

## 首字母填空 150 篇

PID [300003]

### 一、首字母短文填空（本大题共 150 小题，共 1500.0 分）

1. 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 reminds you to decide w (4) 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 translation of the word. O (7) write an example phrase using the word. Include information that matches your learning style and your needs. F (8), 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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2. Nathan Sawaya's childhood was a lot of fun. He drew cartoons, wrote stories, and played with plastic toy bricks. His grandparents b (1) his first set of toy bricks when he was five years old and he's been building with toy bricks ever since. He e (2) took his building bricks to college with

him! Instead of books and a computer, he had a m\_(3) of Greenwich Village made of bricks on his desk.

Nathan started as a lawyer b\_(4) gave up his highly-paid job to become an artist that uses toys in his art. He uses toy bricks to build e\_(5) from the Statue of Liberty to Superman! He has more than 1.5 million colored bricks in his working room in New York which he uses to make pieces of art. He started by building small models but then decided to do something big and created a self-portrait (自画像). It took him two d\_(6) just to build the eyes.

Nathan's works have appeared in museums a\_(7) the world. Children love his art works because they are made out of the same t\_(8) that they play with at home and adults love his works because they are fascinating. Since it began in 2007, Nathan's exhibition "The Art of the Brick" has been very p\_(9) with museum visitors everywhere. "I'm p\_(12) that I took a dream I had as a child, to become an artist, and I have actually made a job out of it," says Nathan. "To do what you love in life is the most important thing."

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4. 根据上下文和首字母提示，写出合适的单词

As we all know, there are 12 animal signs in the Chinese lunar c (1). Some people believe that people b (2) in the Year of the Tiger are brave. A year is d (3) into a cycle of 12 star signs in Western countries. Some people believe that your star sign may decide your personality. But that's not the case. It's you who s (4) your life and future. If you are interested in e (5) animal signs or star signs, read about them just for fun.

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5. The world's largest rain forest, the Amazon, grows over eight countries and covers 40 percent of south America. It makes about one-fifth of Earth's o (1). People can call it "the lungs of our planet."

However, the rain forest is in d (2) now. A large fire broke out in the Amazon last month. Until Aug 27, it has lasted for 22 days.

In fact, the Amazon has seen a large number of fires in 2019. Between January and August, there were over 74,000 fires—the highest number since 2013.

Most of the fires came from h (3) activities. Farmers in the Amazon have long used fire to prepare land for planting. But these fires can easily get out of c (4).

The Brazilian government has sent soldiers to fight the fires. But scientists have said that it will t (5) around 20 to 40 years to rebuild the forest's ecosystem. They have also said that the fires have destroyed 15 to 17 percent of the rain forest.

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6. 单词填空



Sometimes we fall in love with something at once and sometimes it takes long. The same is true with poems. If we were lucky e (1), we open a book and find a poem that attracts us at once. But usually we need to spend a little t (2) or make a little effort to truly understand a poem. Today I' d like to talk about reading poems in ways that make the experience better.

Reading a poem repeatedly will deepen your understanding of it. Sometimes a poem that seems b (3) on first reading becomes interesting with more reading. A poem that feels

meaningless becomes deeper and more meaningful. And sometimes you' re just not in the right mood the first time you read a poem, but l (4) it touches your heart.

Keep a d (5) at hand when you are reading poems. Poets like to use unusual words. Instead of skipping over (跳过) these words or trying to g (6) their meanings, look them up.

Read aloud and listen to the poem. Reading aloud will make the poem' s rhythm clear. Besides, a poet' s reading is very helpful b (7) we can understand the poem' s meanings from where the poet places emphasis (强调) or pauses (停顿).

After you finish reading a poem, take a few moments to consider w (8) it is saying. Sometimes its meanings are better understood t (9) repeated reading. Other times they need our careful and deep thought on a poem.

It is h (10) to say whether there' s a right or wrong way to read poems, but reading practices will enrich your experience, increase your enjoyment, and deepen your understanding of any poem.

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#### 7. 短文填空

Ma Yun, or Jack Ma, is one of the most s (1) businessmen in China. He is a short and thin man, but he is very smart. In 1999, Ma started Alibaba with his team in Hangzhou. He said people would buy anything on the Internet. At that time, there was no such kind of network called Internet. Many people thought he was just telling j (2). But after 20 years' hard work, f (3) he succeeded. He thought everything is p (4). "We should believe in our dreams from the

first day to today and tomorrow. Of course we made many mistakes, but we never g\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_up hope,” Now Ma is 55 years old but he still doesn't stop trying.

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8. Readers is a popular TV show. It invites d\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ people to read aloud on TV. It also tells moving stories about those people. They can read everything, like poems, books or letters. Many people are fans of the show. They have started to enjoy r\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ aloud at home. The show also gives people a special reading pavilion(朗读亭) to read in it. The pavilions are very s\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_. Only one person can fit inside. There is a microphone and it records people's voices. Anyone can read for three m\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ inside the pavilion. The show then picks some of the readers and i\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ them to read on TV.

"Reading should be just like singing and talking," said the host of the show. "We can express our true feelings by reading aloud."

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9. 语篇填词

In most stations, light helps us see. But nowadays humans are using too much of it so that it is in f\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ a kind of pollution. When it comes to looking at the night sky, too much light makes it d\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ for us to watch some of life's most wonderful sights: stars, planets and even galaxies.

According to scientific research, about 2,500 stars can be seen by the human eye w\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ using any special equipment. But b\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ of light pollution, you can only see 200 to 300 stars from today's countryside, and no more than ten stars from a city. In most big cities, people cannot see the sky f\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ of stars like they did in their childhood.

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10. Animals are our friends. But many w (1) animals are facing the danger of dying out. Why?

First, their living environment in the p (2) changes a lot because of the development of cities.

Pollution also becomes worse and this c (3) harm to their homes. Second, some people are killing animals for their fur, skin.

It is c (4) of man to do so. We should do something now. For example, we can build some nature reserves to save the animals' homes. Besides, we should r (5) to buy things made from the animals and not be allowed to kill them.

Let's take action!

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11. It was the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, the semifinal of the 400 meters. The sun was shining, and the crowd was r (1) for a great race. The athlete Derek Redmond was a top runner. He had a very good chance of winning a medal.

The race began. At first Derek was running well. Then after about 150 meters, he felt a pain in his leg. He fell down on one k (2). He had a bad injury and couldn't continue. The other runners went past him and finished the race.

After about five seconds, Derek got up and started to run again, on one leg o (3). Some officials tried to stop him, but he kept going. The crowd stood up and started to clap. Then another man came onto the track—Derek's father, Jim. His father put his arm around him and said, "Derek, you don't have to do this." Derek r (4), "Yes, I do. I have to finish." And so together they walked the last 50 meters and crossed the line.

When he finally crossed the line, Derek was crying, and 60,000 people were c (5) him.

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12. Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, you can improve it if you are patient. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be willing to take action. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying at home a (1). Join a club or a group, for talking to those who like the same things as you do is much e (2). Or join someone in some activities.

Many people are n (3) when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown. Most of our fears about d (4) with new people come from doubts (怀疑) about ourselves. We imagine other people are judging us—finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that... But don't forget that they must be feeling the s (5) way. Try to accept yourself as you are, and try to make others feel at home. You'll all feel more c (6).

Try to act self-confidently even if you don't feel that way. When you e (7) a room full of strangers, walk tall and straight, look directly at other people and smile. If you see someone you'd like to speak to, don't wait for the other person to start a c (8).

Just meeting someone new does not mean that you'll make friends w (9) that person. Friendship is based on mutual (相互的) likings and "give and take". It takes time and effort (精力) for us to d (10) a friendship.

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13. Do you drink milk every day? We all know that milk is good for our health. But is that the whole truth (真相)? Let's take a closer look!

You might know that June 1 is C (1) Day. But did you know World Milk Day is also on the s (2) day?

Milk may be one of the best drinks in our life. It has a lot of nutrients (营养物质) to help children g (3). It's rich in calcium (钙) and vitamins (维他命). Calcium gives us strong bones. Doctors say that milk is also good for our t (4) and heart. And a glass of warm milk helps to get a good night's sleep. Milk is great!

However, Scientists found that milk may cause some health p (5). "Drinking a lot of milk (three or more t (6) a day) may make children fat." a reporter from US science n (7) *LiveScience* said. Also, some studies s (8) that milk may not really help make people's bones very strong. Some people who drank more milk also had more broken bones.

The best time of day for a glass of milk is during breakfast time. It makes us active during the day. You can also drink milk b (9) you go to bed. It can calm us down and make us sleep b (10).

So should we still drink milk? Milk may not be a super food. But it does give us a lot of nutrients. Drink milk if you like it, but not because you think it is the best thing for your health.

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15. 阅读短文，根据上下文和所给的首字母写出所缺单词。注意使用正确形式，每空限填一词。

Last week, Ms Li taught us how to make cartoons. She also wanted all of us to make one ourselves. After the discussion, we decided to choose "Snow White" b (1) we knew the story well.

We worked hard together to finish the task, First, we needed to prepare a s (2) of the story. Second, we drew detailed pictures and a (3) colour to them. After that, we recorded the voices and sound effects. And we needed to d (4) on who would do the characters' voices.

Finally, it was the show time. We tried to play it several times to make sure that we got every step in heart.

Finally came the day, we put on the cartoon s (5) in the end, though we felt a bit nervous. Ms Li liked our cartoon very much, She hoped that we could put the cartoon on the stage of the coming Cartoon Art Competition.

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16. 该短文摘自《英语主题课外阅读课外读本》Unit 7 Outdoor activities Passage One

*Climbing*, 请认真阅读, 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。

People have always climbed. They climbed to find food, to hide and to explore(探索). Climbing is still a popular outdoor activity. Rock climbing first became a sport in the late 19th century. People wanted to climb the highest rocks and mountains(高山). Today climbers can climb in very difficult p(1).

Climbers use special equipment(装备) to help them. They have special shoes and ropes to p(2) themselves. However, some climbers climb without ropes. Climbers need strong hands and very strong fingers. They must have strong legs but also a strong mind. Of course, they can't be afraid of heights. Some mountains are hundreds of feet(英尺) t(3).

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17. 贝贝在背诵 Unit Seven A brave young man 时, 其中一段中忘记了五个单词, 请你帮助她写出这五个单词, 填在下面表格中。

On 10 May, Lin Tao was at home alone. S(1), he heard someone shouting “Fire! Fire! Help!” He ran outside and saw a lot of smoke from next door. He went in and found his neighbour, the 79-year-old Mrs Sun in the kitchen. Her left leg was badly h(2) and she could not get out.

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18. 根据短文内容及首字母提示写出单词。

Jack Haines is a student from the UK. He doesn't look special, just like other boys at his a (1) \_\_\_\_\_. But recently he has become a hero after s (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a little girl named Rosie Appleby.

On that day, Jack was on holiday with his family. He was walking towards a river with a box for fishing when he s (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Rosie riding down a hill. The girl lost control (控制) of her bike and f (4) \_\_\_\_\_ into the river. One of Rosie's arms was under her bike, so she tried to use the o (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to signal for help.

Jack threw down his box and ran towards Rosie. He c (6) \_\_\_\_\_ see the girl waving (挥舞) her hand in the air above the water. Jack tried his b (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to get her out of the water. Luckily, the little girl didn't get h (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at all. Later, Rosie's eldest brother and parents came over. Rosie's parents felt grateful that Rosie was safe, "I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Jack weren't there, who knows what would happen? It was very b (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of him to save our daughter." They gave Jack some presents and money to thank him. Jack was happy to save Rosie's life. But the nice schoolboy used the money to buy some presents for Rosie's eighth birthday!

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19. 单词填空

I live near a supermarket. My mother usually s (1) \_\_\_\_\_ there. There is a big park n (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket. I often e (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at the park because I love the clean air and s (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The b (5) \_\_\_\_\_ things in life are free. To get to the park, you just have to c (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Center Street.

I live in a n\_(7) neighborhood. There's a post o\_(8) between my house and a clothes store. But my favorite place is the library. It's very q\_(9) and I enjoy r\_(10) there. I can learn a lot of things from the books.

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20. 单词填空

Nowadays mobile phones are becoming more and more popular a\_(1) the middle school students. In my opinion, we can bring mobile phones to school.

As we know, the 21st century is a modern age and full of information. A mobile phone is one of the quickest t\_(2) for us to exchange information. The mobile phone is a fashionable and u\_(3) invention, so we ought to make the best use of it. Suppose there's a sudden accident, it is more convenient for us to dial for help immediately. There're also some games in the mobile phone. We can r\_(4) ourselves by playing them when we're tired of our studies.

In my opinion, it's not wrong to f\_(5) the fashion, but the most important thing is how to use the mobile phone in a right way.

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21. 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。Dear Frank,

Thank you for your e\_(1). I'm very g\_(2) that you are having a good trip now. Ottawa is a

very beautiful place in May. I h(3) to have a chance to go there one day. Our summer holiday will s(4) next month. I like my summer holiday, although it's hot at that time in America.

