词及语境的理解。After the talk, I went up to him and introduced ...。演讲完后，我走上前去向他介绍...。结合首字母 m, 用 introduce oneself 自我介绍。故填 myself。

72. first. 考查副词及语境的理解。首先我问他一些问题，结合首字母 f 用 first 首先，故答案是 first。

73. so. 考查连词及语境的理解。根据 I was a bit nervous. 因为我有点紧张，所以不能很好的表达自己的意思。表示因果，结合首字母 s 用 so, 故填 so。

74. up. 考查固定短语及语境的理解。根据上下文推测 we needed to believe in ourselves and should never ...。我们需要相信自己并且永远不要放弃，结合首字母 g 和 up 用 give up 放弃。故填 up。

75. experience. 考查名词及语境的理解。结合首字母 e 以及句意 It was a fantastic experience. 这是一次奇妙的经历。experience 意为"经历"时可数，意为"经验"时，不可数。故填 experience。

本文记录了一次作者和自己的偶像面对面交流的过程，自己的偶像鼓励作者，要努力不要放弃自己的梦想。我亲眼见到了我的偶像黄金宝，我很兴奋，因为骑行是我最喜欢的运动，我希望成为一名自行车手，周日我在和家人吃饭的时候我发现黄金宝正在做演讲，我决定去听听，他说到了他在 2006 亚运会获得了冠军，他为自己和他的团队感到很自豪。演讲之后我走上前介绍自己，我首先问了一些提高骑行的建议，她说我们应该永远不要放弃。

注意固定搭配，包括动词与介词的搭配、动词与名词的搭配以及形容词与名词的搭配等，同时要根据内容选择正确的短语。

57. 【答案】 haracters; bout; ounge; hen; arket; ater; uild; im; othing; ut

【解析】1. characters 考查名词的辨析。根据文章标题可知这是读书报告，空格后是人物，结合首字母 c 可以推断出此处应该是：主要人物，故填 characters，人物，主语要用名词的复数。

2. about 考查介词的辨析。根据题干 The Giving Tree is a story a...a boy and a tree 可知这是在介绍这本书的内容，结合首字母 a 应该填 about 关于，即爱心树这个故事是关于...，故填 about，关于。

3. young 考查形容词的辨析。空格前是 be 动词 is，所以应该填形容词，根据下一句：当男孩长大了，结合首字母 y 可以推断出此处应该是：当男孩小的时候，故填 young，形容词，年轻的。

4. when 考查连词的辨析。根据题干 When the boy is young, he always plays with the tree. Then, ...the boy get older, he tells it he wants money, 可知这两句话是前后对应的，根据上一句：当男孩小时候...，结合首字母 w 可以推断出此处应该填 when，当男孩长大了...，故填 when。

5. market 考查名词的辨析。根据前半句：卖钱，结合首字母 m 可以推断出此处是：在市场上，故填 market，名词，市场。

6. later 考查副词的辨析。根据下一句句意：男孩成为男人，结合前面几句：小的时候...，长大后...，结合首字母 l 可以推断出此处是：后来，故填 later，后来。

7. build 考查动词的辨析。根据题干 so he has wood to b...a house. 空格前是 to，此处应该是动词原形，根据前半句：他有了木材来...，结合首字母 b 可以推断出此处是建造房子，故填 build，动词，建造。

8. him 考查代词的辨析。空格前是动词 give，根据句意：树给他树干造了一只船，结合首字母 h 所以此处应该是宾格 him，故填 him。

9. nothing 考查代词的辨析。根据前面文章可知树给了这个人一切，只剩下树桩，结合首字母 n 所以应该填 nothing，现在什么也没有除了树桩，故填 nothing。

10. but 考查连词的辨析。根据前几句树很伤心，空格后是他们很高兴，有转折的意思，结合首字母 b 故填 but，但是。

读书报告

姓名：Sandra Lee

书名：爱心树

作者：Shel Silverstein

主要人物：男孩和树

故事摘要：

这棵树是一个关于一个男孩和一棵树的故事，他们是好朋友，当男孩小的时候，他总是在树上玩，当男孩长大了，他告诉他想要钱，树给了他苹果，让男孩在市场上卖钱。

后来，男孩成为男人，想有一个家。树给了他树枝所以他有木材建房子。最后，他说他想去其他一些阳光充足的地方，树给他树干造了一只船。

他回来的时候，他老了，树很伤心因为除了树桩它没有什么可以给人，树邀请他坐，他坐了下来。但男人和树高兴是因为他们又在一起了。

首先要通读全文，了解大意，紧紧抓住上下文所提供的信息，然后明确词义，词型，词的搭配，并按上下文需要作答，然后读全文，校对答案。

58. 【答案】ays; veryday; arm; ithou; magined; eed; aluable; ow

【解析】63 题答案：ways 考查名词填空。根据后面列举了用煤、油、太阳能、风、水等方式发电，可以推测出本空填"方式，方法"：way，one of 后用名词的复数，故填：ways。

64 题答案：everyday 考查形容词填空。根据前面 You may not even realize that electricity is a huge part of 你甚至可能没有意识到电是我们…很大的一部份。电与日常生活相关，故填：everyday。

65 题答案：warm 考查形容词填空。根据前面，it keeps your home and school 在冬天它使你的家园、学校…，在夏天凉爽由后面的 cool 可以推测出本空填其反义词 warm。

66 题答案：Without 考查介词填空。根据后面 you would never be able to watch your favourite TV show or listen to your MP3player，你绝不能看到最喜欢的电视节目。应该是没有电不能做后面列举的一系列事情。故填：Without。

67 题答案：imagined 考查动词填空。根据 you can't turn on a light, a computer, or even use the phone 你曾经…过你开不了灯，开不了电脑甚至无法用电话的世界吗？从句意可以推测出本空填"设想，想象"：imagine，前有助动词 have，可知本句用的是现在完成时态，动词用过去分词。故填：imagined。

68 题答案：need 考查动词填空。根据前面：So electricity is important to us 因此电对我们重要，而且我们…因为我们需要它，所以它对于我们是重要的，故填：need。

69 题答案：valuable 考查名词填空。根据前面那就是为什么是我们得重新思考我们与这项珍贵

资源的关系并且考虑我们怎样尽力用好它的时间了。电对我们的日常生活密切相关，因此它是一项应该是有价值的珍贵的资源。故填：valuable.

70 题答案：how 考查疑问词填空。根据前面句子：那就是为什么是我们得重新思考我们与这项珍贵资源的关系并且考虑我们怎样尽力用好它的时间了。我们怎样为理智地利用这项资源尽一份力量？故填 how.

文章大意：电是一百多年前发现的一种能源，人们通常用其它能源来转变成电能。本文主要讲述的是电能对于人们日常生活的重要性。

考查完型填空。根据所给的短文对意思有所了解，然后根据短文的大体意思，选择每个符合题意的答案，使短文更通顺。

### 59.【答案】

【小题 1】		【小题 3】	【小题 4】	
	【小题 2】 un			【小题 5】 dea
ong		people	ise	
【小题 6】	【小题 7】		【小题 9】	【小题 10】
usic	layed	【小题 8】 nder	irst	unset

【解析】1. Long; 考查形容词词义和用法，根据理解讲述故事，很久之前， long ago，放在句首大写，故填 Long.

2. sun; 考查名词含义，根据语境理解，朝着太阳的一面，那里总是白天，太阳，故填 sun.

3. people; 考查名词含义，根据语境，白天的那一边又热又干，那里的人们住在地下室保持凉快。人们，people，故填 people.

4. wise; 考查名词含义，根据首字母和语境推测想出这个办法的人是聪明的，有智慧的，故填 wise.

5. idea; 考查名词含义，根据首字母和句子理解，然后住在黑夜里的人们中有一个聪明的妇人，她有一个 "主意"，主意 idea.

6. Music; 考查名词含义，根据后一句 Maybe music will make the earth want to move. 或许音乐将会使地球想移动，可推测上一句"音乐"使我们想跳舞。音乐 music，放在句首首字母大写填 Music.

7. played; 考查动词含义，因此人们拿来竖琴，长号和鼓，他们"演奏"音乐。以 p 开头，故填 paly，其过去式 played.

8. under; 考查介词含义, 根据理解, 然后他们听到一处噪音, 他们感到有东西在他们的脚 "下面"移动. 在...下面, 以 u 开头, 故填 under.

9. first; 考查序数词含义和用法, 根据理解, 天空开始更亮了, 它是 "第一"个日出, 序数词前有 the, 以 f 开头, 故填 first.

10. sunsets; 考查名词含义, 根据理解, 现在地球两边都有白天和黑夜. 两边都有日出和日落, 日落 sunset, and 连接并列名词, 前后形式一致, 故 sunset 也填复数形式 sunsets.

短文讲述一个古老的故事, 关于地球怎样开始转动, 使日月交替.

首字母填空题, 考生注意通读全文在掌握短文大意的基础上, 结合固定搭配和首字母以及语境填出适当的单词.

## 60. 【答案】

【小题 1】orst 【小题 2】eeling 【小题 3】nd                      【小题 4】                      【小题 5】  
omen                      hy

【小题 6】                      【小题 7】                      【小题 8】  
hem                      ifficult                      iving

【解析】文章讲述了作者因为家里穷而感到自卑, 甚至想自杀. 在他打算自杀前, 想最后看一次他的妈妈, 结果看到妈妈在这样艰难的生活中仍然想着让自己漂亮一些. 他瞬间被妈妈的乐观精神感动, 于是打消了自杀的念头, 努力学习最终考上了大学.

首字母阅读填空, 考查词汇积累, 考生注意结合语境和词语用法填上适当的单词.

1. 83, worst 考查形容词, 根据前文 my family was poor 我家很穷, 可知我吃的穿的很差, 结合 in my class 在我班级里, 可知是最高级, 故填 worst.

2. feeling 考查动词, 根据形容词 inferiority (低人一等), 可知这是一种自卑感, 所以此处应该是个单数名词, 结合首字母, 推出是 "feeling 感觉" 符合题意, 故填 feeling.

3. end 考查动词, 根据后文 I went to my mother's workplace to see her for the last time 我到我母亲的工作场所去看她最后一次, 结合前文的那种强烈的自卑感, 可知思想结束自己的生命, 结合首字母, 推出是动词 "end 结束", 结合 want to do 想做某事, 故填 end.

4. women 考查名词, 根据 Most of the workers were men 大多数工人都是男性, 可知妈妈是两个女工人之一, 结合首字母, 推出是 "woman 女人", two 说明是复数, 故填 women.

5. why 考查连词, 根据 She said that she used (88) t



hemto clean her face and make her look whiter and more beautiful. 她说她用它们洗净她的脸, 使她看起来更白, 更漂亮, 可知这是对前面问题的解释, 推出我问她为什么留着这些东西, 结合首字母, 故填 why.

6. them 考查代词, 根据前文 some cucumber slices 一些黄瓜片, 可知此处妈妈说的是这些黄瓜片用来美容, 要用代词 them 代替, 结合首字母, 故填 them.

7. difficult 考查形容词, 根据 Although life was 虽然生活是..., 前文我了解到我家里很穷, 可知生活是艰难的, 结合首字母, 故填 difficult.

8. giving 考查动词, 根据题干中的 up, 可推出是 give up 放弃, 句意是"虽然生活艰难, 但妈妈从不放弃", 结合介词 of 后接动名词, 故填 giving.