D(5) the summer holiday, I can s(6) in the sea and go fishing. It's cool. And I am going to my hometown near Chicago with my sister Linda. Our uncle lives there, so Linda and I can stay w(7) him. We're not going to take a p(8). We are going there by train. I am going to fish there. Linda will paint some beautiful pictures there because she likes p(9).

I'm s(10) we'll have a good time.

Yours,

Jack

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22. 根据文意及首字母提示补全短文

Should friends be the same or different? Read about what the three students think.

Hello! I am Jeff Green. My mother told me a good friend is like a mirror. I'm q(1) and more serious than most kids. That's why I like reading books and I study harder in class. My best friend Yuan Li is quiet too, s(2) we enjoy studying together. I'm shy so it's not easy for me to m(3) friends. But I think friends are like books—you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good.

Hi! I am Huang Lei. It's not necessary to be the same. My best friend Larry is quite d(4) from me. He is taller and more outgoing than me. We both like sports, but he plays tennis better, so he always wins. However, Larry often helps to bring out the best in me. So I'm getting b(5) at tennis than before. Larry is much less hard-working, though. I always get better grades than he does, so

maybe I should h\_(6)\_ him more.

This is Mary Smith. I don't really care if my friends are the same as me or different. My favourite saying is, "A t\_(7)\_ friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart." My best friend Carol is kind and very funny. In fact, she's f\_(8)\_ than anyone I know. I b\_(9)\_ my arm last year and I couldn't write. She told me funny jokes and made me laugh and feel better. We can talk about and share everything. I know she c\_(10)\_ about me because she's always there to listen.

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23. People in the Netherlands (荷兰) are quite (1) e \_\_\_\_\_ this month. That's because they welcomed the first pair of Chinese pandas on April 13<sup>th</sup>. The two pandas, named Xing Ya and Wu Wen, are both more than 3years old and will stay in the country for scientific (2) r \_\_\_\_\_ for 15years, according to Xinhua.

The pandas will live at a zoo with (3) n \_\_\_\_\_ 500, 000visitors each year. It has built the most beautiful panda house in history for the pandas, reported China Daily.

At a cost of nearly 7million euros (51million yuan), the panda house covers 9, 000square meters and (4) l \_\_\_\_\_ like an ancient Chinese palace. It has areas for the pandas to sleep and play, as well as rooms for their (5) f \_\_\_\_\_ babies to live in.

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24. Miracles (奇迹) will happen if you don't give up trying. Even if you have f (1) for one hundred times, you may succeed when you try for the 101st time.

When I was born, my doctor told my mother that there was something wrong with my l (2). They were too soft to be able to walk. A (3) the news was bad, my mother didn't become frustrated (沮丧的). She didn't believe what the doctor said and started to look for other ways.

My mother k (4) looking for other doctors for me, and finally she succeeded. The doctor and his team in the hospital did everything t (5) could to help me. They also asked my parents to teach me to do some e (6) to help me walk. One day when my mother came to pick me up, I crawled (爬) towards her. She was so surprised and happy that she couldn't believe her eyes. Crawling was not walking, but it was a good s (7). Day by day, I could walk by myself.

When I grew up, my mother a (8) told me these stories. She said that if I thought of what she said whenever I met difficulties, I could do a (9) successfully. I have been working hard and I have turned out to be a very e (10) person. I get best grades in school and I am a good dancer and swimmer. What the story tells us, as my mother always says, is: Never give up.

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25. Food is very important. Everyone needs to (1) well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also n (2) a kind of food. This kind of food is knowledge(知识). We begin to get it even when we are very young. Small children are i (1) in everything around them. They learn something while they are watching and (2) (听). When they are getting older, they begin to (3) story books, science books... anything they like. When they find something new, they



love to ask questions and t\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ to find out the answers. What is the best \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ to get knowledge? If we learn b\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ ourselves, we will get the most knowledge. If we are \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ (一直) getting answers from others and do not ask why, we will never learn well. When we study in the right way, we will learn more and understand \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ (更好) .

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26. Many teenagers don't get along well with their parents and they don't know what to do. If you face such a problem, what I'm saying now might be h\_\_\_1\_\_\_ to you.
- Have you ever thought of t\_\_\_2\_\_\_ to your parents to find out why you don't get along well with each other? When I was a teenager, I didn't get on well with my parents, e\_\_\_3\_\_\_. We sometimes argued (争吵) with each other. I am sorry that I had such an e\_\_\_4\_\_\_. Now I'm a mother of four girls. Of course we have different opinions, but I encourage them to communicate with me openly and honestly. In this way I make sure that they t\_\_\_5\_\_\_ me and come to me for anything. As a r\_\_\_6\_\_\_, we get along very well. Arguing with your parents will make them angry and you won't feel good. Also, remember that the most important thing is to solve problems. Try your best to be calm. If you cannot control your f\_\_\_7\_\_\_, you can go to a doctor or your teacher who could give you a \_\_\_8\_\_\_ on your problem.
- Remember that your parents love you. Sometimes they do something that you find h\_\_\_9\_\_\_ to understand. For example, you may want to be a singer in the future, but your parents want you to do something else. If s\_\_\_10\_\_\_, try to think in their shoes.
- Life is too short and family is important[ Try your best to get along well with your parents.

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27. I have (71) f\_\_good friends. They are Jennifer, Victor, Cindy and Leila. We are in the(72) s\_\_ class. So we' re (73) c\_\_ too. Jennifer swims very (74) w\_\_\_\_, she wants to join the swimming club. Then she can swim on Saturdays or (75) S\_\_\_\_. Victor wants to join the (76) a\_\_\_\_ club because he is (77) g\_\_\_\_ at drawing. Cindy can (78) s\_\_\_\_ a lot of songs. So she wants to join the singing club. Leila wants to join the music club because she (79) p\_\_\_\_ the violin very well. And she wants to be a (80) m\_\_\_\_. I like them.

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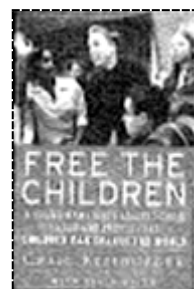
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28. 请根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 66-75 的相应位置上.

"Kids can make a difference. "Craig Kielburger said. When Craig was 12, he

(1) s \_\_\_\_\_ a group that has helped kids all over the world.



How did Craig get started? In the seventh grade he learned something that made him (2) a \_\_\_\_\_ . A 6-year-old boy in Pakistan was sent to work in a factory. The boy could not go to school. He could not even play. He had no freedom (自由) at all.

Craig (3) c \_\_\_\_\_ that with his own life. Laws in his country said that kids must go to school. (4) E \_\_\_\_\_ was free to all kids. But in some countries school was not free. Children from poor families went to work instead of to school.

Craig wanted to help those who didn't have the same (5) a {C} \_\_\_\_\_ {C} as he and his friends. As a result, Craig and some friends started Free The Children.

Craig and his friends decided that Free The Children should (6) r {C} \_\_\_\_\_ {C} money to build schools. Craig hoped that learning would help kids in poverty (贫困) live (7) b {C} \_\_\_\_\_ {C}.

Today, Craig's charity has more than one million members in 45 countries. It is (8) s \_\_\_\_\_ going strong. The money they have raised has done many good things. It has helped build more than 500 schools around the world. It also pays for health care in (9) p \_\_\_\_\_ communities. Craig has had a lot of success. However, he still remembers his unpleasant start in the seventh grade.

"We were laughed at by other kids, who said you (10) c {C} \_\_\_\_\_ {C} change things, "he says. Still, Craig didn't give up. Now he wants more kids to help. "Go to [freethechildren.com](http://freethechildren.com). Bring it to your teachers, "he says. "As you gain more confidence, friends will join you. It just gets easier. "

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29. Part-time jobs are great for young people. They allow teenagers and young adults to gain a little job (1) e \_\_\_\_\_ and make a bit of money too. Compared with other hobbies and activities, part-time jobs are healthier and better help teenagers (2) p \_\_\_\_\_ for adult life. Of course, for students, doing a part-time job should never be more important than (3) s \_\_\_\_\_ for good grades.

There are so many different part-time jobs for you to (4) c \_\_\_\_\_ from. A few of the most common ones are restaurant waiters, store salesmen and park workers. These are all jobs that only need you to work (5) b \_\_\_\_\_ ten and twenty hours per week. Besides, they don't require much work experience. So you can learn how to do the job (6) e \_\_\_\_\_ while you are working.

You can learn great lessons from a part-time job. Some are about how to work with others, some are about how to be on time and (7) o \_\_\_\_\_ are about how to work hard. These are all necessary lessons you will use later in life. A survey shows that the young adults who do not have part-time jobs are (8) l \_\_\_\_\_ prepared for life than those who do.

It is great to earn money for the first time from a part-time job. Then how do you usually (9) s \_\_\_\_\_ the money from a part-time job? It can be used to save for college education or favorite things. Maybe you will find it's harder to use money you made than that your parents gave you!

Yet it can right teach you the (10) v \_\_\_\_\_ of money.

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30. There were three old teachers at the railway (1) s \_\_\_\_\_. They were taking happily. The train arrived, but they didn't notice. Then the conductor(列车长) shouted, (2) "G \_\_\_\_\_ on the train and take the seats, please"

The teachers heard the conductor and rushed for the train. (3) T \_\_\_\_\_ of them got on the train (4) b \_\_\_\_\_ it moved. The third one didn't get on the (5) t \_\_\_\_\_. It was Mr Green. He looked worried. One of his students was at the station. He (6) t \_\_\_\_\_ to comfort(安慰) the teacher. It wasn't really (7) b \_\_\_\_\_, sir," said the student. "Two out of three (8) c \_\_\_\_\_ the train. That's quite good, you know." "I know," the teacher said, "But it was (9) m \_\_\_\_\_ train. My friends only came to (10) s \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to me"

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31. Wang Rong is twenty-five years old. She has worked in Beijing for three years. When she graduated(毕业) from university, some friends i (1) her to come to Beijing to look for a job. She went there and has n (2) been to any other places since then.

Like most young people in Beijing, Wang Rong can't a (3) a flat in this big city. She lives with some friends. Have you e (4) lived with any friends for a long time? Maybe it is a little hard, but it's also interesting. Wang Rong and her friends have their own bedrooms, and they s (5) the living room, the kitchen and the bathroom. They often watch TV t (6) after dinner, and go shopping at the weekend.

Wang Rong's job is to make up the scripts(剧本) for films and TV shows. She also e (7) some writing c (8) and wins prizes. Wang Rong dreams that one day her works will win first p (9) and

that she will become popular. Sometimes she m(10) her parents, but she doesn't want to go back.

"I prefer to live in Beijing," she said. "There are my friends, my career(事业) and my future."

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32. Today is Sunday. It's sunny today. I go to the zoo with my mother. I can see many (1)

a\_\_\_\_\_. There are tigers, lions, pandas, snakes and many (2) m\_\_\_\_\_. Look! The pandas are over there. They're from China. They like eating (3) b\_\_\_\_\_. Look at the baby panda! It's climbing the tree. How (4) c\_\_\_\_\_ it is! I love pandas.

Then, we go to see the lions. The lions are so (5) s\_\_\_\_\_. Their mouths are big and want to catch something. The tigers are (6) n\_\_\_\_\_ them. They are both (7) d\_\_\_\_\_. So, we should be (8) c\_\_\_\_\_ with them. At last, we go to see the (9) m\_\_\_\_\_. Some are climbing mountains, and some are (10) e\_\_\_\_\_ bananas. They're so lovely!

I see many animals at the zoo and I'm so happy today!

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33. Wonder why you get angry so easily (66) w \_\_\_\_\_ your friend smiles all the time? It's probably because you two have different personalities.

Personality (性格) is about (67) h \_\_\_\_\_ people think, behave, and react (反应) in different (68) s \_\_\_\_\_. So what (69) m \_\_\_\_\_ people think, behave and react in certain ways?

Part of the reason is that people are (70) b \_\_\_\_\_ like this. A baby gets its blood type, genes, and (71) o \_\_\_\_\_ physical things when it's still inside its mother. These things may help decide what the baby will be like.

But one's personality doesn't stop here. Family life, school learning and life (72) e \_\_\_\_\_ can also make you the person you are. This doesn't (73) m \_\_\_\_\_ it's impossible to change your personality. You can always try to make yourself (74) b \_\_\_\_\_. Don't get too worried about your shortcoming (缺点). Just accept them. This is a good way to start making changes.

For example, if you don't know how to make friends, find (75) o \_\_\_\_\_ the reason. Is it because you're too shy? Tell yourself to smile at people. Start talking to people using (76) w \_\_\_\_\_ greetings.

However, it's not easy to change lifelong habits in one night. Don't give yourself a hard time. Keep (77) w \_\_\_\_\_ at it. One day you'll see that you can turn over a new leaf and be a new you.

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34. Jerry comes from Paris. He came to China with his parents two years (66) a\_\_\_\_\_. They live in Beijing now. Jerry (67) s\_\_\_\_\_ in a primary school and he enjoys (68) e\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food.

Now Jerry doesn't write Chinese very well but he works very hard. He asks his classmates to help him (69) w\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese. I think he will speak Chinese well in the (70) f\_\_\_\_\_.