## 61. 【答案】

【小题 1】 our	【小题 2】 illions	【小题 3】 r	【小题 4】 xcited	【小题 5】 orld's
【小题 6】 avorite	【小题 7】 ach	【小题 8】 hose		

【解析】1. four 考查数词: 根据 It is held every (1) years, 结合常识, 推测意思是世界杯每四年举行一次, 首字母是 f, 故用基数词 four 四, 即 every four years 意思是每四年

2. Millions 考查量词: 根据 Last year, in 2010, the World Cup was held in South Africa 去年在 2010 年, 世界杯在南非举行, 结合首字母, 推测意思是数以百万的人们参观了比赛, 这里表示虚指, 即固定短语 millions of, 句首大写

3. or 考查连词: 根据 watched them on TV 在电视上观看它们, 这与 went to the games 是并列关系, 结合首字母, 推测意思是去年在 2010 年, 世界杯在南非举行, 数以百万的人们参观了比赛, 或者是不分昼夜地在电视上观看, 故用 or 或者

4. excited 考查形容词: 根据 Millions of people went to the games (3) o  
rwatched them on TV day and night 数以百万的人们参观了比赛, 或者是不分昼夜地在电视上观看, 结合首字母, 推测意思是他们所有人变得非常激动, 前文是系动词 got, 后接形容词, 指人激动, 故用 excited 激动的

5. world's 考查所有格: 根据 hoped their favorite team Could become, 结合首字母, 推测意思是希望他们最喜欢的队能成为世界上最好的队, 故用所有格 world's 世界上的, 来修饰名词



best team

6. favorite 考查形容词：根据 They yelled（叫喊），结合首字母，推测意思是他们为他们最喜欢的队呐喊，故用形容词 favorite 最喜欢的，修饰名词 team

7. each 考查形容词：根据 There are eleven players in（7）team，结合首字母，推测意思是足球是一项团队运动，每组里有 11 名队员，故用 each 每一个的

8. those 考查代词：根据 that we know today 我们今天知道的，结合首字母，推测意思是英国最早的足球运动不像我们今天知道的那样，前文是 were，故用复数 those 指代前文出现过的足球运动

足球是一项受欢迎的运动。许多运动都是每年在不同的地方举行。世界杯的比赛，所有球员都想参加。它每四年举行一次，去年在 2010 年，世界杯在南非举行，数以百万的人们参观了比赛，或者是不分昼夜地在电视上观看。下文作了具体的介绍。

解答这类试题时，务必充分理解上下文的语境和前后文的逻辑关系，找到解题的依据，准确作答。

## 62. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
inds	popular	also	round	works
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
ear	mart	instruments	encourage	run

【解析】81 kinds. 根据句子："everything from traditional Thai songs to music by Beethoven." 可知传统的泰国歌曲和贝多芬音乐，这是音乐的种类，所以此处为种类，又因为前面是 many，故填 kinds.

82 popular. 根据句子："Both children and adults love this group." 可知大人和小孩都喜欢。因此是受欢迎的。故填 popular.

83 also. 根据："something else"可知此处还有其他的事情，表示递进，故用副词 also.

84 around. 根据句子："And, like many zoos（84）a the world," 句意：像许多在世界各地的动物园。around the world 表示世界各地，是固定搭配，故填 around.

85 works. 根据句子："Richard Lair（85）w for the TECC." 可知 Richard Lair 为泰国大象保护中心工作。work for 为…工作。又因为主语是第三人称单数，所以是 works.

86 hear. 根据句子: "if elephants are (87) s and they have good hearing"可知大象听觉好. 故填 hear.

87 smart. 根据句子: "They are very creative. "可知大象非常有创造力, 因此它们是聪明的, 故填 smart.

88 instrumnets. 根据句子: "including the drums and the xylophone (木琴). "可知鼓和木琴是乐器, 有 a number of 来修饰, 故此处用复数名词 instrumnets.

89 encourage. 根据句子: "Lair and a friend started the Thai Elephant Orchestra. "可知 Lair 和他的朋友创建大象交响乐团, 这是在鼓励大象演奏音乐. 故填 encourage.

90 or. 根据本空前后两者关系: "they don't just copy their trainers (90) o other people. "他们不是简单复制或模仿他们的训练师或者其他, 所以根据句意推断出填写连词 or.

【文章大意】本文介绍了在泰国北部有一个非常受欢迎的大象乐队. 它们演奏不同种类的音乐, 从传统的泰国歌曲到贝多芬乐曲的一切音乐. 大象非常聪明, 它们也会画画. 它们不但会模仿别人, 也会创造它们自己的歌曲.

完形填空题需先浏览一遍全文, 掌握文章大意, 结合前后文语境, 以及语法形态, 推测出正确的选项.

63. 【答案】 (1) drawing (2) .studied (3) calling (4) donated (5) writes (6) hear  
(7) books (8) reached (9) flag (10) like

【解析】略

64. 【答案】 (1) expensive (2) shopping (3) decided (4) any (5) hungry (6) seat  
(7) heard (8) address (9) back (10) gifts

【解析】略

65. 【答案】 (1) difficult (2) enioy (3) encouraged (4) from (5) good (6) has (7)  
Fous (8) performances (9) moving (10) easy

【解析】略

66. 【答案】 1.something

2.better

3.visited

4.drink

5.sandwiches

6.usually

7.traditional

8.must

9.turn

10.politely

【解析】1.句意：我注意到和生活的英语方式有关的一些有趣的事情。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 something。

2.句意：当你们彼此了解更多或者当他们让你叫的时候，你才可以用他们的名字。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 better。

3.句意：一天，我们拜访一些朋友，在一起喝下午茶。根据句意可知，此处应该用一般过去时。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 visited。

4.句意：下午茶不是一种饮料，而是一种在四点左右的便餐。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 drink。

5.句意：我们吃了一些三明治和一个大的水果蛋糕。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，此处应该用复数，故填 sandwiches。

6.句意：在英国，你通常喝奶茶。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 usually。

7.句意：炸鱼和薯条在英国是 chuant 传统食物。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 traditional。

8.句意：在公共汽车站，你一定不要拥挤。push your way onto the bus 拥挤。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，这里是一定不要，故填 must。

9.句意：你需要站队，等待轮到你。wait one' s turn 等待轮到某人。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，故填 turn。

10.句意：礼貌地笑和说道。根据句意和所给单词首字母可知，此处修饰动词，应该用副词，故填 politely。

67.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
friends	both	bought	cooking	Suddenly
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
out	way	show	clever	like

【解析】1. 句意：他发现那是 Brown 先生，他的老朋友中的一个。朋友 friend，可数名词，要用复数。根据句意和首字母，故填 friends。

2. 句意：他们多年没见面了，所以他们都很高兴。both 都（两者）。根据句意和首字母，故填 both。

3. 句意：Hunt 先生的妻子在店里买了一些肉和蔬菜。buy 购买，在此要用一般过去式 bought。根据句意和首字母，故填 bought。

4. 句意：当他们正在客厅里谈话时，那个女人在厨房做饭。cook 做饭，正在做饭要用现在进行时，构成 be+动词 ing。根据句意和首字母，故填 cooking。

5. 句意：突然，她把 Hunt 先生叫进厨房，说锅有什么问题，叫他买一个新的。Suddenly 突然，根据句意和首字母。故填 Suddenly。

6. 句意：他想向邻居们借一个，但他们都出去了。be out 出去。根据句意和首字母，故填 out。

7. 句意：在他去商店的路上。way 路上。根据句意和首字母，故填 way。

8. 句意：“我可以把它给你看！” show 看。根据句意和首字母，故填 show。

9. 句意：这个人很聪明。clever 聪明的。根据句意和首字母，故填 clever。

10. 句意：我从来没有像这样卖过这么低质量的罐子。like 像。根据句意和首字母故填 like。

68. 【答案】(1). experience

(2). wet

(3). climb

(4). reach

(5). higher

(6). voices

(7). explained

(8). breaking

(9). funny

(10). never

**【解析】** (1).句意：上周三我有一个非常尴尬的经历。经历 experience，故填 experience。

(2).句意：开始下雨了，我变得越来越湿。湿的 wet，故填 wet。

(3).句意：厨房的窗户开着，因此我决定从窗户爬进去。爬 climb，故填 climb。

(4).句意：我把我的包放在地上，站在一个花园的椅子够到窗户。到达 reach，故填 reach。

(5).句意：窗户比我想象的要高，我差点摔倒伤了自己。高 high，根据 than 可知用比较级，故填 higher。

(6).句意：几分钟后，我听到外面有些声音。声音 voice，some 修饰可数名词复数，故填 voices。

(7).句意：接着他们中一人解释到。解释 explain，文章讲述的是过去，应用一般过去时态，故填 explained。

(8).句意：一个邻居看见了有人破门而入我的房子。闯入，破门而入 break into，故填 breaking。

(9).句意：他们认为这是可笑的。可笑的 funny，故填 funny。

(10).句意：但我决不会再犯同样的错误了。决不 never，故填 never。

## 69.【答案】【小题 1】

but

### 【小题 2】

visit

### 【小题 3】

famous

### 【小题 4】

called

### 【小题 5】

holds/has

### 【小题 6】

enjoy

【小题 7】

end

【小题 8】

restaurants

【小题 9】

delicious

【小题 10】

between

【解析】1. 设空处前提到了“我的家乡是一个古老的城镇”，设空处后提到了“它很漂亮，很受欢迎”，根据设空处前后的转折关系可知，所缺的词是 but。

2. 每年许多人来“参观”我的城镇，故所缺的词是 visit。

3. 我的家乡因一个广场而闻名，be famous for…表示“因……而闻名”，故所缺的词是 famous。

4. 设空处后的 Market Square 是这个广场的名字，be called 意为“被称为；被叫作”，故所缺的词是 called。

5. 政府每年都在集市广场“举办”爵士乐节。表示“举办；举行”可以用 hold 或 have；由上下文可知，该句的时态是一般现在时，又由主语 The government 可知，答案为 holds 或 has。

6. 爵士乐节期间，许多年轻人来广场上“欣赏”爵士乐。故所缺的词是 enjoy。

7. at the end of…意为“在……的尽头”，故所缺的词是 end。

8. 设空处后提到了 restaurant 和 food，由此可知，广场上有一些“饭店”；再根据设空处前的 are 可知，符合题意的词是 restaurant 的复数形式。