Last weekend, his family went shopping. The shop was (71) q\_\_\_\_\_ crowded (拥挤的) and Jerry (72) g\_\_\_\_\_ lost. He asked the policeman for help and at last they (73) f\_\_\_\_\_ his parents.

Next month, they will fly (74) t\_\_\_\_\_ Hainan for the (75) s\_\_\_\_\_ holiday and they will have fun there.

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35. With the development of modern technology, digital devices (设备) have been seen everywhere.

People often check what is h\_(1) in the world on the Internet, keep in touch with friends t\_(2) emails, or even start to read e-books. H\_(3), many people still prefer paper books to e-books because they think that brains work b\_(4) when reading paper books.

Now, some scientists have come up with some new ideas. They believe how brains work is not greatly i\_(5) by the way people read, but depends on the following factors (因素). They i\_(6) the type and content of reading materials, the purpose of reading, etc. When people read for entertainment, like news about star families or funny stories, reading paper books or e-books makes no d\_(7). When people read to get k\_(8) about science, reading paper books is more helpful.



Brains need longer to deal with harder problems. Usually, taking notes by h (9) on paper books takes longer than typing (打字) notes out on digital devices. So it's easy for you to remember key points when you read paper books. Next time, when you read e-books about science, just remember to s (10) down and give your brain more time.

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36. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文

What season is it in October? If you a (1) people from the UK, they will tell you it's "autumn". But if you go to the US, you will find that people use b (2) "autumn" and "fall". Why does this season have two names in English?

According to Dictionary.com, these two words have been around for a long time, but neither of them was the f (3) to describe this season. During this season, crops (庄稼) would become ripe (成熟的) and farmers would have a big harvest (丰收). So in Old English, this season was simply c (4) "harvest".

Then, in the 1600s, more people left their farms and moved to cities. With f (5) people farming, the word "harvest" became less useful. English speakers needed a d (6) name for the season. They knew l (7) fell from trees during the season, so people started calling it "the fall of the leaf", or "fall" for short.

But near the e (8) of the 1600s, autumn, from the French word "autompne" and the Latin word "autumnus", came to England. It gradually replaced (替代) "fall" as the word for this season.

At the s (9) time, British people were making their first trips to North America. They brought the two words “fall” and “autumn” with them. That's w (10) today's Americans have two names for this season.

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37. On Christmas, 2014, Jennifer r (1) a beautiful bracelet (手链) from her mum. "You can get it engraved (刻上字), Jenny," her mum t (2) her. Unluckily, three weeks later, her mum d (3) in an accident. For a long time after that, Jennifer thought the bracelet was the l (4) gift her mum gave her. Every time she saw it, a sad feeling hit her. She had a hard time w (5) out of sadness.

"Although I wore the bracelet many t (6), I didn't get it engraved, because I knew I couldn't show it to Mum," Jennifer said. "But one day in early 2016. I walked into a store and got the bracelet engraved with 'Jenny' on the f (7) and 'Love, Mum' on the back." At that time Jennifer realized that the bracelet was truly a gift of Mum's love, but she had more such gifts. They were the same — They all s (8) the beauty of Mum's love.

"The gifts all carry my mum's memories. They are there to let me know that Mum is w (9) me all the time. She never leaves me," Jennifer said. By learning to watch for them, my sad tears (眼泪) turn into h (10) tears and even some laughs. I know my mum would love it."

38. SEPT 10 is a day for us to say thank you to teachers. But next year we might do it on (1) a \_\_\_\_\_ day. A draft amendment (修正案草案) on education laws proposes (提议) to (2) m \_\_\_\_\_ Teachers' Day to Sept 28, which is believed to be the birthday of Confucius (551-479 BC).

The Chinese mainland started to (3)

c\_\_\_\_\_Teachers' Day in 1985. There was no special reason why Sept 10 was chosen.

But many people think it's not a good choice.

Teachers are always too busy on Sept 10, because the new (4)

t\_\_\_\_\_starts at the beginning of the month. If the day is at the end of September,

it will be near the National Day and teachers can enjoy the two holidays (5) t\_\_\_\_\_

Besides, people think Teachers' Day should fall on a day with a special historical and cultural

(6) m\_\_\_\_\_.

That's why Sept 28 is a good choice.

Confucius is an important educationalist and philosopher in Chinese history. His ideas help shape our values. He tells us to love our family and respect (尊敬) the elderly.

More importantly, Confucius started China's private education (7)

s\_\_\_\_\_. There were 3,000 students who ever learned by Confucius. It is said that twenty-two of them had learned six arts,

and Confucius spoke highly of ten of them. Chinese people name him as the "best teacher in ancient times" and a "model teacher for generations"

Currently, the State Council (国务院) is collecting (8) p\_\_\_\_\_opinion on the change.

In an online survey on sina.com,

65 percent of people supported the change as of Sept 10. But about 31 percent were (9)

a\_\_\_\_\_it. They believed it is nothing but formalism (形式主义).

Zhang Feiran, 13, from Changsha, Hunan gave his teachers cards as gifts on Sept 10.

"To me, it doesn't matter which day is Teachers' Day. It's just a day to remind (提醒) me

(10) o\_\_\_\_\_every year to be grateful to teachers," he said.

39. Mr Green is a kind and happy man. He loves animals. One day, he is driving along the road. He sees two penguins (企鹅) standing (1) o\_\_\_\_\_ the road. They look lost (迷路), so he picks them up and puts them on the back seats (座位) of his car.

Then he (2) g\_\_\_\_\_ to the petrol station (加油站). A worker sees the penguins and tells him. "You (3) s\_\_\_\_\_ take them to the zoo, man."

"What a good (4) i\_\_\_\_\_!" says Mr Green. And then he drives (5) a\_\_\_\_\_.

The next day he goes to the petrol station again, and the (6) s\_\_\_\_\_ worker is working

there. The worker sees the penguins are still in the car and says , " (7) W \_\_\_\_\_ are they still with you? Didn't you take them to the zoo? "

Mr Green answers, "Of course. I take them to (8) v \_\_\_\_\_ the zoo. They love it and have a good time there. "

The worker feels surprised (吃惊) "But you didn't leave (9) t \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo. "

"You're right. They are with me (10) b \_\_\_\_\_ I am going to take them to the cinema. "

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40. 根据首字母提示补全单词，完成短文。

I love animals. And I keep two p\_(1)\_\_\_\_\_ at home, a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Dahuang, b\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ he is a big dog and he is yellow. Dahuang is very s\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_. He can walk on two legs. He also likes running and playing w\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_ balls. He runs with me every morning. Niuniu is the name of the cat. She has big eyes and short hair, but she is k\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ of fat. She doesn't like s\_(6)\_\_\_\_\_. She only loves sleeping. You can always see her sleeping u\_(7)\_\_\_\_\_ the chair or on the sofa. So I often say she is a l\_(8)\_\_\_\_\_ cat. Dahuang and Niuniu are good f\_(9)\_\_\_\_\_, but s\_(10)\_\_\_\_\_ they fight. It's fun to have these two animals.

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41. A young woman in her twenties was sitting on the train, next to her mother. They both looked tired but excited.

The young woman was looking out (71) f\_\_\_\_\_ the train' s window. Suddenly, she shouted, "Mom, look, the trees are behind us!" Her voice was so (72) l\_\_\_\_\_ that everyone on the train heard.

Mom smiled. (73) B\_\_\_\_\_ a young couple who were sitting nearby looked at the young woman' s childish(孩子气的) behavior with pity. "Poor girl. There must be something wrong with her (74) m\_\_\_\_\_. " they thought.

A few minutes later, the young woman shouted (75) a\_\_\_\_\_. "Mom, look! The clouds are running with us!" Mom smiled again. And she seemed very happy with her daughter' s (76) w\_\_\_\_\_ that she said just now.

Finally, the couple couldn' t help asking the old woman, "Sorry if we offend (冒犯) you. But why don' t you (77) t\_\_\_\_\_ your daughter to a good doctor?"

The old woman smiled and said, "Actually, we have just come from a hospital."

"Then you should go to a (78) b\_\_\_\_\_ one. Because it seems that your daughter' s situation (状况) hasn' t improved." said one of them. They felt so bad for the old woman.

"No, in fact I' m very happy with the treatment(治疗)." said the mother, "My daughter was blind from birth. Today, she is seeing the world for the (79) f\_\_\_\_\_ time."

Every single person has a story. Don' t judge (判断) people before you know (80)t\_\_\_\_\_ well. The truth might surprise you.

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42. 首字母填空。

If you think of after-school activities as a waste (浪费) of time, you are wrong! After-school activities help us grow up in many (1) w \_\_\_\_\_. Above all, they (2) g \_\_\_\_\_ us chances to practice what we learn in (3) c \_\_\_\_\_. Through various activities, we can also learn more about today's society (社会) and a lot of (4) n \_\_\_\_\_ things that we can't learn from our books. What's more, they help to develop our abilities that we need both for our studies now and for our work and life in the (5) f \_\_\_\_\_.

We are busy with our studies in school, so after school we all need to relax (6) o \_\_\_\_\_. After-school activities just make it possible for us to breathe (7) f \_\_\_\_\_ air and remove tiredness. Then, we can pay attention to our studies and achieve good results.

Some after-school activities will make us useful and helpful to (8) o \_\_\_\_\_; some can keep us strong and (9) h \_\_\_\_\_; some may even change our life. So, all the students, get out and take an active (10) p \_\_\_\_\_ in various after-school activities!

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43. Fleming was a poor f (1) \_\_\_\_\_. One day he h (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a cry for help coming from a nearby bog(沼泽). He ran out and saw a boy in the bog c (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and trying to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved him. The boy's father was very rich and he was very thankful to Fleming. He t (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Fleming that he would

like to take Fleming' s son w\_(5) him and give him a good education(教育) and he was sure that the boy would g\_(6) up to be a good man if he was anything like his father. Later Fleming' s son went to famous medical(医药的) school in London. Many years l\_(7) , he became a famous doctor c\_(8) Sir Alexander Fleming. He discovered penicillin(发明青霉素).

Years p\_(9) and the rich man' s son was sick. What saved him? Penicillin. What was the sick m\_(10) name? Sir Winston Churchill.

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44. Hello, my name is Alyssa Carson. I'm thirteen years old. I'm studying in an international (国际的) school. I study all my s\_(1) in four different languages. I want to be an a\_(2) in the future. I hope to be one of the first people on Mars. I love to go to Mars because it is a p\_(3) that nobody has been to y\_(4). Mars is very far a\_(5), and it's much f\_(6) than the moon. It's about the same size as the earth and there are ice caps at the top and bottom of Mars. That means perhaps there is water o\_(7) Mars.

I always pay attention to the latest news and p\_(8) about space. In my free time, I like reading books about space. I like going to space museums. I also like making m\_(9) spaceships very much.

It's i\_(10) to make my dream come true without working hard. It's very difficult to achieve (实现) my dream, but I won't give up.

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

I'll never forget my experience in America. I knew I (1) about English when I first came to America. So I went to a l (2) school to learn English every day except Sunday. One day, d (3) the break time, I asked Alice, one of my classmates, a question that I didn't u (4). When I thanked her for it, she said, "You are w (5), it is a piece of cake. "I said to m (6), "America is really a country for m (7) because people do everything for pay. "So I said to her, "I haven't taken any piece of cake with me today, what about something else? "She looked at me with a big s (8) on her face, saying, "What I mean is no p (9), and it is only a small matter. "From then on, I came to learn that "a piece of cake" is not only a piece of cake but also means a thing that is very e (10) to do. What an interesting thing, don't you think so?

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46. These years, with the development of society,

more and more teenagers have suffered from stress. Some of the problems can make them feel ve  
ry (1) w\_\_\_\_\_and unhappy all day. Who can help them? A teacher from a college (2)



t\_\_\_\_\_ his best to help them. He thought of a lot of (3)  
w\_\_\_\_\_ to help them. On Monday and Thursday, you can (4)  
v\_\_\_\_\_ him. Here are some ideas how to keep the young men healthier in every way.  
(5) F\_\_\_\_\_, it is very important to keep healthy. To get (6)  
e\_\_\_\_\_ sleep every day is also necessary. Try to have a healthy diet. Secondly,  
maybe you are not the top students. It doesn't (7)  
m\_\_\_\_\_. The most important thing is to work hard. Then your teachers and parents will unders  
tand you. If you have some problems, you should be (8)  
a\_\_\_\_\_ to talk with your teachers and parents. They can help you. Remember to (9)  
s\_\_\_\_\_ your happiness and sadness with your good friends. Sometimes you can go out for a wal  
k.  
In a (10) w\_\_\_\_\_,  
you can try to make you happy by yourselves. I'm sure you can be happy every day.

47. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文。

Daming is a Chinese boy at school. He w\_(1)\_ like to join a club this t\_(2). Which club does he  
want to j\_(3)? He likes s\_(4). He can p\_(5) tennis and r\_(6) a bike. T\_(7) he can join the  
Tennis Club and the Riding C\_(8). He is good with children. He can sing and dance. But he can't  
play the p\_(9). He likes drawing. But he c\_(10) draw well. So he wants to join the Drawing Club  
as well.

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48. Dear Dick,

How time flies! I have been back to school f\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ two weeks. These days, I have k\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ a lot about the population in China.

China has a population of 1.3 billion. It has reached about one f\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ of the world's population. About 80% of the people live in the c\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_. It causes many difficulties. In less d\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ areas, some parents prefer boys to girls. Not all the families can offer their children a good e\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_. Some children c\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_ go to school.

China has taken measures to control the population. China's economy (经济) grows m\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_ faster and people's living conditions have changed a lot. Most of us have lived in bright and tall buildings. We have had ring roads and they are wide enough. We have had a more comfortable l\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_. However, the large population problem is still s\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_ in China.

How about the population in your country? Can you tell me about it?

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49. Few people today teach the children about the importance of empathy (同情). Most people feel so hard to s\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ their love to others and to actually understand what they are experiencing.

When I was a child, I was taught to go out of my way to make someone else happy. My mom would tell me to say at least one kind word to someone else every day. It wasn't very easy to do. But as soon as you see the look of thanks in that person's e\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_, you just want to do as m\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ as you can.

I had an e\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ with a young man. Other people often made fun of him (取笑某人). Every time I saw that happening, I knew in my heart that it was w\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_. I tried to be his friend. I started

walking with him and introducing him to people a (6) us. I was making him happy by just doing that. And I loved the fact that I was really making a d (7) in his life.

Later, I knew that he wasn't the kind of person everybody thought he was. We are still really good friends today. People have already s (8) making fun of him. But he is still what he was. What has changed is the attitudes (态度) of others to him.

What I did for my friend was so easy, and at the same time I had a lot of fun, so I h (9) that everyone can say a kind word to someone else at least once a day. I am sure it will be the best feeling you can e (10) get.

One nice word could make someone's day nicer. Why not do it from now on?

(1) s \_\_\_\_\_

(2) e \_\_\_\_\_

(3) m \_\_\_\_\_

(4) e \_\_\_\_\_

(5) w \_\_\_\_\_

(6) a \_\_\_\_\_

(7) d \_\_\_\_\_

(8) s \_\_\_\_\_

(9) h \_\_\_\_\_

(10) e \_\_\_\_\_

50. 阅读理解填词。

Today is Sunday. It's a beautiful, s \_\_\_\_\_ day! Mary and her classmates are going to the West Hill f \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic. They're r \_\_\_\_\_ bikes. Right now, they're coming to a place at the f \_\_\_\_\_ of the hill. There are beautiful flowers and green t \_\_\_\_\_ there. Mary and her f \_\_\_\_\_ are preparing the picnic. Some are getting water. O \_\_\_\_\_ are cooking. Now, their lunch is r \_\_\_\_\_. They are singing, talking, e \_\_\_\_\_, and drinking. Everyone is h \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.

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51. 根据句意及首字母提示完成短文

Do you want to see animals? Well, the New Star Zoo is really a good p (1) for you. There are many kinds of animals in the zoo. Let's see koalas first. The koalas come from A (2). They are very quiet and s (3). People like them very much. The pandas from China are c (4). Many people like these black and white animals. They're s (5). So never be noisy when you see them. There's a tiger with her two sons in the zoo. They are from the USA. They're quiet and interesting, but they are not f (6). The giraffes come from Africa. They're b (7). The lions are also from Africa. They are really s (8). Many people don't like them. They always s (9) in the day. They are very l (10).

You can also see many other (其他的) kinds of animals in the zoo. Have a good time there.

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52. 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。

There are some robots in our daily life. Robots can do a lot of things f (1) humans. Some robots help humans do some cleaning at h (2). Some robots help workers do dull (枯燥的) jobs in factories. There are also some robots that can help doctors in the h (3).

Here's a new k (4) of robot. Let me tell you more about it. The new robot is from Japan. It

can help to s (5) people in danger in an earthquake (地震)! The robot h (6) four feet and it can jump and r (7) freely. It moves like a cat. The robot can run 5 km an h (8). We hope it can save more people in earthquakes.

We are s (9) that there will be more and more robots in the f (10). The robots can make our life a lot easier.

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53. What kind of stories do you love to read? What about science fiction (科幻小说) that describes imaginary events and people? Aliens and robots are (81) c \_\_\_\_ Characters in science fiction. Let's take a look at one of the very first stories about science fiction.

On Jan (1), 1818, a novel by English writer Mary Shelley (82) c \_\_\_\_ out In the story, a crazy scientist (83) c \_\_\_\_ a monster (怪物) from dead body parts. The monster was (2). (4) meters tall (84) w \_\_\_\_ yellow skin, watery eyes and a black mouth. The story was called Frankenstein, and is believed to be perhaps the first (85) w \_\_\_\_ of science fiction.

Frankenstein was the name of the scientist. The monster he made up had (86) f \_\_\_\_ like humans. He tried to find love from others, but his scary looks made people hate him. Driven mind by this cruelty (残忍), he grew to hate Frankenstein for creating him. He (87) k \_\_\_\_ the scientist's friends; Frankenstein then died. The m (88) idea of the story is that science can either save or kill us.

The novel has had a great influence upon literature and pop culture (89) s \_\_\_\_ it was

published, especially horror stories and films. The most classic adaptation (改编) is the 1931 film Frankenstein. There are also plays, television shows, and comics based on the story. And (90) e \_\_\_\_\_ video games and toys use the character of the monster.

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54. 根据短文上下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。

In China, there are many different kinds of food. Some of t (1) are very popular. One of them is Dumplings. Now let's t (2) about them.

Everyone in China enjoys e (3) dumplings very much, and there are many d (4) kinds of dumplings. Some of them have meat and vegetables in them; o (5) have eggs and so on. I like dumplings w (6) vegetables and pork better than any other kind.

Usually people make dumplings at home. If you have no t (7) to make them, you can buy them from a m (8). Then you cook them at home and eat them with vinegar (醋).

The Spring Festival is very important in China. When it c (9), we make dumplings. Usually we put a coin (硬币) in a dumpling. If one eats the dumpling with the coin in it, he will be l (10) next year.

Do you like dumplings? Welcome to China! We'll invite you to eat the real Chinese food—dumplings!



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55. 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。

More than 95% of people in the world have phones today. They help us easily make contact (联系) with others. It means that we (71) h\_\_\_\_\_ write letters now. But a TV show, Letters Alive, is bringing (72) b\_\_\_\_\_ this old habit.

The show is loved by people around China. It invites famous actors and actresses, one person walks up to a microphone (麦克风) and reads a (73) l\_\_\_\_\_. The letters were (74)

w\_\_\_\_\_ by people from different times in history. We can experience the real lives and feelings of the writers.

Besides it, another TV show, Readers, is also (75)

p\_\_\_\_\_. It invites different people to read aloud on the stage, and (76)

t\_\_\_\_\_ the touching stories behind them. They can read anything,

like poems and books. Now the (77) s\_\_\_\_\_ gives people a special place,

a reading pavilions (朗读亭), to read all over China. Reading pavilions are now in some

(78) c\_\_\_\_\_ like Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xi'an. The pavilion is quite (79)

s\_\_\_\_\_. Only one person can come into it each time. A microphone in it records people's voices

. Some of the readers will be picked and invited to (80) r\_\_\_\_\_ on TV.

Cultural values and true feelings are the keys to winning praise. Both shows are leading Chinese people to enjoy reading. In fact, this is also what our country is trying to do now.

56. Now you may find that more and more children are b (1) very heavy. Why? Maybe there're three main reasons.

Firstly, there are too m (2) shops around schools. The shops sell u (3) foods, such as

fried chicken and ice cream at low prices. So some children don't like to eat at home. If there are f (4) of these shops, then probably children will e (5) less unhealthy food.

S (6), children have bad eating habits. They like fast food. Today we can see McDonald's and KFC everywhere. Many children like fast food very much. In fact, most of the fast food is unhealthy b (7) it has too much salt (盐), sugar and fat(脂肪).

Thirdly, these days children t (8) little exercise. When they get home, they sit before the televisions or their computers and play computer games. It's not a good habit, and it also gives them time to eat more unhealthy food. They should go o (9) and play sports or games.

For children's health, parents should ask children to do more sports and eat l (10) fast food.

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57. “It is better to travel 10,000 miles than to read 10,000 books,” said US First Lady Michelle Obama in Beijing on March 22. Mrs. Obama, along w (1) her mother and two daughters made their first trip to China from March 20-26.

In a speech at Peking University, Mrs. Obama encouraged students to study a (2). “It’ s not enough to get good g (3) at school,” she said in the speech. “Overseas (海外) e (4) helps make our life successful.”

“By learning each other’ s languages and by showing respect (尊重) for each other’ c (5) to so much more,” she said.

The US is the top destination (目的地) for Chinese students who go abroad. More than 200,000 Chinese students are now studying in the US.



In 2009, US President Barack Obama announced (宣布) his goal of s\_(6)\_ 100,000 students to China. S\_(7)\_ then 68,000 US students have come to China. What' s m\_(8)\_ ,many kids in the US are now studying Chinese. "It is a hard language, but it is never t\_(9)\_ early to start learning it," said Mason Grabowski, 14, a student from Chicago.

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(7) S \_

(8) m \_

(9) t \_

58. Some people have very good memory and they can easily remember quite long texts. There are other people who can only r\_(1)\_ things when they have said them again and again. The famous English writer Charles Dickens said that he could walk down any long street in London and then tell you the name of every shop he had p\_(2)\_ by. Many great men of the world have a wonderful memory.

A good memory is greatly helpful in l\_(3)\_ a language. Everybody learns his own language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child, and some children, like the boys and girls who live abroad with their parents, seem to learn two languages almost as e\_(4)\_ as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a second language b\_(5)\_ the students have so little time for it, and they are very b\_(6)\_ with other subjects, too.

A man's mind is like a c\_(7)\_ but it takes photos not only of what we see but also of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a real photo with a camera, there is much to do before the photo is finished and ready to s\_(8)\_ to our friends. In the same way, there is much work to be done b\_(9)\_ we can keep a picture forever in our minds.

Memory is a diary, and we all carry it about us. We keep things we have e\_(10)\_ in this diary.

(1) r \_

(2) p \_

(3) l\_\_\_\_\_

(4) e\_\_\_\_\_

(5) e\_\_\_\_\_

(6) b\_\_\_\_\_

(7) c\_\_\_\_\_

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(9) b\_\_\_\_\_

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59. Square dance (广场舞) is very popular these days. Square dance is a h\_\_\_\_\_ sport, and it is also a good way for old people to r\_\_\_\_\_. Some people think square dance is too n\_\_\_\_\_ and they want to stop it. But I don't think so.

My grandmother likes square dance very much. She d\_\_\_\_\_ housework in the daytime at home. In the evening, after doing the d\_\_\_\_\_ she likes to dance with her friends. They usually dance from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. But they have to f\_\_\_\_\_ some rules.

They can't dance after 8:30 p.m.

They can't dance near the school o\_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.

The music can't be too loud. This is very i\_\_\_\_\_.

They must k\_\_\_\_\_ the site (场所) clean.

If old people can obey these rules, I think they can dance in t\_\_\_\_\_ free time. People shouldn't stop them.

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60. After crossing the river, Dorothy and her friends came to a poppy flower field, with many other colourful flowers next to it.

"How b(1)!" Dorothy said.

"When I have brains, I will probably like them better, " the Scarecrow said.

"If I had a heart, I would love them. " added the Tin Woodman.

"I always liked flowers. " the Lion said. "But there are n(2) in the forest so bright as these. "

Soon they found t(3) in the middle of poppies. It is known that when there are many of these flowers together, their strong smell will make anyone breathing it fall asleep, even sleep forever. But Dorothy didn't k(4) this. Soon Dorothy's eyes grew so h(5) that she felt she had to sleep. Dorothy fell among the poppies, fast asleep.

"The smell is k(6) us all. If we leave her here, she will die, " said the Lion. "I can h(7) keep my eyes open, and the dog Toto is asleep already. "

"Run fast and get out of here, " said the Scarecrow to the Lion, "We can carry the little girl, but you are too heavy.

The Lion ran as fast as possible but he fell asleep b(8) he was out of the field. Luckily, the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman were not troubled by the smell. They made a chair with their hands and carried Dorothy t(9) the flowers to the grass far enough from the poppy field. The Tin Woodman built a truck and pulled the Lion with the Scarecrow. The sweet fresh air w(10) Dorothy, Toto and the Lion. Soon they continued their journey.

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61. On an afternoon in autumn, many people drove home early to avoid the busy traffic. However, at the busiest crossing in the city, they s (1), even though the light was green.

The blind couple were crossing the road. The bamboo poles (竹竿) were tapping (轻敲) at the road. They didn' t know it was the b (2) crossing in the city. And they didn' t know that their light was r (3). At the end of an old yellow bamboo pole was a blind man, and at the end of another pole was a blind w (4). They looked poor.

For a second, while the blind couple were w (5) on the road, the whole busy street was quiet. A car s (6) stopped short. It was only about half a meter away from the couple. Then, another car stopped. One after another, cars b (7) to stop, but no one honked their horn (按喇叭) at the couple.