9. 主语是 Every restaurant，设空处所修饰的词是 food，由此可推断，所缺的词是 delicious “美味的”。

10. 书店在剧院和博物馆之间。表示“在……和……之间”要用 between…and…的搭配，故所缺的词是 between。

70. 【答案】 【小题 1】

about

【小题 2】

houses

**【小题 3】**

large

**【小题 4】**

if

**【小题 5】**

clean

**【小题 6】**

shopping

**【小题 7】**

look

**【小题 8】**

third

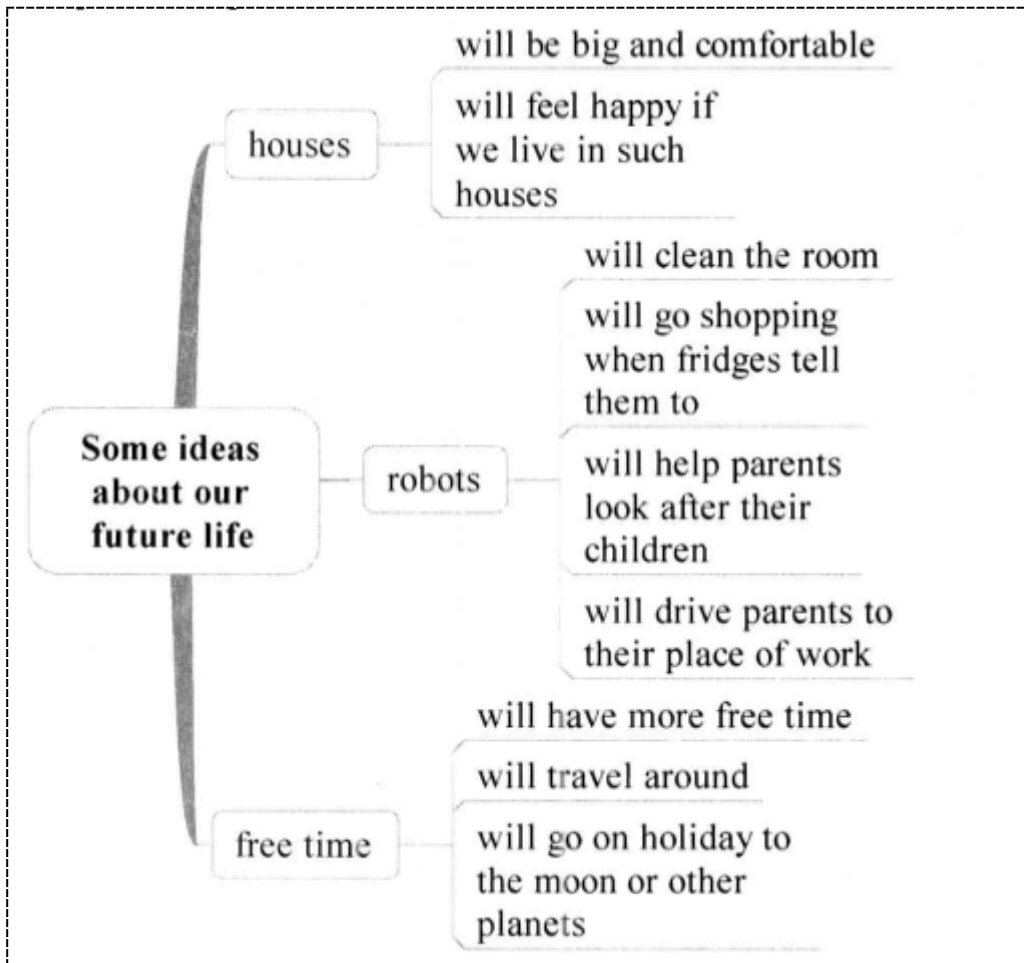
**【小题 9】**

travel

**【小题 10】**

expensive

【解析】[篇章图解] 作者从三个方面描述了自己对未来生活的想象。



1. 我想告诉你一些“关于”我们的未来生活方面的观点，表示“关于”要用 about。
2. 根据下文可知第一个观点是关于“房子”的，而且此处要填的是它的复数形式，即 houses。
3. 我想要一个“大”房子，以 I 开头，而且表示“大”的词是 large。
4. 如果”我们住在这样的房子里，我们会觉得快乐，所缺的词是 if。
5. 它们会“打扫”房间，所缺的词是 clean。
6. 在冰箱要他们去购物的时候，它们还会“去购物”， go shopping 意为“去购物”，所缺的词是 shopping。
7. 它们还会帮助父母“照顾”他们的孩子， look after 意为“照顾”，所缺的词是 look。
8. 第三个观点是关于空闲时间的，所缺的词是 third。
9. 根据其后提到的“旅游”可知，他们会到处旅游，所缺的词是 travel。
10. 根据设空处前的“如果他们足够富有”可推断，去月球一定很“昂贵”，所缺的词是 expensive。



71.【答案】【小题 1】

bad

【小题 2】

countries

【小题 3】

taste

【小题 4】

However

【小题 5】

eating

【小题 6】

say

【小题 7】

it

【小题 8】

never

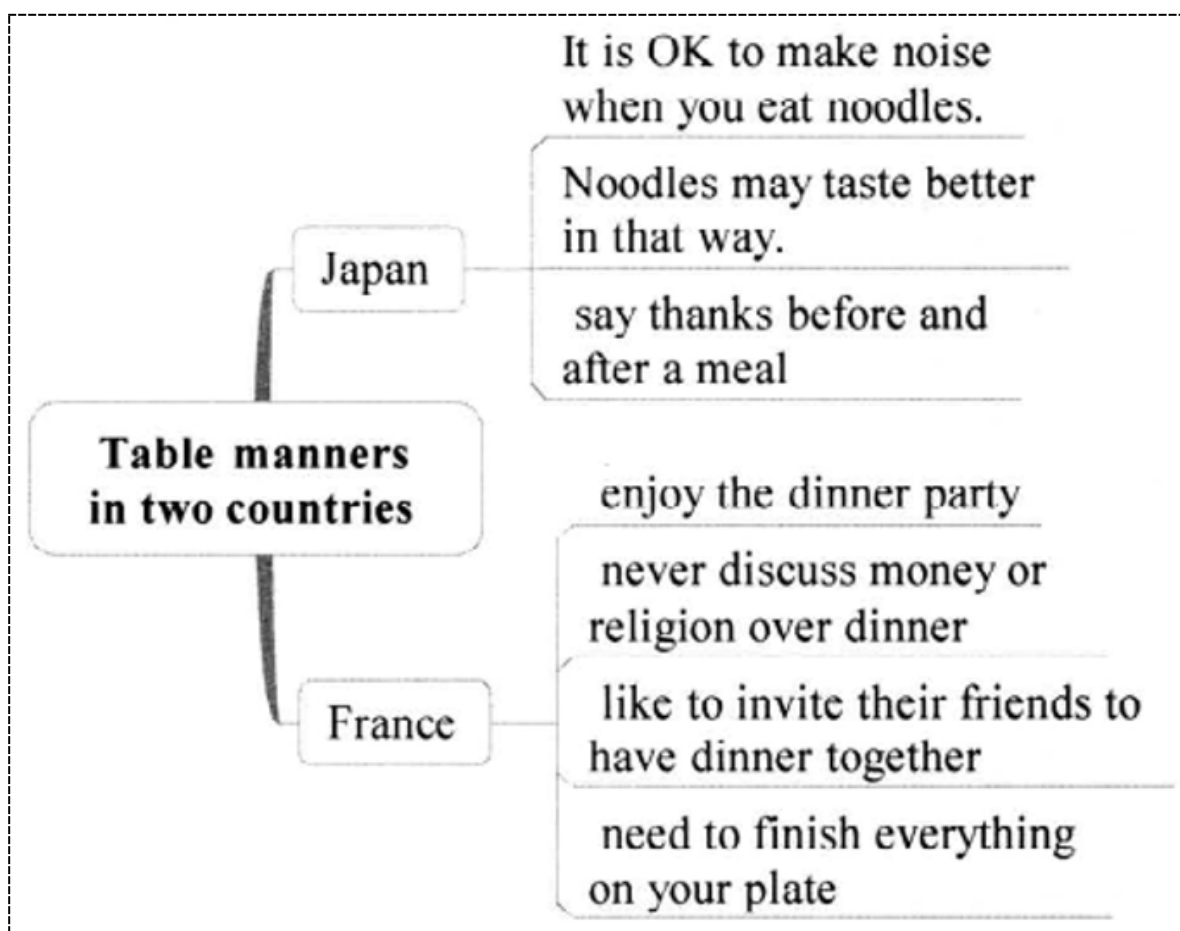
【小题 9】

invite

【小题 10】

everything

【解析】[篇章图解] 本文介绍了日本和法国的餐桌礼仪。



1. 没有人喜欢餐桌礼仪“不好”的人。故所缺的词是 bad。
2. 根据其后提到的“Japan and France”可知，不同“国家”有不同的餐桌礼仪，故所缺的词是 countries。
3. 日本人也说当他们吃面条发出声音的时候，面条可能“尝起来”更好吃。故所缺的词是 taste。
4. 根据上下文之间的转折关系可知，然而，在一些国家情况却是不同的，表示“但是；然而”要用 However。
5. 在那些国家，“吃”面条的时候发出声音是粗鲁的，表示“吃”要用 eat；再根据设空处前的 are 可知要用现在进行时，故所缺的词是 eating。
6. 在吃饭前和吃饭后不要忘记道谢，say thanks 意为“道谢”，故所缺的词是 say。
7. 在法国，人们喜欢晚宴，并将“它”弄成一个特殊的场合。故所缺的词是 it。
8. 你“决不”应该在晚餐期间谈论钱或宗教。表示“从不；决不”要用 never。
9. 在法国，人们喜欢“邀请”他们的朋友一起吃晚餐。表示“邀请”要用 invite。

10. 根据设空处后的“在你的盘子里剩一些食物是不礼貌的”可推断，你需要吃完盘子里的“所有东西”，故所缺的词是 everything。

72. 【答案】 【小题 1】 holiday

【小题 2】 hot

【小题 3】 Snow

【小题 4】 agreed

【小题 5】 following

【小题 6】 past

【小题 7】 hungry

【小题 8】 tried

【小题 9】 time

【小题 10】 couldn't

【解析】 1. 根据下文 Where shall I take my holiday?可知此处表达上周，他有两个星期的假期。

holiday 假期，前有不定冠词 a，此处用单数形式。故填 holiday。

2. 根据 I can't find a cool place in Australia.可知，这里表达我讨厌这儿的炎热天气。hot 炎热的，是形容词作定语修饰名词 weather。故填 hot。

3. and 连接并列的两个词，根据 and ice...，推测表达现在那儿冰和雪都覆盖在地面上。snow 雪，句首首字母大写。故填 Snow。

4. 根据上文 You can go to Moscow.和下文 He bought a plane ticket and soon got to Moscow.可知，Evans 先生同意了他朋友的看法。agree 同意，此处是一般过去时。故填 agreed。

5. 句意：当他走过一所房子时，他看见一只狗跟着他。see ... doing sth.看见……正在做某事；follow 跟随，动词。故填 following。

6. 句意：当他走过一所房子时，他看见一只狗跟着他。分析句子成分，此处缺少和 walk 连用的介词，结合首字母，past 经过，符合题意。故填 past。

7. 根据 wished him to give it some food to eat 可知此处表达它很饿。hungry 饥饿的，是形容词，在 be 动词后做表语。故填 hungry。

8. 根据 but it began to bark at him 和常识推测，他努力把它赶走。再结合首字母可知，动词 try 符合题意。try to do sth.努力做某事，此处是一般过去时。故填 tried。

9. 句意：就在那时，他看见地上的一块石头。at that time 在那时。故填 time.

10. 句意：他想把它捡起来，但没能捡起来。根据转折连词 but 可知，此处表达“不能”，又因此处需用一般过去时，所以需用 could 的否定 couldn't。故填 couldn't。

73. 【答案】1.Instead;

2.subjects;

3.nature;

4.anything;

5.special;

6.Count;

7.drink;

8.died;

9.earth/environment;

10.planet.

【解析】1.句意：相反的是，他们穿过森林或者坐在树下。副词 instead 表达相反的是。故填 instead。

2.句意：学校教学生们所有相同的学科。名词复数 subjects 表达学科。故填 subjects。

3.句意：老师们和学生们出去面向大自然。名词 nature 表达自然。故填 nature。

4.句意：这些可以被用于学习任何来自于数学和社会科学知识。不定代词 anything 表达任何知识。故填 anything。

5.句意：但是教学方法是特别特别的。形容词 special 表达特别的。故填 special。

6.句意：数数有多少个苹果。动词 count 表达数数，句首首字母需大写。故填 Count。

7.句意：这样的方式在晚上他们可以看见不同的动物过来喝水。动词不定式 to drink 表达喝水。故填 drink。

8.句意：他们研究动物的食物链并且它是怎样以及消失的原因。过去式 died 表达消失。故填 died。

9.句意：我们必须使人们明白我们真在对地球/环境做什么事情。名词 earth/environment 表达地球/环境符合。故填 earth/environment。

10.句意：我们需要关爱我们的星球。名词 planet 表达星球符合。故填 planet。

74.【答案】【小题 1】

house

【小题 2】

drinking

【小题 3】

misses

【小题 4】

newspaper

【小题 5】

interesting

【小题 6】

delicious

【小题 7】

younger

【小题 8】

listening

【小题 9】

singing

【小题 10】

using

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

75. 【答案】 【小题 1】

supermarket

【小题 2】

fruit(s)

【小题 3】

fresh

【小题 4】

make

【小题 5】

easy

【小题 6】

half

【小题 7】

buy

【小题 8】

but

【小题 9】

about

【小题 10】

happy

【解析】1. 句意：我打算到超市买几个东西。根据文中后面内容可知，此空应填表购物地点的名词，结合首字母，故填 supermarket。

2. 句意：因为我的奶奶喜欢水果。根据前面的 bananas 的提示并结合首字母 f 可推知，此空应填名词，故填 fruit(s)。

3. 句意：它们（香蕉）又便宜又新鲜。根据生活常识并结合首字母推知，应填形容词 fresh（新鲜的），故填 fresh。

4. 句意：我也想买一些面粉，因为我想制作饼干。结合题意，此处填 make 译为“制作”，want to do sth. 想要做某事，固定搭配，结合题意，故填 make。