The couple were walking peacefully. They didn' t know the world was q (8) watching them crossing the busiest crossing in the city. They didn' t know the world was w (9) for them. And they didn' t know they had a lot of people to thank.

On that afternoon, the whole world cleared the way for two people in n (10).

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62. Some years ago, I went to Australia for a meeting with my friend, Chris. We decided to drive across the country to Brisbane after the meeting ended. The drive was going to take four days and most of it was across the desert, so we had to take food, water, and extra gas(汽油) w (1) us.

The first day was a lot of fun as we were excited and laughing at each other' s jokes. By the third day of driving in the seemingly endless desert, we began to get b (2). We had been quiet for a few hours when Chris found some kangaroos in the distance. We were b (3) excited and decided to get a c (4) look. Chris speeded (加速) up to catch up with the kangaroos. We got

closer and closer, and Chris was doing 110 kilometers per hour. We were very close to the kangaroos—too close—when we heard a loud BANG!

Chris s (5) the car and we got out. Behind the car was a larger kangaroo l (6) completely quiet on the ground. Chris went over to the kangaroo and put his baseball cap on its h (7). He took off his sunglasses and put them on the kangaroo and did the same with his jacket. Then he put his arm a (8) the kangaroo and told me to take a photo of them together. I was still surprised, but I took out my c (9). While I was ready to take photos, I saw the kangaroo move. It suddenly woke up, looked at Chris, and jumped away into the distance before we could do anything.

I started laughing but Chris looked very serious. He said his wallet and passport were in the jacket. I started laughing even harder. I stopped laughing, h (10), when he said that our car keys were also in the jacket!

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63. 根据首字母提示写出所缺的单词 Hello, everyone! Welcome to our English program. Today we'd like you to listen to a short play c (1) "Asking the Way". It was a very common problem in our daily life. When you are in a strange p (2), you're likely to lose your way. Then you may have to ask people questions l (3) "How can I get to the station?" or "Which is the way to the college?" and so on. Of course you may look at a m (4), but sometimes it doesn't help much. So the most convenient (方便的) thing for you to do is to o (5) your mouth and ask local people the w (6). Luckily, people are u (7) pleased to help others and then you can find your way all right. Do you all remember the old saying in

China? “The way is just in your m(8).” Now, let's l(9) to the radio and e(10) the play.

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64. Dear Josie,

Now let me tell you how to make the food you like to eat at the party. You need to get 2onions, 4tomatoes, 4red peppers, 4eggs and salt. F(1) of all, cut up the onions and fry them for 10to 15minutes. W(2) the onions are cooking, cut up the peppers and tomatoes. N(3) add these vegetables to the onions and stir well. T(4) add some salt and leave everything to cook slowly. A(5) about 10 or 15minutes, make four small holes in the mixture (混合物) for the eggs, break the eggs and drop (使落下) them in the holes. F(6) , cook the mixture for 5 minutes. That's it.

Yours,

Cindy.

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65. Zhou Ming is twenty-six years old. He used to be a m(1) in a big company. He did not like that job, so he resigned (辞职) two years ago and began to do what he had always wanted to do:

writing novels o (2) the Internet.

Zhou Ming chose this as his job b (3) he liked writing. He liked to write a (4) when he was very young, and it has always been his dream to become a writer. It s (5) really hard to become a writer in the past. Now things are m (6) easier. You just need to put what you write on the Internet. If they are interesting e (7), you will get a lot of readers soon.

In the first six months after he resigned, Zhou Ming had to do some p (8) jobs. He often worked only half a day, so he could have enough time to write. Zhou Ming was good at writing, and his stories soon became popular. Many people like to read his stories and would like to p (9) for them. Now Zhou Ming doesn't need to do any other job. He travels a (10) in the day and writes stories at night.

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66. Sally and Amy are twin sisters. They look the s (1) and people often can' t tell them from e (2) other. Their mother is p (3) of them and likes to buy the same clothes for the two girls. But Sally is very u (4), because she doesn' t want her sister to wear the same clothes a (5) she does. Ann is Sally' s good friend. One day she invited Sally to come to her b (6) party. So Sally wore her f (7) dress and went to Ann' s home. At that time Amy was wearing her dress and going shopping with a b (8) of cola in her hand. In the corner (拐角) of one street, Amy ran into Sally, and the cola splashed (飞溅) onto Sally' s dress. B (9) the girls' dresses were the same, so they exchanged (交换) their dresses. F (10), Sally went to join in the party happily.

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67. Hello, everyone! I'm Bill. This is my brother, Tony. We are both thirteen. We are twin brothers. We're students. We're in the (1) s\_\_\_\_\_ school. Look at this nice (2) p\_\_\_\_\_. It's our room. There are two beds, two desks and two chairs in it. There are (3) s\_\_\_\_\_ books on the desks. There are two bags (4) b\_\_\_\_\_ the chairs. There is also (也) a (5) p\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. It's very big and clean. We like our room very much.

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68. 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

It's very important that we all recycle. In nature, 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 deal with i (6) \_\_\_\_\_. We should clean up the rubbish we've made because nature can't do it.

Recycling is a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a right thing to do for another reason. The Earth is r (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in natural materials like water and trees, b (9) \_\_\_\_\_ these materials are not endless. We 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 forests. But it t (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a new tree about 25 years to grow.



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

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69. My deskmate is a beautiful girl. H(1) name is Angela. She is also my b(2) friend. She has two big eyes and long black h(3).

Angela is good at English. She likes reading. Sometimes, she goes to the l(4) to read books. Badminton is her favourite s(5). She often plays badminton w(6) her classmates. She likes to play the p(7) and the violin. In her free time, she likes to listen to pop m(8). She is happy to h(9) others. She often helps me with my English. Sometimes she comes to my home and plays with me. I like her very much. I hope (希望) we will be f(10) forever.

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70. The radio and television are very important in the world today. People can see them e(1). A lot of people w(2) TV. They even sit in f(3) of TV every day, especially at weekends. The TV is, of

course, more u(4) than the radio. On TV you can see and hear w(5) is happening in the world. You may think that there are more people watching TV than l(6) to the radio. H(7), according to a recent survey (调查), about half of the people said their radio listening habits haven't changed during the past y(8), and 21% said they were even listening m(9). More men than women are now listening to the Internet radio, although (尽管) that s(10) to change.

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71. According to a study, 80 percent of the rubbish in the world's oceans is made up of plastic(塑料).

Now, Adidas, one of the most famous i (1) sportswear companies(公司) in the world, has been trying to change the terrible situation by making products made from recycled(可回收利用的) ocean plastic since two years ago.

Working with Wanderlust, and Parley for the Oceans, an environmental protection organization, Adidas made the latest f (2) of products, including bomber jackets, shorts and gym bags. The products are completely made from recycled materials, and the p (3) are between £32.95 and £59.95. They don't seem very expensive, do they?

"We know that our women buyers c (4) about environmental protection very much," says Alison Stewart from Adidas. "Now, in our products, they can make a difference to environmental protection. What's more, our products can help them keep h (5)," she adds.

In 2017, Adidas also p (6) training shoes made from ocean plastic, such as UltraBoost, UltraBoost X and UltraBoost Uncaged. Each pair of the shoes was made from 11 plastic bottles(瓶), and the laces, heel lining and sock covers(鞋带、鞋垫和袜套) were all made from other recycled materials. The shoes got much a (7) as soon as they appeared in front of the public.

So far, Adidas has s\_(8)\_ a great number of the training shoes already.

In order to play a more active part in solving the problem of pollution, Adidas also traded plastic bags in i\_(9)\_ retail stores(零售商店) for paper ones. It is said that it succeeded in s\_(10)\_ almost 70 million plastic shopping bags from being used. How great it was!

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72. 根据短文内容及首字母提示填空，使短文通顺、正确、连贯。

Traveling often brings us pleasure. But last summer, I had a terrible travel e\_(1)\_. I visited Mount Wuyi with my parents. Mount Wuyi l\_(2)\_ in the northwest of Fujian. It's famous for green forests, clear water and nice tea. Every year, thousands of people go there on v\_(3)\_.

I booked the train tickets online. The train should start at 8:00, but it was late. We had to w\_(4)\_. When we finally got on the train, it was 9:00. What's worse, there was s\_(5)\_ wrong with the air conditioner. I couldn't stand the high temperature and the terrible smell in the carriage (车厢). As s\_(6)\_ as the train arrived, I ran out quickly.

A tour bus took us to the foot of the mountain. We rent three b\_(7)\_ to ride on. It was so hot that we had to keep d\_(8)\_ along the way. Of course, Wuyi Mount was really beautiful. We heard the bird singing and enjoyed the green trees. We were tasting delicious Wuyi Tea w\_(9)\_ it rained suddenly. Riding became more difficult in the rain. I fell off the bike but it wasn't serious. Soon, I felt too tired to ride, but at l\_(10)\_, we got to the top.

What a bad trip! Bad weather, bad vehicle and bad luck.

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73. Once u (1) a time there was a small rabbit. One hot August afternoon, the rabbit went down to a river to d (2) some water. He saw himself in the river when he was drinking.

"Look at my beautiful long ears!" the rabbit said to h (3). "I'm so proud of them. But my legs! They are so short and m (4) me look so silly."

When the rabbit f (5) drinking, he looked up and found a tiger was jumping on him. W (6) his short legs, the rabbit began to run as f (7) as the wind. The tiger could not catch up with him.

"I'm so lucky," said the rabbit happily when he stopped r (8). Five minutes later, the tiger came around a a (9). Just at the moment when the rabbit saw the tiger, the tiger caught him by his long e (10). That was the end of the rabbit.

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74. Mr Brown was going away for a week. He said to his son, "If anyone asks f (1) me, you can tell him that your father h (2) been out for doing something, and will be back i (3) a week." He was

afraid his son couldn't tr (4) this, so he wrote these words down on a piece of paper and gave it to him.

Four days p (5), but no one came to see his father. The boy thought there w (6) no man to come and that the piece of paper was no longer u (7) to him, so he burnt it that evening.

The next afternoon, someone came and said, "Where is your father?" The boy looked for the piece of paper, but he could not find it. He s (8) remembered that he had burnt it, so he shouted, "No more." The man was very s (9). He asked, "No more? I met your father last week. When did it h (10)?" "Burnt yesterday evening," the boy said.

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75. 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。

For your next holiday, why don't you go to visit Paris? Paris is the c (1) of France, and it is one of the most lively c (2) in Europe. It doesn't have any beaches or mountains, b (3) there are still many things to do. For example, it has some fantastic s (4), like the Eiffel Tower and Notre Dame Cathedral, one of the most famous churches in the world.

T (5) around Paris by taxi can cost lots of money, but it's usually quite convenient to take the underground train to most places. In general, though France is quite an expensive place, one thing that is not e (6) in France is the wine.

Most people in France have learned English, but many people d (7) like to speak English, e (8) in Paris. So if you don't speak F (9) yourself, it's best to travel with someone who can translate (翻译) things for you.

Paris is such a wonderful city that many people want to s (10) their wings and visit it.

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76. English is more and more popular (1) in China now. It's one of the most important languages (2) in the world. Some students think it difficult (3) to learn English well. That's because they don't find the correct (4) way. I think reading is very important to students. The more you read, the better you'll understand. Reading is also helpful to listening, speaking and writing (5). If you often read English aloud, your listening will be better. On the other hand, listening a lot can help you to read better. Read English everywhere when you are free (6). You can learn a lot when you read. Sometimes you need to show your ideas. You can speak or write. That means (7) you are using what you learned from reading. The same (8) as Chinese, the more you read, the better you can write. If you want to remember something, you should read again and again. So from now on, you'd better do more reading (9). It's a good way (10) to learn English well.

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77. There are many kinds of animals on the e (1). We can see some of them in the zoo. Koalas come from A (2). They are quiet, friendly and c (3). Children like them very much. Every koala needs a tree for home. Penguins are quiet and i (4), but they are not friendly. Giraffes come from A (5). They are lovely and exciting. They need big houses. Lions are from the s (6) place as giraffes. They are exciting b (7) lazy.

Tigers come from India and China. They are exciting and s (8). Lions and tigers need a large place to l (9) in. Pandas are from China. They are s (10) and friendly. They don't need big houses. There are also some other animals like bears, monkeys, deer, camels and so on.

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78. 根据句意和首字母提示填空。

My name is Bob. I'm a middle school student. My home is about two miles (英里) f (1) my school. I usually l (2) for school at 6:30. I usually g (3) to school on foot. It takes me about 30 minutes. But sometimes I go there by b (4). It takes m (5) only ten minutes.

My friend, Nick, often goes to school by bus. He g (6) up at 5:30 every day. Then he has a quick b (7) and he goes to school at six o'clock. First he w (8) to the bus stop. Then the bus takes h (9) to school. It usually takes him forty m (10) to get to school.

There are different ways (有不同的方式) to get to school. But I like walking best.

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79. 根据短文内容和首字母提示，在横线上填入所缺的单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

Online shopping is becoming more and more popular. It's one of the most convenient shopping w (1) for people at present. It offers a lot of advantages. You can shop at a (2) time of the day because the online shops are open 24 hours a day. It is also easy to find what you are l (3) for and it is much c (4) to buy things on the Internet. You don't need to spend too much money on things. It is a way to save m (5).

Not everyone is interested in s (6) online. Many people say that shopping online h (7) some disadvantages. First, you can't see the products or check their qualities (质量). S (8), you can't enjoy walking around the shops w (9) your friends. Third, paying over the Internet isn't always safe. That's w (10) they don't choose to shop online.

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80. 阅读下面短文，根据首字母提示，在空格处填入一个恰当的词。

Kate is a lovely girl from England. She is also a good student at school. She lives near London.



On weekdays Kate gets up at 5:30. She dresses herself first, and then w (1) her face. After that she has breakfast at 6:30 and then she goes to school. She doesn't like to b (2) late. Classes b (3) at 8:00. She has four lessons in the morning. In class she always listens t (4) the teacher carefully, and she often works hard at all her I (5). She usually has three lessons in the afternoon. Classes are o (6) at 4:30. After class she likes singing and d (7). Sometimes she throws a frisbee (飞碟) w (8) her classmates. In the evening, her parents come b (9) from work. They have supper at 7:00.

After supper she does her homework. Sometimes she watches TV or r (10) storybooks. She goes to bed at about ten every evening.

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81. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，用适当的单词完成短文。

Once upon a time, there was a farmer. He had two sons. When they were old enough to get m (1), he told them, "Each of you must cut down a tree. Walk in the direction (方向) it points, and you will m (2) your future wife."

The elder brother knew whom he wanted to marry, so he made sure his tree fell in the direction of her house. Mikko, the younger b (3), did not have this skill. His tree pointed to the forest. Mikko walked through the forest and didn't stop u (4) he saw a house. He went inside, but the house w (5) empty. "I'll never find my wife," he said.

"Don't be so sure," said a small voice. Mikko looked a (6) and saw a mouse and talked with her for a while. She was kind and smart, and Mikko liked her very much. Mikko brought the mouse home! However, Mikko's brother hated the mouse and threw h (7) into the river!

"What did you do?" cried Mikko. "You may think she is a mouse, but I love her." Mikko began to cry, but then his father pointed to the river. A beautiful princess (公主) came o (8) of the river.

"A witch (巫婆) turned me i (9) a mouse," said the princess. "She said I could turn back when I met one brother loving me and a (10) hating me. I did not think it would ever happen, but now it has!"

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82. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整，每空一词。

Last summer I went to one of the world's most f (1) historical places, the Forbidden City in Beijing, China. It was the home of the emperors of the last two dynasties in China, the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

The Forbidden City was b (2) in 1420. The palace has over 10,000 rooms. It was where the emperors dealt with the official business with their ministers.

In mandarin(普通话), the Forbidden City is called the Purple Forbidden City. H (3), the color of the palace itself is not purple. The color purple stands for power of the great emperors of China. It was so sacred (神圣的) that the commoners could not even dream of ever going in.

The emperor also had some of the largest f (4) celebrations at the Forbidden City. D (5) Chinese New Year, the emperor would invite all the members of his f (6) and his officials to a banquet. The banquet had a hundred and eight Chinese dishes. It was s (7) an expensive banquet that it could feed a commoner's family for three generations(代).

Right now the Forbidden City is known a (8) a historical site for tourists from all over the world. Everyone can go in there. It is a museum with priceless Chinese antiques(古董) and treasures in it.

I really l (9) a lot about the Chinese culture and its history from this trip to the Forbidden City. It was like a dream come true to go on the trip and see the things that I had always wanted to s (10).

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83. Have you ever complained(抱怨) w (1) life is so tiring? Does the sky sometimes seem dark to you? Are your lessons sometimes not successful? Well, friends, cheer up and s (2) all the time. If you see the world with your warm heart, you will find the whole world smiling to you.

on a s (3) morning, you plan to have a walk to relax y (4). Just before you go out, it suddenly starts to r (5). Maybe you would feel very sad and start to complain about the weather. But dear friends, why don't you sit down and l (6) to the free concert that the nature brings you? And with the timely rain, crops(庄稼) in the fields will g (7) better.

Actually, attitude(态度) decides everything. With an optimistic(乐观的) attitude, life is easy and pleasant. If you want to be h (8), try to remember these five easy rules. Free your heart from hate; Free your mind from worries; Live an easy life; G (9) more; Expect less. The quickest way to receive happiness is to smile, and the fastest way to lose is to c (10).

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84. 根据短文内容和首字母提示，完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空一词）

The writer of the novel *Robinson Crusoe* is Defoe, who is an E\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ novelist. *Robinson Crusoe* was w\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ in 1719. It tells us a story about a man shipwrecked(船只失事) alone on an island.

The famous story of *Robinson Crusoe* can be divided into three p\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_: Robinson's youth and the time up to his shipwrecked; his twenty-eight y\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ on an island alone; his life and adventures after b\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ rescued (营救) from the island.

Robinson wished to pursue his livelihood (追求生活) by going to sea. His family don't a\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_ with him, especially his father. But he i\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_ on doing so and has some success. But a third voyage (航行) ends in slavery. He finally escapes and is helped to Brazil where he becomes a successful plantation owner. Later, he explores on the sea and is taken to an island because of a terrible storm. The people on the ship are dead e\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_ him.

Robinson's life on the island begins; he makes some things with his hands and brain. And he saves a native person c\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_ Friday. Friday becomes his servant. They live together u\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_ they are found by others. Finally, he leaves the island and returns his hometown.

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85. We have many ways to enjoy ourselves, but why do many people still do some reading every day?

First, reading books is f(1) . You can always k(2) yourself happy if you like reading, especially when the weather is bad. It is a relaxing hobby too. You can really get l(3) in a book. Next, you can read a book almost a(4) : in a car, in a waiting room, on a plane, in bed—even in the bath.

A(5) you need is a book! Reading is a convenient (方便的) hobby as it is easy to s(6) and then start again. Another good reason for reading is that it is u(7) . If you read as a hobby, you will read faster and become better at u(8) what you read. Then you will find your schoolwork becomes much e(9) than before. Remember, the more you read, the b(10) you will learn.

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86. 根据句意和首字母提示，在横线上填入所缺的单词。使短文内容完整、连贯。



Zhong Nanshan is a famous Chinese doctor. He is famous for his knowledge and achievements.

Chinese people see him a(1) a hero. Here are some facts about Zhong Nanshan.

Zhong Nanshan is a good sportsman. When he was a u(2) student, he was one of the athlete representatives(代表) of Peking University. He and some other students t(3) part in a sports meet

for Beijing college students in 1956. He w (4) the 400-meter race at the sports meet. Zhong set up some records that nobody at Peking University has b (5).

Zhong loves exercising. He has a good habit of exercising. He exercises regularly(定期地). Many years a (6), he started to exercise regularly. Even today, he exercises more than three t (7) a week, and can even do 10 push-ups in one breath. He thinks that exercise plays an i (8) role in keeping people healthy.

Zhong is not only a doctor, but a (9) a good teacher. In 2010, Zhong selected(挑选) students for a 32-student "Nanshan class" and t (10) them more medical knowledge. He wanted to train more great doctors for China.

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87. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词，使短文完整

### **The city mouse and the country mouse**

A city mouse and a country mouse were distant relatives. The country mouse w (1) a letter to the city mouse. "How are you, my city cousin? Come visit us sometime." The city mouse in his best suit visited the country mouse.

"Welcome. Please help y (2) before you leave." The country mouse prepared rice, beans and dried fruit. The city mouse laughed at the food and said, "Gosh! You invited me over to give me this kind of food? You should come visit me. I will treat you to delicious food." The city mouse bragged (夸耀) about the city w (3) he was living to the country mouse.

"Thank you for inviting me. I will come over for sure." Thinking about his trip to the city, the country mouse was too e (4) to sleep. "At last, I'm going to the city tomorrow."

The country mouse came to the city mouse's house. "Anybody home?"

"Oh, welcome!" greeted the city mouse cheerfully. The city mouse showed the country mouse all over his house.

The country mouse was s (5) at how grand the house was. "The house is really big. I am so proud that you are my relative." The city mouse was very pleased.

The city mouse led the country mouse to the kitchen. "Well, help yourself. I have food like this every day." "Wow! They look delicious. I envy (嫉妒) you."

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88. Happiness is important to everyone. Most people want to be happy but f (73) \_\_\_\_\_ know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Happiness d (74) \_\_\_\_\_ on ourselves. In other words, we make our o (75) \_\_\_\_\_ happiness. Some people believe that if they are wealthy, they will be a (76) \_\_\_\_\_ to do anything they want, which means happiness. On the other hand, some people believe that holding a high position in the government is happiness. In this way, you have not only money, but also many other things which can't be b (77) \_\_\_\_\_ by money. However, other people believe that having lots of money is not happiness, nor is holding a high position in the government. Here are a few ways to help you be happier.

The first secret of happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the f (78) \_\_\_\_\_, for example, getting into college or getting a good job, that we don't enjoy the present. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or s (79) \_\_\_\_\_ time with close friends. People who have close friends usually enjoy happier and healthier lives.

The second secret of happiness is to be active. Many people go dancing or play sports. People can forget about their p (80) \_\_\_\_\_ and only think about the activities.

F (81) \_\_\_\_\_, many people find happiness in helping others. According to studies, people feel good when they v (82) \_\_\_\_\_ their time to do many meaningful things for other people. If

you want to feel happier, do s (83) \_\_\_\_\_ nice for someone. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to get food for an old neighbor, or simply help around the house.

Now maybe you know how to find happiness!

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89. In China, a lot of food is wasted every year and the waste food is e ( 1 ) for 200,000,000 people.

The food is wasted in restaurants, at home and in schools, etc.

In restaurants or at home, people often o ( 2 ) or cook too much food. But they can' t eat it up .

When they go out of a restaurant, f ( 3 ) and happy, they n ( 4 ) look back at the uneaten food on the table again. Should Chinese consumers(消费者) feel sorry for the terrible w ( 5 )?

In schools, we can often see a lot of students throw food away after m ( 6 ) and they only eat the food they like.

Everyone is supposed to have enough food to eat. However, in some p ( 7 ), the food is so little that a lot of people died from hunger. T ( 8 ) China has tried hard to solve the problem of hunger over the past thirty years, the job is not f ( 9 ) yet. Food is important to us all. We can' t live without food. So it is necessary for us to love food and try to eat up e ( 10 ) on our plates. When we eat in restaurants, we should pack up the leftovers. We also need to tell other people to stop wasting food as soon as possible.

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90. My friend Bruce isn't tall enough but he liked doing sports. He is good at r (1) and playing basketball.

Last summer Bruce goes to s (2) his grandpa. The old man lives on a farm. He likes a (3) and he has three dogs, two cats and a horse. Bruce wants to learn to ride a horse. He begs (乞求) his grandpa to t (4) him. The old man agrees. At first he rides carefully and soon he e (5) himself there.

One afternoon Bruce r (6) the horse alone. When it walks by a house, a large dog runs out. The horse is very a (7) and begins to run away q (8). Bruce falls down and hurts his leg. The horse pulls him to a tree and then runs to call a doctor. "What a c (9) horse!" I say after my friend t (10) me about it half a month later. "I don't think so," says Bruce, "It comes back with a vet (兽医)".

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91. 根据短文上下文和首字母提示填入所缺的单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

In our daily life, we almost do shopping every day. We usually buy t (1) in a shop, a market or a supermarket. Shopping always t (2) too much time. We have to walk a (3) for a long time to look for the things we want to buy. Sometimes we have to carry many heavy shopping bags. People are always very tired after shopping, especially those o (4) persons.

Now it's different from that in the p (5). We can do many things at home. We don't need to go to the shop. We can buy many good and c (6) things on the Internet. They look nice but don't cost much. It seems easy and quick, b (7) it sometimes brings us some trouble. The clothes you buy on the Internet are different from w (8) you want, or the size is too small or too big. You may see many people wear the s (9) clothes in the street. Do you know why? B (10) they all buy clothes on the Internet. How interesting!

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92. 首字母填空

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be f (1). When you put one finger in front of your m (2), you mean "Be quiet."

Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages.

Once an Englishman was in Italy. He could speak little Italian. One day w (3) he was walking in the street, he felt h (4) and went into a restaurant. As the waiter came, the Englishman o (5) his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he meant to say, "B (6) me something to eat." But the waiter gave him a lot of things to d (7). First tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was sorry that he wasn't a (8) to tell the waiter what he wanted. He was ready to leave the restaurant when a

(9) man came in and put his hands on his stomach. And this sign was good e (10) for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. At last the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

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93. 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。

At the moment, Lisa, Linda and Mike are talking about their home towns.

Lisa c (1) from Chengdu. Chengdu is different from Beijing. It is not as big as Beijing. It is much s (2) than Beijing. Every year lots of people visit Chengdu. W (3) do they love Chengdu? That's because they love good food. Chengdu is f (4) for its delicious food.

Mike is from Sanya. It is a beautiful city in Hainan l (5). Sanya is in the south of China. It h (6) lovely beaches. It's hot all year round. In winter, it's not cold at all. It's hot and warm. Sanya is well-known (著名的) for its good w (7). That's why so many people love to s (8) winter holidays there.