5. 句意：它是不容易的，但是我想试一下。根据 but I want to try 的提示可知，前半句表达的是“这是不容易的”，结合首字母可知，此空应填形容词 easy（容易的），故填 easy。
6. 句意：在周日鸡蛋价格是平时的一半。根据后句“The normal price is 10 yuan a kilo but today is 5 yuan.”可知，在周日鸡蛋价格是平时的一半，故填 half。
7. 句意：我想给我爸爸买一件夹克衫。buy sth. for sb.意为“给某人买某物”，want to do sth.表示“想做某事”，故填 buy。
8. 句意：我知道他喜欢蓝色，但是我不知道尺寸。前面的分句表肯定，后面的分句表否定，故前后两部分构成转折关系，故填 but。
9. 句意：我将打电话给我妈妈问一下。表示“问某人关于某事”用短语 ask sb. about sth.，结合首字母可知，故填 about。
10. 句意：爸爸收到礼物后将会是高兴的。结合题意，此处缺少形容词，高兴的译为 happy，结合题意，故填 happy。

**76.【答案】** 1.grammar

2.discuss

3.end

4.ready

5.true

6.worse

7.opening

8.nothing

9.angry

10.shaking

**【解析】** 1.句意：只用一本字典和一本语法书不是你可以做的事情。grammar 语法，是名词。a grammar book 一本语法书。根据句意，故填 grammar。

2.句意：我去讨论一个重要的商业议题。discuss 讨论，是动词。动词不定式是由“to+动词原形”构成。根据句意，故填 discuss。

3.句意：会议结束的时候，我总结了 my 计划并询问我的日本同事。end 尽头，末尾，是名词。at the end of...在.....尽头/结尾。根据句意，故填 end。

- 4.句意：那天晚上，我给我的老板打电话并告诉他日本公司准备按照这个计划进行。ready 准备好的，是形容词。be ready to do sth.准备做某事。根据句意，故填 ready。
- 5.句意：第二天，我不得不告诉我的老板这不是真的。true 真实的，是形容词。根据句意，故填 true。
- 6.句意：手势比语言更糟糕。worse 更差的，更糟糕的，是 bad 的比较级。根据句意，故填 worse。
- 7.句意：“可以吗？”我问道，并打开了车门。open 打开，是动词。此处用分词表示伴随的状态。根据句意，故填 opening。
- 8.句意：这个出租车司机再次点头，但是什么也没有发生。nothing 没有什么，是不定代词，本身具有否定意思。根据句意，故填 nothing。
- 9.句意：最后，我变得非常生气并跳了出来。angry 生气的，是形容词。根据句意，故填 angry。
- 10.句意：在保加利亚，点头意思是“No”而摇头意思是“Yes”。shake 摇动，是动词。动词不能直接位于句首作主语，需要变为动名词相当于名词作主语。根据句意，故填 shaking。

77.【答案】【小题 1】

arrived

【小题 2】

yesterday

【小题 3】

relaxed

【小题 4】

world-famous

【小题 5】

French

【小题 6】

sell

【小题 7】

took

【小题 8】



top

【小题 9】

on

【小题 10】

palace

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

78. 【答案】 【小题 1】

lights

【小题 2】

candle

【小题 3】

began

【小题 4】

worried

【小题 5】

heavily

【小题 6】

cause

【小题 7】

tower

【小题 8】

suddenly

【小题 9】

cheered

【小题 10】

event

【解析】【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文，主要向我们阐述由于风暴而导致没电的夜晚，作者以及邻居聚在一起聊天的事。

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

79. 【答案】【小题 1】

with

【小题 2】

most

【小题 3】

that

【小题 4】

stopped

【小题 5】

friends

【小题 6】

me

【小题 7】

time

【小题 8】

seems

【小题 9】

any

【小题 10】

ill

【解析】[语篇解读] 本文讲的是我和我的同班同学、家人及朋友之间的相处。

1. 我的同班同学不想和我说话，talk with sb.意为“和某人说话”，所缺的介词是 with。
2. 我觉得我是世界上最不幸的人，unlucky 的最高级是 most unlucky，所缺的词是 most。
3. 句意：我太生气了，打了他的脸。根据 so...that...的结构和用法可知，所缺的词是 that。
4. 就在那时，一个男孩站起来，“制止”了打斗，所缺的词是 stopped。
5. 在那之后，他经常帮助我，我们成了好“朋友”，所缺的词是 friends。
6. 每当我生气或伤心的时候，他会帮助“我”冷静下来，所缺的词是 me。
7. 随着“时间”流逝，我对人和事更满意了，所缺的词是 time。
8. 我周围的人“似乎”也变了，it seems that...意为“似乎……”，所缺的词是 seems。
9. 我的父母“不再”对我喊叫了，not...any more 意为“不再”，所缺的词是 any。
10. 但现在我看不到我最好的朋友了，因为他“病”得很严重，正在住院，所缺的词是 ill。

80. 【答案】 【小题 1】

built

【小题 2】

popular

【小题 3】

largest

【小题 4】

lies

【小题 5】

why

【小题 6】

hardly

【小题 7】

Although

【小题 8】

tasks

【小题 9】

wrong

【小题 10】

without

【解析】1. 句意：在埃及，它 4000 年前就被造出来了。build 建造，主语 it 与动词 build 之间为被动关系 be done，故填 built。

2. 句意：它是如此地受欢迎，以至于每年世界上有数百万的游客来参观。根据 millions of tourists from around the world come to visit it every year 可知，有数百万人来参观，是受欢迎的，popular 受欢迎的，故填 popular。

3. 句意：在埃及，有超过 80 个金字塔，但最大的是“大金字塔”。根据 You can h (6) imagine how huge the Great Pyramid is 可知，大金字塔很大，large 大的，且根据 there are over 80 pyramids 可知，用最高级，故填 largest。

4. 句意：它位于尼罗河的西岸。lie 坐落于，指现在的状态，用一般现在时，且主语为 it，故填 lies。

5. 句意：那就是为什么他们的尸体要埋在西岸。根据 The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life 可知，表示原因，故填 why。

6. 句意：你想不到大金字塔有多大。根据 It has over 2 million blocks 可知，它是由 200 万块积木搭成的，所以你几乎想象不到它有多大，hardly 几乎不，故填 hardly。

7. 句意：尽管它很沉，但是工人们能每三分钟就把积木放到金字塔里。根据句意可知，前后文表示让步，although 尽管，且空位于句首，故填 Although。

8. 句意：团队有不同的任务。根据 Some dug up the stones. Others moved them. Another team cut the

stones. The last group put the stones into the pyramid 可知，他们的任务不同，分工不同，task 任务，且根据 different 可知，用复数，故填 tasks。

9. 句意：没有石头放在错误的位置。根据 but the pyramid is perfect 可知，他们很完美，没有错误的，wrong 错误的，故填 wrong。

10. 句意：但是，在没有现代机械的情况下，埃及人如何将这些沉重的石头搬到顶部的？。根据 It was b (1) more than 4,000 years ago in Egypt 可知，4000 年前没有现代机械，without 没有，故填 without。

### 81.【答案】【小题 1】

hobbies

#### 【小题 2】

because

#### 【小题 3】

interested

#### 【小题 4】

age

#### 【小题 5】

studying

#### 【小题 6】

with

#### 【小题 7】

other

#### 【小题 8】

ago

#### 【小题 9】

pay

#### 【小题 10】

forget

**【解析】** [语篇解读] 本文作者讲述了自己对冲浪的热爱。

1. 我有一些不同的“爱好”，表示“爱好”要用 hobby；再根据设空前的 some 可知，此处要填

的是 hobby 的复数形式，即 hobbies。

2. 设空前意为“我喜欢冲浪”，设空后意为“它带给我许多乐趣”，根据设空前后的因果关系可知，所缺的词是 because。

3. 20 多年来，我一直对冲浪很“感兴趣”，根据 be interested in 的固定搭配可知，所缺的词是 interested。

4. 句意：我在十二岁的时候开始学习冲浪。at the age of...是固定搭配，意为“在[ ]岁时”，所缺的词是 age。

5. 当时我正在英格兰“学习”，表示“学习”要用 study；再根据过去进行时的结构可知，所缺的词是 studying。

6. 我开始和我的“伙伴们”一起去国外冲浪，表示“和[ ]一起”要用介词 with。

7. 我还和来自“其他”国家的人交了朋友，所缺的词是 other。

8.

五年“前”，我决定试试夏威夷真正的海浪，所缺的词是 ago。

9. 根据上下文的描述可知，我必须全神贯注，根据 pay attention 的固定搭配可知，所缺的词是 pay。

10. 当我站在冲浪板上的时候甚至“忘记”了生活中的其他一切，所缺的词是 forget。

## 82. 【答案】 【小题 1】

bodies

### 【小题 2】

than

### 【小题 3】

hours

### 【小题 4】

why

### 【小题 5】

depends

### 【小题 6】

kinds

### 【小题 7】

comes

【小题 8】

means

【小题 9】

different

【小题 10】

hear

【解析】1. 它们的“身体”有大约两英尺或三英尺长，表示“身体”要用 body；再根据设空后的 are 可知，所缺的词是 bodies。

2. 根据其前的 larger 可知，此处要填的是比较级的标志词 than。

3. 它们每天通常睡大约十九个“小时”，所缺的词是 hours。

4. 句意：那就是一些人说考拉很懒的原因。此处要填的词是 why。

5. 它们吃多少“取决于”它们的大小，depend on 意为“取决于”，主语是 How much they eat，时态是一般现在时，所缺的词是 depends。

6. 尽管澳大利亚有 700 多种桉树，但考拉只吃它们中的 50 种。表示“种类”要用 kind，再根据设空前的 more than 700 可知，要填的是 kinds。

7. “考拉”的名字“来自”澳大利亚的一个土著语，表示“来自”要用 come from；时态是一般现在时，所缺的词是 comes。

8. 这个单词的意思是“不喝水”，主语是 The word，时态是一般现在时，所缺的词是 means。

9. 它们可以通过闻的方式来区分“不同”种类的桉树叶之间的不同，different kinds of 意为“不同种类的”，所缺的词是 different。

10. 它们可以“听到”来自远处的一些声音，所缺的词是 hear。

83. 【答案】【小题 1】

its

【小题 2】

bathroom

【小题 3】

names

【小题 4】

families

【小题 5】

share

【小题 6】

first

【小题 7】

front

【小题 8】

far

【小题 9】

foot

【小题 10】

school

【解析】1. 根据语境和 room 可知此处应填形容词性物主代词，由主语 each house 可知填 its。

2. 结合生活常识可知大多数房子里有客厅、卧室、厨房和浴室，故填 bathroom。

3. 句意为：不同的房子有不同的名字。根据后文的 A flat, A townhouse, A farm house 和 A dormitory 可知此处指的是房子的名称，且此处表复数意义。故填 names。

4. 句意为：通常有许多家庭居住在同一栋公寓楼里。结合 many 和下文说的人们共用电梯和楼梯可知此处应填 family 的复数形式 families。

5. 根据上文及 the same stairs and lifts to go up and down 可知大家共享楼梯和电梯。故填 share。

6. 句意为：卧室通常在二楼。根据上文并结合所给首字母可知，此处应表示卧室在二楼。故填序数词 first。

7. 句意为：在它的前面有一个大院子。in front of...意为“……的前面”，符合语境。故填 front。

8. 句意为：田地离农舍不远，所以农民们总是步行去田地里。be far from...意为“离……远”，是固定用法。结合上下文可知农舍就在农场上，因此田地离农舍并不远。故填 far。

9. on foot 意为“步行”，符合语境。故填 foot。

10. 结合后文中的 every 4-8 students share one dormitory 可知此处指学校，故填 school。



84.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
station	know	only	times	answered
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
nor	slowly	like	other	different