Linda's home town is Xi'an. It is an old city with a long h (9). There are lots of parks and palaces in Xi'an. There are some popular restaurants in the city, t (10). People love to go to the restaurants to taste (品尝) good food.

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94. During the day we work and play. At night we s(1). Our body r(2) while we sleep. I(3) the morning we are ready to work and play again. Our b(4) grows most while we are asleep. Children who are tired usually need more sleep. We can get at our lessons better, after we have had p(5) of rest. Boys and girls who are eight or nine years old n(6) ten hours of sleep every night. Our body needs plenty of air when we sleep. I(7) we do not get enough fresh air, we will feel tired when we wake up. While in bed we must not cover our heads. Our lungs(肺) need to get enough fresh air. If we o(8) our windows at night, we can have plenty of fresh air. Cool air is better t(9) warm air. Boys and girls who want to be s(10) must get plenty of sleep.

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95. Lofton is a little village(村庄) in England. It is not f(1) from the city of Manchester. Not many families l(2) around the village, so the people all know each o(3). Most of them are friendly and helpful.

Though their homes are in Lofton, many people have jobs in Manchester. Some work in large factories there. A few work in shops o(4) offices. Most of these people go to work by train. It usually t(5) about half an hour to go from Lofton to Manchester. In the evening a lot of people like watching TV. But if they go to see a film or go to a concert(音乐会), they have to go to

Manchester, because there are n (6) cinemas in Lofton.

L (7) many other villages near towns or cities, it is clean and q (8) . So life in Lofton may not be as e (9) as the life in the big cities, but it can be just as interesting. That is w (10) people in Lofton love their village.

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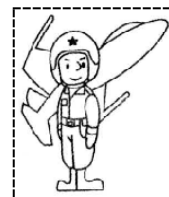
96. 阅读短文，根据短文上下文和首字母提示补全单词，使短文内容完整、连贯。

I am a pilot. I fly airplanes and helicopters to do many jobs. Do you want to know more about my job? Let me tell you.

Before the plane t (1) off, I must plan my flight carefully. I check my plane to make s (2) that it is working properly. I also have to make sure that baggage or cargo is landing correctly. Then I check the weather reports to see h (3) the weather will be on my flight.

Take-off and landing are often dangerous, so I must be c (4) during those times. The rest of the flight can be fairly e (5) because planes have computers to tell pilots if their trip is going according to the plan. I must c (6) the monitors at all times during the flight to be sure that all is going well. If problems come up, I must try to solve them q (7) .

Sometimes I s (8) away from home overnight. Airlines have flights day and night. When I f (9) very long distances, I may have "jet lag (时差反应)" because I move through different time zones. Sometimes I can feel a lot of stress because I'm responsible f (10) the safety of my passengers. Although being a pilot is hard and tiring, I still love my job.



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97. China is a country with the largest p (1) in the world. Too many people cause too many t (2), for example, the food problem. And today in order to control (控制) the i (3) population, China has formulated(制定) the policy(政策)of family planning. That is late marriage (婚姻), late childbirth and h (4) few but healthier c (5). Men of 22 years old a (6) women of 20 years old can get married. If a man of 25 gets married to a woman of 23 or o (7) 23, their marriage is a late marriage. Childbirth by a woman at the (8) of 23 or more is a late childbirth.

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98. 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。

Today more and more people like s (1) on the Internet. Wang Xing is o (2) of them. Wang Xing is a writer and she l (3) in Beijing. She likes shopping online. She often shops on Taobao.

Do you know Taobao? If you like shopping online, I am s (4) you know it. Taobao is China's biggest shopping website. Taobao m (5) "looking for treasure". People can find almost everything on Taobao, f (6) clothes to books, from mobile phones to computers.

Wang Xing says, "My friends and I often shop online. Do you know w (7)? There are three reasons. F (8), we don't like to go out very often. Second, there are many goods(商品) on Taobao, and you can find everything you want to b (9). Third, the goods on Taobao are c (10) than those in the shopping malls."

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99. 根据句意及首字母提示完成短文

My grandfather died in 2005 at the age of 78. He was b (1) in 1927. When he was twenty-nine, he m (2) to Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong Province. There he first worked in a factory and then in a food company. In 1952, he m (3) a girl from Hunan Province. They had five daughters and my mother is their s (4) daughter.

When my grandfather was young, he didn't have a bicycle, so he w (5) to work every day. In his free time he liked to l (6) to music on the radio, b (7) he didn't have a TV at that time. He also liked to s (8) chess with his friends. When he was sixty, he started w (9) plays. One of his plays is successful. Many people still see this play and e (10) it.

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100. On the (1) s\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday in May is Mother's Day. American children of all ages give something special to their (2) m\_\_\_\_\_. It is the day when children, young and old, try to show their love to their mothers. It is the day to (3) c\_\_\_\_\_ motherhood and to thank her for all small and big things she has done for her children. (4) H\_\_\_\_\_, do you know that the celebration of Mother's Day isn't a recent thing?

The UK was the first country to set a day for mothers. In the United States, Mother's Day became an official (5) h\_\_\_\_\_ in 1910. An American girl, Anna, asked her governor to set a (6) f\_\_\_\_\_ for mothers for their love. And they set the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day and a year later all the other states celebrated it.

On the morning of Mother's Day, some American children serve their mothers breakfast in bed. (7) O\_\_\_\_\_ children will give their mothers presents which they have made themselves or (8) b\_\_\_\_\_ in stores. Adults give their mothers red carnations (康乃馨), the official Mother's Day flower. If their mothers passed away, they may bring (9) w\_\_\_\_\_ carnations to their grave sites (墓地). This is the busiest day of the year for American restaurants. On her (10) s\_\_\_\_\_ day, family members do not want Mum to cook dinner!

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

First of all, c\_(3) a proper route (路线) for your trip. Consider (考虑) w\_(4) you are going and find several possible routes to it. Traffic and the t\_(5) that you will spend on the road must be considered when you decide one.

Consider your luggage(行李) needs. B\_(6) you begin packing your necessities(必需品), think about how many people will be in your car and how much s\_(7) they will need in order to travel comfortably.

Try to avoid busy times. Usually highways are busier on Fridays and Sundays, so going on Tuesday or T\_(8) will help you to avoid traffic jams. 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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102. 【题文】根据短文内容及首字母提示，写出所缺单词，使短文完整.通顺。

Gary has a robot. It is made in the USA. It looks \_1\_ l \_ a real person. On the face of the robot, there are two big 【小题 2】 e \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, they are cameras. The robot 【小题 3】 u \_\_\_\_\_ them to take photos of everything it sees. Also the robot has a speaker as its mouth. It can talk to people and 【小题 4】 a \_\_\_\_\_ their questions. It is humorous. It can tell a lot of jokes and make people laugh. The robot also has two 【小题 5】 a \_\_\_\_\_ connected to its chest. At the end of each arm, there is a

【小题 6】h \_\_\_\_, so the robot can do whatever it is asked to, such as sweeping the floor, 【小题 7】d \_\_\_\_ the laundry and making the bed. Sometimes it can help him go 【小题 8】s \_\_\_\_ at the supermarket. The robot stands on four small wheels. It can use them to move around 【小题 9】e \_\_\_\_\_. It never goes wrong. Gary is satisfied 【小题 10】w \_\_\_\_ it. It has become his best friend.

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103. 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 people and things we love are at home. What do you like about being 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. Family sit around the table to eat food. 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) (7) cleaning, cooking, and yardwork (庭院劳动) in your house? When family work (8) to

do the chores, it makes them easier and more fun for everyone. Maybe you can h (9) lay the table or clear the places. Maybe you can pull weeds (杂草) out of the flower garden. Maybe you can water the vegetable garden or the houseplants. Think about what you can do, so that (10) you come home every day, you can say, "Home, sweet home!"

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104. 根据首字母提示补全短文。

Lofton is a little village (村庄) in England. It is not f (1) from the city of Manchester. Not many families l (2) around the village, so the people all know each o (3). Most of them are friendly and helpful.

Though (尽管) their homes are in Lofton, many people have jobs in Manchester. S (4) work in large factories there. A few work in shops or o (5). Most of these people go to work by train. It usually t (6) about half an hour to go from Lofton to Manchester.

In the evening a lot of people like watching TV. But if they go to see a f (7) or go to a concert (音乐会), they have to go to Manchester, because there are no cinemas in Lofton.

Like many other villages near towns or cities, it is clean and q (8). So life in Lofton may not be so e (9) as life in big cities, but it can be just as interesting. That is w (10) people in London love their village.

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105. 综合填空

What's the most exciting thing in D\_\_(1)\_\_\_? For millions of kids around the world, it's Christmas!

Most kids get two weeks o\_\_(2)\_\_\_ school around Christmas. Families buy a Christmas tree and put l\_\_(3)\_\_\_ on it. People also buy gifts for family members and d\_\_(4)\_\_\_ their houses.

On Christmas day, the whole family get t\_\_(5)\_\_\_ . In the morning, kids can't w\_\_(6)\_\_\_ to see their Christmas presents. Maybe they are from Santa Claus!

On Christmas Eve, kids hang big socks at the end of their beds before going to bed. Their parents tell them that d\_\_(7)\_\_\_ the night, Santa Claus will fly to their house. He will go down the chimney and put presents into the socks.

Young kids believe in Santa, but of course he isn't r\_\_(8)\_\_\_ . It is p\_\_(9)\_\_\_ who give kids presents.

Later in the day, many people go to church to c\_\_(10)\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ. When they get home, they have a big meal with their family and friends. Usually, they eat turkey, lots of vegetables and Christmas puddings(布丁). Christmas puddings have lots of fruit, nuts and a little alcohol(酒) in them. They make people feel warm inside.

106. How long or far is "sanshe" in the idiom(成语) "tuibisanshe(退避三舍)"? There is a story behind this idiom. D\_\_(1)\_\_\_ the Spring and Autumn Period, Prince Chong'er of the Jin state(晋国) escaped from his home state. He had to travel to other states.

Once, he went to the state of Chu. King Cheng of Chu saw him as an important g\_\_(2)\_\_\_ and served him a big meal. He asked Chong'er, "If you rule(统治) the state of Jin one day, how would you t\_\_(3)\_\_\_ me?" "It seems your state has everything you want. I have n\_\_(4)\_\_\_ that you like," Chong'er said. However, the king still asked for something. F\_\_(5)\_\_\_, Chong'er said, "I would ask my army to retreat(撤退) about sanshe if we ever fight."

Soon a (6), Chong'er returned to his home state and became its ruler King Wen of Jin. Both of the two states wanted to become stronger and get more land. They went to war with each other.

King Wen of Jin didn't break his p (7). He asked his army to retreat about sanshe and stay in Chengpu. The Chu army thought the Jin soldiers were afraid to f (8) so they followed them. To their surprise, the Jin army surrounded (包围) them. In the end, the Jin state w (9) the war. This was the famous Battle of Chengpu. After this war, people used "tuibisanshe" to mean retreating to a (10) a conflict (冲突). Do you understand the idiom?

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107. In Britain, the government, school leaders, teachers and parents all agree that students should wear uniforms. They think it's i (1) for pupils to wear school uniforms. H (2), British private schools have their own school uniforms.

School leaders normally decide if pupils will have to wear a uniform, and they a (3) decide what it should look like. You know, no students want to wear u (4) uniforms. Everybody wants to wear beautiful uniforms.

Leaders have to follow the rules, and they c (5) just choose anything they like. They have to t (6) of the students' feelings and tastes. Here are a few f (7) leaders should consider.

★**Cost.** This is the first fact they should consider. Their uniforms shouldn't be too e (8) because it may cause problems for some families. Not all the families can afford it.

★**No sexism**(性别歧视). The uniform policy must be equally fair (公平的) for boys and g (9).

★**Cultures and races.** School rules must a (10) pupils from all backgrounds to wear the same uniform and should not ask pupils to wear something they should not wear.

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108. 根据首字母提示完成单词，使短文完整、正确

Almost all Chinese parents want their kids to succeed(成功) in the future, so they make their kids learn all kinds of subjects after school. Though(虽然) some kids are very y (1), they still s (2) much time on their homework and after-class activities. They have n (3) time to do sports and housework or anything else.

Each year, 80 p (4) of parents spend about 6,000 *yuan* on different c (5) for their kids. For example, young kids have to learn English, swimming, painting and so on to follow their p (6) wishes.

Most of the parents think that early learning is g (7) for kids. Most kids who go to after-class activities are under 6 years old.

The famous expert Lisa says, " Although learning different kinds of subjects is important for kids, it's much m (8) important to make them have a happy childhood. Parents should spend more time having f (9) with their kids, not just m (10) them stay in the classrooms."

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109. One day, a rich man meets Sam. The rich man a (1) "I hear you are very smart and nothing is d (2) for you. Can you tell me w (3) you are so smart?"

Sam a (4) with a smile. "Oh, I am not clever. Instead, you are too foolish." The rich man becomes very angry. Sam says, "Please don't be angry. If you don't believe what you hear, now let me ask you a question. If you have a group of sheep, I send you a (5) group. Then how many g (6) of sheep do you have?"