【解析】句意：火车站很大。railway station 火车站。故填 station。

句意：我不认识去旅馆的路，所以我问一个英国人。know 动词，认识，知道。故填 know。

句意：我不但说英语非常认真，而且也很清楚。not only...but also 不但……而且。故填 only。

句意：我重复了几次我的问题，最后他理解了。time 可数名词，次数。前有 several，故用复数。故填 times。

句意：他回答了我。answer 动词，回答。本文叙述过去的事情，应用一般过去时。故填 answered。

句意：但是他说的既不慢也不清楚。句型 neither...nor...既不……也不……。结合句意，故填 nor。

句意：然后他说的慢了。slowly 副词，修饰前面的动词 spoke。故填 slowly。

句意：我的英语老师从来不像那样说英语。like 像。故填 like。

句意：我和那个英国人相互看着笑了。each other 相互。故填 other。

句意：令我惊奇的是，在英国每个人都讲一种不同的语言。different 不同的。故填 different。

85.【答案】【小题 1】

seems

【小题 2】

provide

【小题 3】

gives

【小题 4】

without

【小题 5】

center/centre

【小题 6】

earth

【小题 7】

size

【小题 8】

appear

【小题 9】

same

【小题 10】

times

【解析】 本文是关于太阳的介绍文章。

1. 太阳快乐的笑脸“似乎”总是能让我们心情很好。本句是 “It seems that...” 句式，该句的时态应是一般现在时，所缺的词是 seems。
2. 太阳为我们“提供”温暖。provide sth. for sb.意为“为某人提供某物”。
3. 除光和热之外，太阳还“给予”我们更多东西。所缺的词是 gives。
4. “没有”太阳，我们星球上的生命就无法存活。所缺的词是 without。
5. 太阳位于太阳系的“中心”。所缺的词是 center 或 centre。
6. 太阳是离地球最近的恒星。表示“地球”要用 earth。
7. 和其他恒星相比，太阳只是中等“大小”。所缺的词是 size。
8. 太阳和月亮“出现”在天空中时，它们似乎大小差不多一样。所缺的词是 appear。
9. 它们似乎在大小上差不多是“一样的”。所缺的词是 same。
10. 太阳的直径大约是月球的直径的 400 倍。所缺的词是 times。

#### 86. 【答案】

【小题 1】 words	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】 say
	without	friendly	others	
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
information	around	messages	Artists	helpful

【解析】 1. 根据句意及首字母提示，你的话带着信息。word（单词）指一个词，而 words 可以指一句话。根据下句 People talk with words.此空应用 word 的复数形式 words，故填words。

2. 根据句意及首字母提示，你能不用话进行交谈吗？without 没有，不用。根据上句 People talk with words.可知，with 用，其反义词是 without，故填 without。
3. 根据句意及首字母提示，微笑表示高兴和友好，友好 friendly，故填 friendly。
4. 根据句意及首字母提示，你眼中的泪水告诉别人你很伤心。别人 others，故填 others。
5. 根据句意及首字母提示，老师知道你想说一些事情或问问题。说 say，空前有不定式 to，应用动词原级 say，故填 say。
6. 根据句意及首字母提示，其他事情也可以给予一些信息。信息 information，是不可数名词，故填 information。
7. 根据句意及首字母提示，有许多标志在你周围。周围 around，是介词，用于代词 you 前，故填 around。
8. 根据句意及首字母提示，获得信息 get message，根据语境应是许多信息，message 是可数名词，其复数形式是 messages，故填 messages。
9. 根据空格后 can use pictures to tell about beautiful mountains 及首字母提示，画家用画告诉美丽的山川。画家 artist，根据语境是其复数形式，artist 的复数形式是 artists，句首字母需大写，故填 Artists。
10. 根据句意及首字母提示，对某人有帮助 be helpful for sb，故填 helpful。

87. 【答案】 【小题 1】

different

【小题 2】

like

【小题 3】

everything

【小题 4】

helps

【小题 5】

so

【小题 6】

send

【小题 7】

information

【小题 8】

never

【小题 9】

life

【小题 10】

Maybe

- 【解析】1. 句意：3010 年的生活与 21 世纪的生活很不一样。短语 be different from 意为“与……不同”，根据句意及所给首字母，故填 different。
2. 句意：电子朋友是一种看起来像人的机器。固定短语 look like 意为“看起来像”，结合句意及首字母，故填 like。
3. 句意：它会走路和说话，并且几乎会做我们人类能做的所有的事情。everything 不定代词，一切，所有的。结合句意及首字母，故填 everything。
4. 句意：她帮助我做我的家庭作业，而且我们经常去游泳。help sb. with sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”，主语 she 是第三人称单数，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式 helps。结合句意及所给首字母，故填 helps。
5. 句意：所以我们在一起时我总是感到安全。so 连词，所以。根据句中前后两部分的意思可推知，后半部分是前半部分的结果，结合所给首字母，故填 so。
6. 句意：她还可以给我发短信。send messages 发短信，结合句意及首字母可推知，此空应填动词 send（发送）。情态动词 can 后接动词原形。故填 send。
7. 句意：我可以从她的记忆中下载信息。information 不可数名词，信息，根据句中的动词 download（下载）和单词首字母提示可推知，故填 information。
8. 句意：我从不孤独。never 从不，一点也不。根据前面 It's great to have an e-friend 可知，此空应填表示否定的副词，结合句意及首字母可，故填 never。
9. 句意：我想告诉你更多关于 3010 年生活的事情。life 名词，生活。由短文第一句以及上文内容可知，前面谈论的是 3010 年的生活，由句中的 tell you more about（告诉你更多关于）可知，此处指的仍是 3010 年人们的生活，故填 life。
10. 句意：也许有一天我可以回去看望你。maybe 副词，也许。句中的主要成分齐全，句意表达的是对未来的预测，结合首字母可推知，故填 Maybe。

88.【答案】【小题 1】

called

【小题 2】

reach

【小题 3】

knocked

【小题 4】

After

【小题 5】

could

【小题 6】

doctor

【小题 7】

well

【小题 8】

answered

【小题 9】

lying

【小题 10】

saved

【解析】略

1. 表示“一只叫作 Kitty 的猫”用“a cat called Kitty”，called Kitty 作后置定语，修饰 cat。
2. 句意：她太虚弱，不能够到她床上面架子上的药。reach 有“够得着”的意思。
3. knock off 表示“撞落；敲落”；由 and 之前的 jumped up 可知此处填 knocked。
4. 此处表达的是“吃过药之后”，after 用作介词，意为“在……之后”。
5. 此处表达的是“不能起床”，讲述的是以前发生的事情，用 could。

6. 由后面的 “The surprised doctor” 可知此处填 doctor。

7. know...very well 意为 “对……很了解/熟悉”。

8. 句意：他打电话给我奶奶，但是没有人接听。answer the telephone 意为 “接电话”。

9. 此处表达的是 “发现他的病人躺在床上，正在等待帮助”。find...doing sth.意为 “发现……正在做某事”，由 and 之后的 waiting for help 可知此处填 lying。

10. 句意：Kitty 救了我奶奶的命。save 有 “救” 的意思，此处讲述过去发生的事情，故填 saved。

**89.【答案】【小题 1】**

world

**【小题 2】**

time

**【小题 3】**

December

**【小题 4】**

say

**【小题 5】**

setting

**【小题 6】**

first

**【小题 7】**

with

**【小题 8】**

make

**【小题 9】**

how

【小题 10】

foreign

【解析】1. “世界”上不同地方的人都庆祝新年，故所缺的词是 world。

2. 它是一个庆祝一年结尾的快乐“时刻”，故所缺的词是 time。

3. 元旦前一天是 12 月 31 日，故所缺的词是 December。

4. 然后你将会向过去的一年告别，say goodbye to 意为“向……告别”。

5. 一些地方的人通过放烟花的方式向过去的一年告别，set off fireworks 意为“放烟花”；再根据设空处前的介词 by 可知，所缺的词是 setting。

6. 元旦是在 1 月 1 日，那是新的一年的第一天。

7. 你可以以一个美好的愿望开始你新的一年。根据 start...with...的固定搭配可知，所缺的词是 with。

8. make promises 是固定搭配，意为“作出承诺；保证”。

9. 他们的承诺通常描述了他们将会“怎样”度过接下来的一年，故所缺的词是 how。

10. 根据设空处后的 such as French or English 可知，所缺的词是 foreign。

90. 【答案】 【小题 1】

among

【小题 2】

before

【小题 3】

exercise

【小题 4】

clothes

【小题 5】

hot

【小题 6】

forget

【小题 7】



bad

【小题 8】

wear

【小题 9】

advice

【小题 10】

allow

【解析】1. 或许在所有选择中，西藏是一个不错的选择，故所缺的词是 among。

2. 句意：在你开始旅行之前，你应该做大量工作。故所缺的词是 before。

3. 根据其后的 have a strong body 可知，要多锻炼身体，故所缺的词是 exercise。

4. 根据其后的描述可知，即便夏天去，也要带上暖和的衣服，故所缺的词是 clothes。

5. 中午的时候很“热”，故所缺的词是 hot。

6. 句意：不要忘记带药。故所缺的词是 forget。

7. 不要在户外待太久，那对皮肤不好。故所缺的词是 bad。

8. 最好一直“戴着”帽子和太阳镜，故所缺的词是 wear。

9. 句意：最后一条建议是关于拍照的。故所缺的词是 advice。

10. 句意：但是如果他们不允许你为他们拍照，就不要拍。故所缺的词是 allow。

91. 【答案】 【小题 1】

crazy

【小题 2】

list

【小题 3】

sunglasses

【小题 4】

same

【小题 5】

touch

【小题 6】

cultures

【小题 7】

guests

【小题 8】

friendships

【小题 9】

prefers

【小题 10】

daily

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

92. 【答案】 【小题 1】

around

【小题 2】

kites

【小题 3】

on

【小题 4】

high

【小题 5】

too

**【小题 6】**

many

**【小题 7】**

nice

**【小题 8】**

winter

**【小题 9】**

with

**【小题 10】**

friendly

**【解析】略**

1. 此处表达的是“有很多小山在我家乡村庄的周围”，around 可用作介词，意为“围绕”，符合语境。
2. 此处表达的是“我们可以放风筝”，表示“放风筝”用 fly kites。
3. 此处表达的是“在山顶上”，用 on the top of the hills。
4. 句意：风筝飞得很高。high 可用作副词，意为“高高地”。
5. 由其前“树是绿色的”可知此处表达的是“草也是绿色的”，too 意为“也”，符合语境。
6. 句意：山上有很多的野苹果树。many 意为“许多”，此处修饰可数名词复数 trees。
7. 句意：野苹果很好吃。nice to eat 意为“好吃”。
8. 由设空处后的“when it snows（当下雪时）”可知此处指冬天（winter）。
9. 此处表示的是“我们可以玩雪”。短语 play with...意为“玩……”。
10. 此处表达的是“人很友好”，friendly 意为“友好的”，符合语境。

**93. 【答案】【小题 1】**

money

**【小题 2】**

replied

**【小题 3】**

happily

**【小题 4】**

as

**【小题 5】**

up

**【小题 6】**

open

**【小题 7】**

if

**【小题 8】**

against

**【小题 9】**

matter

**【小题 10】**

touch

**【解析】**略

1. 考查名词。根据第一段中“... carrying a large bag of money”可知指的是那一袋子钱。
2. 考查动词。结合后面的句子可知应该是“回答”。
3. 考查副词。happily 修饰前面出现的“shook her hand”作状语。
4. 考查介词。此处 as 意为“作为”
5. 考查动词短语。show up 意为“出现；露面”。
6. 考查动词。只有张开嘴才能看见舌头，故用 open。
7. 考查连词。if 意为“是否”，结合前面动词 asked 可知。
8. 考查介词。hit... against 意为“向……撞去”。
9. 考查固定搭配。What's the matter with...?意为“……怎么啦？”。
10. 考查动词。结合前一段最后一句中的“... she could touch it.”可知。

**94. 【答案】** 1.using;

2.only;

3.groups;

4.try;

5.again;

6.more;

7.changes;

8.before;

9.difference;

10.keep

**【解析】**1.句意：我们用布袋代替塑料袋去商店。use 用，在 instead of 后面用 using，故填 using。

2.句意：当我是市场上唯一一个拿着布袋排队的人时。only 唯一的。故填 only。

3.句意：最近我学到了一些关于火烈鸟的知识，它们喜欢成群结队地聚在一起。group 群，组。名词，用复数形式，故填 groups。

4.句意：尽管如此，第二天它们再次尝试。try，尝试。结合句意，故填 try。

5.句意：因此，它们再次返回。again 再次，用在句末。故填 again。

6.句意：然而，每次有更多的鸟加入，由于成千上万的其他鸟仍然没有注意到，大迁徙计划又一次停止。once more 再次，结合句意，故填 more。

7.句意：一天，事情发生了变化。change 改变，主语是 something，谓语动词用三单形式，故填 changes。

8.句意：同样的一小群鸟再次开始飞行，还有一小群像以前一样加入。as before 像以前一样。before 以前。结合句意，故填 before。

9.句意：小部分人让事情发生改变。make a difference 让事情发生改变，起作用。结合句意，故填 difference。

10.句意：即使你是迈出第一步的人，继续努力。keep trying 继续努力，keep 保持，结合句意，故填 keep。

**95.【答案】**

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
save	right	possible	When	jump
6】	7】	8】	9】	10】
yourself	harmful	better	air	all

【解析】根据短文内容，此句意为：你知道怎样自救吗？自救 save oneself, how to+动词原形，故填 save。

联系上下文可知句意应为：知道正确的逃跑方法是很重要的。故填 right。

联系前文，可知句意为：在楼房的底层，从窗户逃生是可能的。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知应填 possible。

联系下文，此句意为：当你在二楼时，通常离地面不高。结合语境及所给首字母提示，此处应填 When。

联系前文 It's about the height of an adult. 并结合语境可知，二楼离地面约一个成年人的高度，从上面跳下来比呆在里面更安全。根据所给单词首字母可知，此处应填 jump。

联系下文，可知句意为：等待救援的时候，保护自己是重要的。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，此处应填 yourself。

联系上文，此句句意为：烟对你有害。be harmful to sb.意思是“对某人有害”，根据句意和所给首字母提示可知此处应填 harmful。

根据语境及火灾常识，火灾时最好把头低伏是为了更好地呼吸新鲜空气，而不是浓烟。had better do...最好做……，故此处应填 better。

根据语境及火灾常识，火灾时最好把头低伏是为了更好地呼吸新鲜空气，而不是浓烟。fresh air 新鲜的空气，故此处应填 air。

联系上下文可知，句意为：不要一直大喊，因为你需要节省能量，等待救援。all the time 一直，故填 all。

#### 96. 【答案】areful

- 【解析】1. careful. 考查形容词；句意是当你摘草莓时你一定要小心，小心的是 be careful。
2. many. 考查形容词；句意是有很多孩子就像草莓一样，很多是 many，后面加可数名词复数。
3. them. 考查代词；句意是，对他们来说有个好的名字，草莓孩子，them 代指孩子们。
4. easy. 考查形容词；句意是为什么孩子们是如此容易被打倒，容易的是形容词 easy。
5. almost. 考查副词；在他们的日常生活中，他们的父母几乎为他们做一切，几乎差不多是 almost。
6. themselves. 考查反身代词；句意是他们在家从不受到批评，因此他们自己感觉自我良好。他们自己是 themselves。
7. abilities. 考查名词；如果他们被老师批评了，他们会感到很失望并且怀疑自己的能力。能力是可数名词，其复数形式是 abilities。
8. developing. 考查动词；很多学校更关心孩子的成绩而不是发展孩子的个性，of 是介词，后面加动词 ing 形式。

9. make。考查动词；句意是年轻人应该学会如何让他们的心里变得强大，如何做某事是 how to do ，故此题填原型。

10. trouble。考查名词；句意是不论你什么时候遇到麻烦了，不要立刻去求助，be in trouble 是固定用法处于困难中。

本文是一篇议论文，主要论述了如何面对困难，开篇用草莓作比喻，虽好吃，但是很容易被破坏，比喻青少年不能承受压力和挫折，分析原因，就是青少年受到的家长的关心太多，缺乏挫折教育，所以，教育我们青年一代要积极勇敢地面对困难，更要从中学到有关知识。

做首字母填空式完型时，首先要跳过空格，通读短文，了解大意，然后复读短文，确定语境，判断词形，最后上下参照，验证答案。

#### 97.【答案】【小题 1】

months

#### 【小题 2】

becoming

#### 【小题 3】

rains

#### 【小题 4】

green

#### 【小题 5】

happily

#### 【小题 6】

flowers

#### 【小题 7】

because

#### 【小题 8】

plant

#### 【小题 9】

myself

#### 【小题 10】

beautiful



**【解析】** 1. 句意：春天通常持续三个月：三月、四月和五月。month 表示“月”，三个月用复数形式 months。

2. 句意：春天天气变得越来越暖和。become 动词，意为“变得”，根据前面的 is 可知用现在进行时，故填 becoming。

3. 句意：有时候下很多雨。rain 动词，意为“下雨”，主语 it 为第三人称单数，故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式 rains。

4. 句意：看，树正在变绿。turn green 意为“变绿”，故填 green。

5. 句意：鸟儿在树上快乐地歌唱。happily 副词，意为“快乐地”，修饰动词 sing。

6. 句意：花儿向我们展示它们的笑脸。flower 名词，意为“花”，根据后面的 are 可知填复数形式 flowers。

7. 句意：春天也是我最喜欢的季节，因为我可以穿我漂亮的衬衫。结合句意可知填 because。

8. 句意：我可以植树，去野营。plant trees 意为“植树”，结合句意和首字母可知填 plant。

9. 句意：我可以在美丽的春天里玩得开心。enjoy oneself 意为“玩得开心”，根据前面的主语 I 可知填 myself。

10. 句意：总之，春天是个十分美丽的季节。beautiful 形容词，意为“美丽的”，修饰后面的名词 season，结合句意和首字母可知填 beautiful。

#### 98. **【答案】** 【小题 1】

way

#### **【小题 2】**

pleasure

#### **【小题 3】**

famous

#### **【小题 4】**

learn

#### **【小题 5】**

when

#### **【小题 6】**

also

#### **【小题 7】**

different

【小题 8】

it

【小题 9】

don't

【小题 10】

help

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

99. 【答案】 【小题 1】

part

【小题 2】

famous

【小题 3】

ago

【小题 4】

Around

【小题 5】

joy

【小题 6】

clear

【小题 7】

bank

【小题 8】

most

【小题 9】

tourists

【小题 10】

Welcome

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

100. 【答案】 【小题 1】

walking

【小题 2】

back

【小题 3】

fail

【小题 4】

while

【小题 5】

surprised

【小题 6】

foot

【小题 7】

both

【小题 8】

care

【小题 9】

necessary

【小题 10】

why

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

101. 【答案】 【小题 1】

are

【小题 2】

winter

【小题 3】

warm

【小题 4】

hot

**【小题 5】**

cold

**【小题 6】**

because

**【小题 7】**

season

**【小题 8】**

eat

**【小题 9】**

play

**【小题 10】**

help

**【解析】** 1. 一年有四个季节，表示“有”要用 there be 句型，主语是 four seasons，所缺的词是 are。

2. 四个季节分别是春、夏、秋、冬，所缺的词是 winter。

3. 春天天气是“暖和的”，所缺的词是 warm。

4. 夏天是“炎热的”，所缺的词是 hot。

5. 秋天既不炎热也不“寒冷”，所缺的词是 cold。

6. 设空前提到了“你也许只想待在家里，不出去”，设空后提到了“外面很冷”，根据设空前后的因果关系可知，所缺的词是 because。

7. 我最喜欢的“季节”是秋天，所缺的词是 season。

8. 你可以找到各种各样的水果，并“吃”它们，所缺的词是 eat。

9. 我放学后经常踢足球，play football 意为“踢足球”，所缺的词是 play。

10. 我喜欢“帮助”我爷爷干一些农活，所缺的词是 help。

**102. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

how

**【小题 2】**

few

【小题 3】

secret

【小题 4】

spend

【小题 5】

example

【小题 6】

such

【小题 7】

close

【小题 8】

forget

【小题 9】

Finally

【小题 10】

elderly

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

103. 【答案】 【小题 1】 visit

【小题 2】 reached

【小题 3】 through

【小题 4】 himself

【小题 5】 friendly

【小题 6】 another

【小题 7】 surprise

【小题 8】 shouting

【小题 9】 quickly

【小题 10】 back

【解析】 1. 句意：一只快乐的小狗听说了这个地方并决定去参观。由 *there was a place known as the House of 1000 Mirrors* 知那个地方很有名，故小狗听说了想去参观。由句意及句子结构知此处要填一个名词作动词 *pay* 的宾语，*pay a visit* 参观，固定短语；*visit* 参观拜访，名词，符合要求，故填 *visit*。

2. 句意：到了那儿，他高兴地跳上楼梯，来到门口。由 *he jumped happily up the stairs to the doorway of the house* 知小狗到达了那个地方，分析句子结构知此处需要一个动词在时间状语从句中作谓语，*reach* 到达，动词，符合句意及句子结构，由文章开头 *Long long ago* 知全文讲了一个过去的故事，且根据本句主句动词 *jumped*，知从句时态为一般过去时，故填 *reached*。

3. 句意：他竖起耳朵，摇着尾巴，通过小孔看。*whole* 孔，通过孔看，应该用介词 *through*，故填 *through*。

4. 句意：令他惊奇的是，他发现自己看到一千只快乐的小狗像他一样快地摇尾巴。由 *looking at* 现在分词表主动知后面的行为是小狗自己看到的，*himself* 他自己，代词，在句中作动词 *found* 的宾语，故填 *himself*。

5. 句意：他灿烂地笑一笑，就会得到 1000 个和他的笑一样温暖和友好的笑容。由 *He smiled a great smile* 知 1000 Mirrors 会照出 1000 个同样美好的笑容，*as...as..* 和...一样...，固定短语，中间加形容词或副词原形。分析句子结构知 *and* 左右连接两个并列的褒义形容词，*friendly* 友好的，形容词，故填 *friendly*。

6. 句意：在同一个村子里，另一只整天伤心忧郁的小狗也决定去参观那个房子。由前面出现过的 *little dog* 及 *decided to visit the house, too* 知和第一只小狗一样，另一只小狗也要去那个房子，分析句子结构知此处需要一个形容词作定语修饰名词 *dog*，*another* 另外的，形容词，符合句意及句子结构，故填 *another*。

7. 句意：令他吃惊的是，他看到了 1000 只不友好的狗在看着他。由第一段中的 *To his surprise* 词汇复现，知此处为同样的结构，*to one's surprise* 令某人吃惊的是，固定短语，符合题意，故填

surprise。

8. 句意：然后他害怕地看到 1000 只小狗正同时也朝他喊叫。由上文 so he shouted at them right away 知镜子中的狗也会像他一样喊叫，shout 喊叫，动词，分析句子结构知此处为看到镜子中的狗也正在喊叫，see sb doing sth 看见某人正在做某事，固定短语，现在分词表正在进行，故填 shouting。

9. 句意：他快速离开了这个房间。由下文 That is a terrible place, and I will never come back and visit it. 知小狗因害怕快速离开并再不想回来了。由句子结构知此处需要一个副词修饰动词 left，quickly 快速地，副词，符合句意及句子结构，故填 quickly。

10. 句意：如果你对它微笑，它也会对你微笑。由 Life is like a mirror. 知镜子原理，镜子会返回你的行为，back 返回，返还，副词，在句中修饰动词 smile，符合句意及句子结构，故填 back。

#### 104. 【答案】 【小题 1】

breakfast

#### 【小题 2】

usually

#### 【小题 3】

pieces

#### 【小题 4】

healthy

#### 【小题 5】

listen

#### 【小题 6】

of

#### 【小题 7】

makes

#### 【小题 8】

different

#### 【小题 9】

tell

#### 【小题 10】



waiting

【解析】1. 下文讲的是我的“早餐”，所缺的词是 breakfast。

2. 早餐我“通常”吃一个鸡蛋和一些面包，表示“通常”要用 usually。

3. four pieces of bread 意为“四片面包”，所缺的词是 pieces。

4. 我妈妈经常说牛奶是一种“健康的”饮品，所缺的词是 healthy。

5. 我“听”我妈妈的话，经常喝牛奶。表示“听”要用 listen。

6. a glass of juice 意为“一杯果汁”，所缺的词是 of。

7. 我妈妈经常“制作”橙汁，表示“制作”要用 make；再根据一般现在时的时态和主语 my mother 可知，此处要填的是 makes。

8. 根据上下文的描述可知，我和他们“不一样”，所缺的词是 different。

9. 句意：你能告诉我关于你的早餐的事情吗？表示“告诉”要用 tell。

10. 句意：我正在等待你的回答。表示“等待”要用 wait；该句是现在进行时，所缺的词是 waiting。

#### 105. 【答案】 【小题 1】

treated

【小题 2】

while

【小题 3】

rest

【小题 4】

fell

【小题 5】

hurry

【小题 6】

Finally

【小题 7】

lady

【小题 8】

popular

【小题 9】

reasons

【小题 10】

maybe

【解析】1. 灰姑娘的继母和两个姐姐都对她很不好，treat 表示“对待”，时态为一般过去时，故所缺的词是 treated。

2. 句意：她不得不穿着破旧的衣服，辛苦工作，而她的姐姐们却穿着漂亮的衣服，玩得开心。表示“然而，而”要用 while。

3. 句意：你知道这个故事的剩余部分。故所缺的词是 rest。

4. fall in love with sb.意为“爱上某人”，时态为一般过去时，故所缺的词是 fell。

5. in a hurry 意为“匆匆忙忙”，故所缺的词是 hurry。

6. 句意：最后，灰姑娘和王子结婚了，从此以后过着幸福的生活。故所缺的词是 Finally。

7. 句意：而且灰姑娘不总是一位年轻的女士。故所缺的词是 lady。

8. 句意：为什么灰姑娘的故事如此受欢迎并且存在于如此多的文化中？故所缺的词是 popular。

9. 其后提到了它受欢迎的几个“原因”，故所缺的词是 reasons。

10. 此处表示“或许”，故所缺的词是 maybe。

106.【答案】1.sold

2.if

3.poor

4.However

5.how

6.bring

7.weight

8.without

9.much

10.themselves

- 【解析】** 1.句意：每天，他卖给他的一个邻居一磅黄油，他的邻居是一个面包师。sell 卖，是动词，根据语境可知，此句用一般过去时。sell 的过去式是 sold，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 sold。
- 2.句意：一天，这个面包师决定称下黄油看是否他得到的是一磅。if 是否，是连词，在此引导宾语从句。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 if。
- 3.句意：我是如此穷以至于我没有足够的钱买任何东西来称它。poor 贫穷的，是形容词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 poor。
- 4.句意：然而，我有一种天平。however 然后，是副词，位于句首第一个字母要大写，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 However。
- 5.句意：那么你是如何称黄油的？how 如何，是特殊疑问副词，对方式提问。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 how。
- 6.句意：因此现在，当我每次当我把面包从面包师那里带到家的时候，我把它放在这个天平上，并且给他相同重量的黄油。bring 带来，是动词。此句是由 when 引导的时间状语从句，根据语境可知，从句用一般现在时。从句的主语是第一人称 I，故谓语动词用原形。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 bring。
- 7.句意：因此现在，当我每次当我把面包从面包师那里带到家的时候，我把它放在这个天平上，并且给他相同重量的黄油。weight 重量，是不可数名词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 weight。
- 8.句意：有些不诚实的人可以不脸红就撒谎。without 无，没有，是介词，具有否定意思。根据首字母提示及具有，故填 without。
- 9.句意：其他人撒谎太多以至于他们甚至不知道事实是什么。much 许多，大量的。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 much。
- 10.句意：事实上，那些说谎的人会因自己的不诚实行为而伤害自己。themselves 他们自己，是反身代词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 themselves。

**107.【答案】【小题 1】**

works

**【小题 2】**

happier

**【小题 3】**

cleaning

【小题 4】

quickly

【小题 5】

turned

【小题 6】

without

【小题 7】

saved

【小题 8】

baby's

【小题 9】

himself

【小题 10】

volunteer

【解析】本文讲了一位公园清洁工遇到的一次突发事件。一个女婴因一小块梨窒息了，他用自己的经验第一时间帮助女婴脱险，展现了他乐于助人的良好品质。

1. 句意：他在公园里工作。work 表示“工作”，表示现阶段的状态，用一般现在时。
2. 句意：没有什么比在闲暇时与他的小女儿玩耍更让他开心了。出现了 than，说明要使用比较级，make sb + adj.是固定结构，所以需要填形容词的比较级，与他的小女儿玩耍让他更开心，故填 happier。
3. 句意：上周二下午，当他正在清扫公园的时候，突然，他听到一个女人在呼救。was 后用动词-ing 形式构成过去进行时，结合上文语境可知，此处表示当时他正在清扫公园，故填 cleaning。
4. 句意：他迅速跑上前去看看发生了什么。这里修饰动词 ran 要用副词 quickly，表示“快地”，故填 quickly。
5. 句意：这名女士的 15 个月大的女婴因一小块梨窒息了，脸色变成了紫色。窒息后脸色会发生变化，此处是在描述过去的事情，用一般过去时，故填 turned。
6. 句意：他毫不犹豫地把婴儿抱在怀里。without thinking twice 毫不犹豫。
7. 句意：她的妈妈非常感激，因为她的女儿得救了。感激是因为孩子获救了，孩子是“被救”，需要使用被动语态“be saved”，故填 saved。
8. 句意：王平尽他最大的努力挽救了婴儿的生命。设空处要用名词的所有格形式，名词 baby 的

所有格直接在名词后加 “'s” 即可，故填 baby's。

9. 句意：在他看来，帮助别人就是在帮助他自己。这里用反身代词 himself，表示“他自己”。

10. 他希望更多的人可以自愿帮助有需要的人。volunteer to do 表示“自愿做……”，could 后用动词原形，故填 volunteer。

108. 【答案】 【小题 1】

his

【小题 2】

drive

【小题 3】

difficult

【小题 4】

afraid

【小题 5】

off

【小题 6】

map

【小题 7】

hour

【小题 8】

Take

【小题 9】

followed

【小题 10】

got

【解析】1. 根据 he 可知，此处表示“他的朋友”，故填 his。

2. 根据下文“Driving to London...”可知，此处指“开车去伦敦”，结合 take my car and，故填 drive。

3. 根据下文“You aren't going to find your hotel. (你不会找到你的酒店的。)”以及设空处首字母可推知，他朋友说开车去伦敦是困难的，故填 difficult。

4. 根据上文朋友认为开车去伦敦很困难及 But 可知，汉斯一点也不担心，故填 afraid。
5. 句意为……把他的车放在他的船上，在多佛尔把它移下来，然后开车到伦敦。take sth off 在此处意为“把……移下来”，故填 off。
6. 根据上下文及首字母可推断，此处指“看一张地图”，结合 a，故填 map。
7. 根据语境，冠词 an 和设空处首字母可知，此处表示“小时”，故填 hour。
8. 此处为祈使句，表示“带我去布鲁塞尔酒店”，因此用动词原形，故填 Take。
9. 根据上文“But he didn't get on the taxi; he got back into his car.”及设空处首字母可知，汉斯是跟着出租车；结合 drove，故填 followed。
10. get to 意为“到达”，此处应用一般过去时，故填 got。

109. 【答案】 【小题 1】

spread

【小题 2】

countries

【小题 3】

travel(s) / trips

【小题 4】

recovered

【小题 5】

need

【小题 6】

show

【小题 7】

provides

【小题 8】

worries

【小题 9】

information

【小题 10】

well

【解析】1. 此处表示“由于新型冠状病毒肺炎的传播”，根据首字母提示，故填名词 spread，意为“传播;蔓延”。

2. 此处指欧盟的成员国，member country 意为“成员国”，由 seven 可知此处应用 country 的复数形式。故填 countries。

3. 结合文章第一段第一句及首字母提示可知，欧盟的“疫苗护照”是为了夏季安全旅游设计的，故填 travel(s) / trips。

4. 句意为：它可以证明一个人能对抗新型冠状病毒肺炎，收到了阴性检测结果或已从新型冠状病毒肺炎感染中康复。recover 意为“康复”，又根据 has 可知，此处为现在完成时，故填 recovered。

5. 根据句意及首字母提示可知，此处表示“人们在欧盟境内旅行时不需要隔离”，故填 need。

6. 句意为：旅客们过境时可以在纸上或手机屏幕上展示它。根据句意及首字母提示可知此处应填 show。

7. 固定搭配 provide sb with sth 意为“给某人提供某物”，符合语境;空前主语为第三人称单数，时态为一般现在时，所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 provides。

8. 由语境及首字母提示可知，此处应用名词 worry，表示“担心”；设空所在句为 There be 句型，由 have been 可知填 worries。

9. 根据空后的 data 及首字母提示可知，此处应填名词 information，为“信息”。

10. as well as 意为“以及”，符合语境。故填 well。

#### 110. 【答案】 【小题 1】

for

#### 【小题 2】

doing

#### 【小题 3】

how

#### 【小题 4】

it

#### 【小题 5】

away

【小题 6】

hard

【小题 7】

mean

【小题 8】

One

【小题 9】

young

【小题 10】

sure

- 【解析】1. 句意为:和孩子一起旅行对他们来说是有好处的。be good for 意为“对……有好处”,为固定搭配,故答案为 for。
2. do experiments 意为“做实验”;or 连接并列成分,故答案为 doing。
3. 句意为:旅行时,他们学习如何处理新情况及如何与其他人交流。how 意为“如何”,符合语境。
4. 句意为:他们学会了要有耐心,因为有时到达一些让人激动的或有趣的地方要花很长时间。根据 it takes some time to do sth(做某事花费多长时间)的句式可知,答案为 it。
5. 句意为:对于我来说,停止旅行就像从我的灵魂中拿走某种东西。take away 意为“取走”,符合语境。
6. 句意为:有些人认为有了孩子后很难去旅游。hard 意为“困难的”,符合语境,故答案为 hard。
7. 句意为:但在我看来,为人父母后并不意味着就不能再旅游了。mean 意为“意味着”,此处应用动词原形,故答案为 mean。
8. 句意为:我的义务之一就是教育我的孩子们。one of...意为“……之一”,符合语境。
9. 句意为:我很感谢我的父母在我年幼时带我去参加家庭旅行。young 意为“年幼的”,符合语境。
10. 句意为:我确信他们将永远记得它们。be sure...意为“确信……”,符合语境。故填 sure。

111.【答案】【小题 1】

stop



【小题 2】

make

【小题 3】

where

【小题 4】

time

【小题 5】

Before

【小题 6】

need

【小题 7】

Try

【小题 8】

Thursdays

【小题 9】

during

【小题 10】

check

【解析】 1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

112. 【答案】 【小题 1】

information

【小题 2】

English

【小题 3】

faster

【小题 4】

writing

【小题 5】

spends

【小题 6】

send

【小题 7】

costs

【小题 8】

chat

【小题 9】

interested

【小题 10】

playing

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

113.【答案】【小题 1】

friendship

【小题 2】

younger

【小题 3】

easy

【小题 4】

watered

【小题 5】

take

【小题 6】

real

【小题 7】

dirty

【小题 8】

mistake

【小题 9】

rich

【小题 10】

needs

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

114. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】 shopping	【小题 4】	【小题 5】 or
better	can		about	
【小题 6】 need	【小题 7】 at	【小题 8】	【小题 9】 fly	【小题 10】
		housework		under

- 【解析】1. 句意：将来生活会好很多。更好的 better，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 better。
2. 句意：在房间里没有医生或护士的情况下，人们可以进行体检，在不离开家的情况下可以购物。可以，能 can，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 can。
3. 句意：在房间里没有医生或护士的情况下，人们可以进行体检，在不离开家的情况下可以购物。购物 do some shopping，固定搭配，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 shopping。
4. 句意：教育怎么样？what about……怎么样，固定搭配，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 about。
5. 句意：电台或电视上会有更多的教育节目。或 or，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 or。
6. 句意：因此许多住在遥远村庄的孩子不需要每天去上学。需要 need，won't 后跟动词原形，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 need。
7. 句意：他们可以呆在家里。at home 在家里，固定搭配，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 at。
8. 句意：机器人会帮助人们做家务。housework 家务活，不可数名词，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 housework。
9. 句意：也许有些人会飞到月球度假，有些科学家可以生活在海下。fly 飞，will 后跟动词原形，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 fly。
10. 句意：也许有些人会飞到月球度假，有些科学家可以生活在海下。under 在……下面，结合句意及首字母提示，故填 under。

115. 【答案】 【小题 1】

tall

【小题 2】

comes

【小题 3】

student

【小题 4】

round

【小题 5】

mouth

【小题 6】

Chinese

【小题 7】

actor

【小题 8】

different

【小题 9】

same

【小题 10】

grades

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

116. 【答案】 【小题 1】

another

【小题 2】

wasted/ waste

【小题 3】

pollutes

【小题 4】

continue

【小题 5】

worse

【小题 6】

it

【小题 7】

for

【小题 8】

rich

【小题 9】

but

【小题 10】

takes

【解析】1. 句意为：例如，当一个动物死了，它就变成了另一个动物的食物。根据语境及首字母提示，故填 another。

2. 句意为：没有什么被浪费掉/是废弃物。主语 Nothing 与动词 waste 之间是被动关系，此处应用被动语态，故填 wasted；此处也可用不可数名词 waste 表示“废弃物”。

3. 句意为：我们的垃圾杀死了动物，污染了水源和土壤。根据语境并结合首字母提示可知此处表示污染水源和土壤，由 kills 可知此处应用一般现在时，主语为 Our rubbish，故填 pollutes。

4. 句意为：如果我们继续制造太多垃圾……上文已经提到过我们制造的垃圾造成的影响，此处表示如果我们继续制造垃圾。根据“主将从现”的原则，主句用一般将来时，if 引导的条件状语从句要用一般现在时。从句主语 we 是第一人称，所以此处的动词用原形。故填 continue。

5. 句意为：……问题只会变得更糟。此处表示如果我们继续制造垃圾，这个问题只会变得更糟，暗含与上文所提到的后果比较之意。结合首字母提示，故填 worse。

6. 句意为：如果自然界不能再利用这些垃圾，我们就必须回收利用它。rubbish 是不可数名词，故用 it 来代替。

7. 此处表示“因为另一个原因”，结合首字母提示，故填 for。

8. 句意为：地球富含自然物质，像水和树木……根据后半句中的 these materials are not endless 可知此处表示地球富含自然物质。be rich in 意为“富含”。故填 rich。

9. 句意为：……但这些自然物质并非无穷无尽。根据语境可知设空前后内容之间为转折关系，结合首字母可知填 but。

10. 句意为：但是一棵新树要花更多年才能长大。此句为“it takes +时间段+ for sb/sth to do sth”结构，故填 takes。

### 117. 【答案】 【小题 1】

greatly

#### 【小题 2】

imagine

#### 【小题 3】

special

#### 【小题 4】

means

#### 【小题 5】

speed(s)

#### 【小题 6】

choose

#### 【小题 7】

encourages

#### 【小题 8】

improve

#### 【小题 9】

happen

#### 【小题 10】

inventor

【解析】 1. 略

2. 略

3. 略
4. 略
5. 略
6. 略
7. 略
8. 略
9. 略
10. 略

118. 【答案】 【小题 1】

different

【小题 2】

easily

【小题 3】

about

【小题 4】

number

【小题 5】

worried/worrying

【小题 6】

playing

【小题 7】

but

【小题 8】

enjoyed

【小题 9】

interested

【小题 10】

really



【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

119. 【答案】 【小题 1】

kind

【小题 2】

afraid

【小题 3】

different

【小题 4】

grow

【小题 5】

as

【小题 6】

put/place

【小题 7】

have

【小题 8】

loses

【小题 9】

one

【小题 10】

day

- 【解析】** 1. 句意：鲨鱼是一种海洋动物。a kind of 意为“一种”，所缺的词是 kind。
2. 根据设空前的“它们是危险的”可推断，人们“害怕”它们，be afraid of 意为“害怕”，所缺的词是 afraid。
3. 句意：有许多不同种类的鲨鱼。different kinds of 意为“不同种类的”，所缺的词是 different。
4. 句意：它可以长到 40 多英尺长。表示“成长”要用 grow。
5. 句意：它和一辆校车一样大。as...as...是固定搭配，意为“和……一样……”，所缺的词是 as。
6. 它很小，你可以把它“放”在你的手里。表示“放；放置”要用 put 或 place。
7. 鲨鱼“有”许多锋利的牙齿。主语是 Sharks，故所缺的词是 have。
8. 鲨鱼每天都会“失去”它的一些牙齿。主语是 The shark，时态是一般现在时，所缺的词是 loses。
9. 当它失去一颗牙齿的时候，一颗新牙齿很快就会长出来。此处所缺的词是 one，指代的是“牙齿”。
10. 有时，新牙齿在一“天”之内就可以长出来。所缺的词是 day。

**120. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

chosen

**【小题 2】**

joke

**【小题 3】**

badly

**【小题 4】**

pleasure

**【小题 5】**

requested

**【小题 6】**

realized

**【小题 7】**

met

【小题 8】

late

【小题 9】

stolen

【小题 10】

regret

【解析】1. 根据 this is a crop I haven't c (1) to plant."结合首字母，可知此处是说这是我从来没有选择种过的一种庄稼。由 haven't 可知句子是现在完成时，所以此处动词要用过去分词，choose，选择，动词，过去分词是 chosen，故填 chosen。

2. 根据 With my grandpa's help, I planted the seeds.The next morning I found a big watermelon there.可知作者前一天晚上种下了种子，第二天早上就发现了一个大西瓜。所以此处是说我爷爷在开玩笑。play a joke 开玩笑，固定短语，故填 joke。

3. 根据 he said with a b (3) serious look.形容词 serious 要用副词修饰，结合首字母，可知此处是 badly，十分地，故填 badly。

4. 根据 laughed 可知此处是说愉快地笑着，结合首字母，可知此处应该是 pleasure，愉快，名词，由 with 可知要用名词，with pleasure 愉快地，固定短语，故填 pleasure。

5. 根据 After listening to my stories between grandpa and me,可知此处是说在听过我和祖父之间的故事后，我的小女儿也要求种（西瓜）种子。request doing sth 要求做某事，句子是一般过去时，所以动词要用过去式，故填 requested。

6. 根据 for the first time that my grandfather once had m (7) my childish enthusiasm(热情),可知此处是说我意识到我祖父曾经满足过我童年时的热情，realize 意识到，动词，句子是一般过去时，所以此处是过去式，故填 realized。

7. 根据设空处后 my childish enthusiasm 可知此处是说满足了我童年的热情，meet 有满足的意思，主句是一般过去时，宾语从句的动作发生在主句动作之前，所以此处用过去完成时，结构是 had+动词的过去分词，故填 met。

8. 根据 watermelon don't grow well in winter in Wuhan 可知西瓜在武汉的冬天种的话太迟了，结合首字母，可知此处是 late，迟的，too+形容词+to...太.....而不能，故填 late。

9. 根据后 That night, after I was asleep, he secretly laid it exactly above my seeds.可知他祖父买西瓜的事他不知道，所以此处应该是他偷偷地去超市买了一个最大的西瓜。steal 偷偷地，由 had 可知此处是过去完成时，所以动词要用过去分词，故填 stolen。

10. 根据 He wanted to make sure I could let out "Wow",可知此处是说我的祖父想让我开心，而不是有遗憾或者后悔的感觉，所以此处是 regret 后悔，遗憾，不可数名词，故填 regret。

121. 【答案】

【小题 1】 1. at	【小题 2】 2. something	【小题 3】 3. idea	【小题 4】 4. speak	【小题 5】 5. win
【小题 6】 6. different	【小题 7】 7. words	【小题 8】 8. well	【小题 9】 9. Later	【小题 10】 10. worry

【解析】略

122. 【答案】 【小题 1】

memories

【小题 2】

visitors

【小题 3】

types

【小题 4】

bigger

【小题 5】

famous

【小题 6】

through

【小题 7】

lost

【小题 8】

around

【小题 9】

best

【小题 10】

forget

**【解析】**1. 句意：我对清澈的河流和善良的人们有着美好的回忆。结合下文可知，此次云南之旅令作者难忘，故此处表示美好的回忆。memory 意为“回忆”，为可数名词，空前无冠词，故填 memories。

2. 句意：每年许多游客来这里玩得非常开心。根据语境可知，此处应表示云南每年都吸引着很多的游客。visitor 意为“游客”，由空前的 lots of 可知填 visitors。

3. 句意：（那里）有许多不同种类的奇怪的石头。根据后文可知，此处表示石林有各式各样的怪石，different 后跟可数名词复数，故填 types。

4. 句意：一些小一点的石头看起来像美丽的少女，更大一点的石头则像英俊的男子。根据 Some of the smaller stones 及语境可知，此处应跟 smaller 相对，且也应用比较级，故填 bigger。

5. 句意：在所有的石头中，那块像传说中的美丽少女的石头是最出名的。根据 “Her name is Ashima. I am sure you know this name.” 可知此处表示“出名的”，famous 符合语境。

6. 句意：一条河流经整座城市。根据语境可知，此处表示穿过整座城市。介词 through 意为“穿过（指经过某一地区）”，符合语境。故填 through。

7. 句意：如果你沿河走，你永远不会迷路。根据空后的 “It's easy for you to find your way.” 可知，此处表示不会迷路。固定短语 get lost 意为“迷路”，符合语境，故填 lost。

8. 句意：在晚上我们和他们一起围着篝火跳舞。根据语境可知，此处表示围着篝火跳舞。around 意为“围绕”，符合语境，故填 around。

9. 句意：我最喜欢那里的大象和水果。根据下文可知，此处表示最喜欢。like...best 意为“最喜欢……”，符合语境，故填 best。

10. 句意：云南之旅如此美妙，以至于我永远不会忘记。根据语境可知，此处应表示不会忘记；结合空前的 will 可知，此处应用动词原形，故填 forget。

**123. 【答案】**【小题 1】important

【小题 2】largest

【小题 3】winter

【小题 4】high

【小题 5】sunshine

【小题 6】Providing

【小题 7】reason

【小题 8】space

【小题 9】means

【小题 10】Luckily

【解析】1. 句意：中国有许多湿地，其中一些湿地已经成为世界上最重要的湿地。由 become the world's most 和首字母 i 可知，此处是 important “重要的”，形容词，作定语修饰名词 wetlands，故填 important。

2. 句意：世界上最大的麋鹿自然保护区就在它们中。由句意可知，此处是最高级，large 大的，其最高级是 largest，形容词，作定语修饰名词 Nature Reserve，故填 largest。

3. 句意：世界上没有很多丹顶鹤，但是每年冬天你可以在黄海湿地的自然保护区看到一些丹顶鹤。由句意和首字母可知，此处应是 winter “冬天”，名词，every 修饰单数名词。故填 winter。

4. 句意：湿地的温度通常既不太高也不太低。由 too low 和首字母可知，描述 temperature 高低一般用 high/low，空处应填 high，形容词，作 be 动词 is 的表语，与后面的 low 形成对比。故填 high。

5. 句意：也有很多雨水和阳光。由 a lot of rain 和首字母可知，与 rain 雨水并列，此处应是 sunshine 阳光，不可数名词，故填 sunshine。

6. 句意：为某些特殊种类的动物和鸟类提供食物和生活区域不是我们需要保护湿地的唯一原因。由句意可知，此处应是 provide “提供”，动词短语 provide food and living areas for some special kinds of animals and birds 不能作主语，应是动名词短语，注意句首单词首字母大写。故填 Providing。

7. 句意同上。由 why we need to protect wetlands. 可知，此处应是原因 reason，可数名词，根据 the only 可知，此处是单数名词，故填 reason。

8. 句意：但有些人想要改变湿地为农场和建筑物腾出更多的空间。由 change the wetlands to make more...for farms and buildings. 和首字母 s 可知，此处应是 space “空间”，不可数名词。故填 space。

9. 句意：这意味着野生动物的空间将会越来越少。由 there will be less and less space for wildlife. 和首字母 m 可知，此处应是 mean “意味着”，本文是以一般现在时来描述，主语 this 对应的谓语动词应是第三人称单数形式，故填 means。

10. 句意：幸运的是，越来越多的人开始认识到湿地和野生动物都非常重要。分析句子可知，此处需要副词修饰整个句子，由 more and more people begin to realize that wetlands and wildlife are very important. 可知，此处应是 luckily “幸运地”，副词，注意句首单词首字母大写。故填

Luckily.