"That's the easiest question in the world! One and one is t (7). Anybody k (8) that I have two groups of sheep."

Sam laughs and says, "You are w (9). If we put two groups of sheep t (10), it is still one group. That's the easiest question in the world."

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(6) g \_\_\_\_\_

(7) t \_\_\_\_\_

(8) k \_\_\_\_\_

(9) w \_\_\_\_\_

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110. 【题文】根据短文意思和所给首字母，写出一个完整正确的单词。

Every minute of the day someone somewhere needs blood, maybe a 1 s \_\_\_\_ baby, or someone' s mum or dad, so it is not just for emergencies and 【小题 2】 a \_\_\_\_ They need blood to help them beat diseases like cancer, or do a planned operation. And that' s 【小题 3】 w \_\_\_\_ we need people to give blood, 3 times a year if you can. If you are in good health, 【小题 4】 b

\_\_\_\_\_ the ages of 17 and 59 and weigh at least 50kg, you can start 【小题 5】 g \_\_\_\_\_ blood now. And when you act, you'll see how easy it is to save someone's life.

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111. There is a farmer who lives near a road. It is not a b(1) road, but sometimes cars pass the farm. Near the farm gate, there is a large hole(洞) in the road. This hole is always full of w(2), and the d(3) of the cars can not see how deep the hole is. They t(4) it is probably shallow (浅的).

Then when they drive into the hole, they can not drive out b(5) it is so deep. The farmer does not spend much time w(6) on his farm. He spends most of it watching the hole. When a car drives into it, he pulls the car out w(7) his tractor (拖拉机) and a(8) the driver to give him a lot of money for doing this.

One day, the driver of a car says to him, "You must m (9) a lot of money pulling cars out of this hole night and day." "Oh, no," the farmer says, "I don't pull cars out of the hole at n (10). At that time I fill the hole with water."

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112. There is a Chinese s (1) about an old farmer who had an old horse for farming. One day the h (2) escaped (逃脱) into the hills. When all the other neighbours took pity on (同情) the old man for his bad luck, the farmer r (3) "Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?"



A week later, the horse returned w (4) a lot of wild horses from the hills. This time the neighbours congratulated the farmer on his good l (5) . His reply was the s (6) , "Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?"

Then when the farmer's son was going to train one of the wild horses, he fell off i (7) back and broke his leg. Everyone t (8) this was very bad luck, except the farmer, whose only reply was, "Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?"

Some weeks l (9) the army came into the village and let every healthy man join the army. When they saw the farmer's son had one b (10) leg, they let him off. Now was that good luck? Who knows?

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113. 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。

Do you want to be a top student? If you want, here are some ideas.

When a teacher is giving you a l (76) , take notes. If you cannot follow your teacher, put up your hand and stand up to talk to him or her. You will learn a lot by a (77) questions. Do your h (78) carefully. It helps you review(温习) your lessons. You can find some questions when you are doing it every day. This is a (79) an important part of your study. Make good p(80) . Bring all the things you n (81) to the class, such as books, pens, pencils, rulers and homework. S (82) to read more books. When you read, you can learn more about the w (83) .

Besides(除此之外), doing s\_(84) can help you become better in study. You can play one or two ball games in your f\_(85) time. If someone is weak in subjects, you can give some advice or help. That' s why you are always welcomed in class as a top student.

114. 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, 答案写在题后的横线上。

### Why Do Some Kids Dislike School?

If you don't like school, the first step is finding out w\_(1) . You might not like school because a bully is bothering you, or b\_(2) a kid you don't like wants to hang around with you. Or maybe you don't get along w\_(3) your teacher. You might f\_(4) different or worry that you don't have enough friends.

Sometimes it's a p\_(5) with your classes and schoolwork. Maybe the work is too easy and you get bored. Or maybe the work is too h\_(6), or you don't feel as smart as the other kids. Reading may be difficult for you, b\_(7) you hope to do a lot of it. You may be getting farther and farther b\_(8), and it may seem like you'll never catch up. Maybe you're dealing with worries, s\_(9), or problems that make it hard to put your heart on schoolwork.

When you s\_(10) to think about why you don't like school, you can start taking steps to make things better.

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115. Underage driving is common in many parts of India.

Parents of 10 teenagers have been sentenced to a day in prison for letting their c\_(1) drive in the southern Indian city of Hyderabad.

The police said 35 parents served a one-day jail term last month for the same r\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_. The parents told the BBC they were not aware of a rule which says they would be held responsible for a\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ a child to drive.

This is part of the city's f\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ to reduce underage driving, the police said.

“I was unaware of the underage driving rule. My 17-year-old son took his bike to go for his tutorial. And we were s\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ to prison,” said Shakeel Ahmed.

A senior police officer said he hoped spending a day or two in jail would make parents think t\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_ before letting children use their vehicles.

“In the l\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_ two months, four children died in the city because they were driving vehicles. To s\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_ similar cases, we have charged over 1,000 people for underage driving,” a senior police officer told the BBC.

A\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_ city in southern India, Bangalore, also tried to promote (促进) safe driving on its roads last year.

The city's police tracked down (追查到) five teenagers who performed risky stunts (危险举动) on the road. Since they were under 18 years old, the police arrested their parents i\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_.

Road accidents are common in India, often due to poor driving or badly maintained roads and vehicles. Experts blame poorly designed roads. More than 150,000 people were killed on India's roads in 2016, according to figures released by the government.

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116. 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容及首字母提示，在短文空白处填入一个恰当的词，使短文内容完整、通顺。将所填单词填写在答题卡上相应的题号后。

Life comes in a package (包裹). This package includes happiness and sadness, failure and success, hope and despair (绝望). Life is a learning process. E (1) in life teach us new lessons and make us a better person. With each p (2) day, we learn to deal with various situations.

Love plays a m (3) role in our life. Love makes us feel wanted. W (4) love a person could become cruel. In the early stage of our life, our parents are the ones who give us much love and care. They teach us about what is right and wrong, good and bad. But we don't always care about it. It is only after marriage and having kids that we b (5) to understand others' feelings. Kids make us responsible and help us understand life better.

Happiness can bring us a peaceful mind. No mind is happy without peace. Sadness is mainly c (6) by the death of a loved one, failure or despair. But all of these things will pass away.

Failure is the path to success. It helps us touch the sky, teaches us to survive and shows us a specific way. Success brings us m (7), pride and self-respect. So it is very important for us to keep a clear mind after we a (8) success.

Hope is what keeps life going. Parents always hope their children will do well. Hope makes us dream. Life teaches us not to despair even in the d (9) hour, because after every night there is a day.

Life teaches us not to feel sorry about yesterday, for it has passed and is beyond our control. Tomorrow is unknown, for it could either be bright or dark. So in order to enjoy a better tomorrow, the only c (10) is to work hard today.

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117. It was a cold afternoon. There is l (1) milk at home, so Mum asked me to go to buy some. I wanted to drive my father's car to the shop. I just got my driving licence. I thought it was a good chance (机会) for me to practise (练习) by m (2). Dad loved his car and never asked me to drive his car before. But a (3) practising for three months, I really wanted to have a try. Dad looked at me a (4) finally agreed (同意) to let me use his car. I got into the car h (5) and started it. However, I was a little afraid of d (6) the car on my own and started it too quickly. The car hit my mother's car! My family heard the loud noise and e (7) ran outside. I got out of the car and looked at Dad. I k (8) he loved his car very much. Just when I thought he would be angry w (9) me, he said quietly, "It is OK, Jane. As you can see, I love the car, but I love you even more. It is so lucky that you don't h (10) yourself." On that day, I learnt how much Dad loved me.

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118. As you've just found, opening a book doesn't require much effort. However, even that would be i (1) if you spent the night on the street.

After lying for hours on the cold ground, with only a thin sleeping bag to protect you from rain or ice, your fingers would probably be so numb(麻木的) that you could hardly m (2) them.

You'd most likely spend the day trying to find something to eat and somewhere to shelter from the freezing cold.

You might be surprised to hear that the number of people sleeping rough(露宿) in London has increased in the last five years and has increased by about 30% across the rest of the country d (3) the last two years.

Once we bring an homeless person out of the freezing cold, we need your help to give him a w  
(4) welcome at St Mungo's very much.

Will you please give a Christmas gift of £25, which could p (5) a homeless person with a St Mungo's welcome pack? It could have a towel, shampoo and soap(肥皂), so a homeless person can have a hot s (6) and a proper clean-up. The difference you could make won't end there. You see, welcoming someone into warmth and safety is just the b (7). You really could enable someone to change their life for good.

For Harvey, it was losing his job that led to him becoming homeless. Since Harvey was welcomed into St Mungo's, he has received treatment for his h (8) and so much more. After he took courses in useful life skills, he recently moved into his own flat.

With your gift, you could help us offer a warm welcome to someone l (9) Harvey who's come in from freezing streets. I'm sure you'll a (10) that's a wonderful present to give at Christmas. I hope you will send £25, or as much as you can, today.

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119. 请认真阅读下面的短文，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，填在下面表格中，使短文通顺。

Body image (体型) is a problem for many young people today. In fact, our body image is what we think and how we f(1) about our body. It is the picture of our body we have in our m(2), but it may not be the same as our actual body. A positive (肯定的) body image means we are happy with our body. We are comfortable and a(3) the way we look. A negative (否定的) body image means we are unhappy about the way we look. This often l(4) to anxiety (焦虑), sometimes much worse.

Why do people have a negative body image? Many bodies of models or actors seem to be so p (5). It makes us think “perfection” is important and possible. Our body may be different from others’ . We might worry about how o (6) see us. How do we build a positive body image? There is no such thing as “perfection” . To tell you the truth, most of the media images are not r (7). They are changed with computers. For our bodies, we should care about a healthy d (8) and exercise. We shouldn’ t pay much attention to negative comments (评论) about people’ s b (9) shapes. We should be proud of other important things, such as kindness, the sense of humour and hard work. We will be h (10) when we accept we are all different.

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120. Only Mother Love is true love. It gives everybody e (1) all his life. When you are still a baby, mother takes good care of you as much as possible. In your waking hours she always holds you in her arms. When you are ill, she stops her work right now to look after you day and n (2) and forgets about herself. When you are growing up day by day, she feels very happy. when you are old e (3) to go to school, mother still look after you all the t (4) . On cold winter days, she always tell you to p (5) on more clothes. She always stands in the wind waiting for you back from school every day. When you hurry to leave home for school with little b (6) , she always feels worried about you at home. She u (7) knows about your study and spend much money on your school things. When you do well at school, you will see the brightest s (8) on her face. Mother can do everything for you day after day. Mother is always ready to give everything she has to her children, not to receive. What true love that is in the w (9) ! We will r (10) Mother Love forever!

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121. 短文填空

Most people want to be happy, but f (1) know how to find happiness. Money and s (2) alone do not bring lasting happiness. Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said "Happiness depends on ourselves." In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a few s (3) to help you to be happier.

The first secret of happiness is to enjoy s (4) things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the future--for example, getting into college or getting a good job--that we fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or s (5) time with close friends. People who have several close friends often live a happier and h (6) life.

A (7) secret to live a happy life is to be active, and to have hobbies where you forget your problems and time. Many people experience this through dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming. You can forget about your problems, and only think about the activity.

Finally, many people find happiness in helping others. Studies s (8) that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. I (9) you want to feel happier, do good things for someone. You can help a friend w (10) his or her studies. You can go shopping to buy food for an elderly person, or just help out around the house by washing the dishes.

122. 请根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 每空一词。

Today, people live a much better life than before. They start to pay attention to the chase(追求) of fun. When they are p (1) a holiday, they will choose to travel to different places. Most people will p (2) money to the agency(旅行社), while some people choose to travel by t (3). What's



the difference?

Self-service travelling(自助游) can save a lot of money. You can decide what to eat and w (4) to live by yourself. Much money goes into the pockets of the tour guide and others if you j (5) a tourist group.

Self-service travelling can bring people a lot of f (6). You can visit the sights you like. If you travel in a group, the tour guide may take you to some local s (7). Then you have to buy the things you don't really n (8).

You can learn a lot when you plan your own trip. You need to surf the Internet to find some information and d (9) your plan with your parents. Sometimes, if you are lucky enough, you may also find i (10) things in the small place. As a result, self-service travelling is becoming more and more popular now.

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123. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文。

My dream home has four floors. Our bedrooms are all on the g (1) floor. My o (2) study and bathroom are on the first floor. There are no o (3) rooms on it. There is a large d (4) room on the second floor. O (5) 100 people can have dinner at the same time there. On the top floor, there is a big room for us to watch films or v (6).

In f (7) of my house, there is a swimming pool. It is thirty m (8) long. Behind the house, there is a g (9). My parents can grow f (10) there. When I am free, I can take a walk there.

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124. On the first day of school, our professor i(1) himself and then asked us to get to know someone we didn't already know.

I stood up to look around and saw a little o(2) lady looking up at me with a smile. She said, "Hi handsome. My name is Rose. I'm eighty-seven years old. " I was so curious what made her to be here at her age. "I always d(3) of having a college education and now I'm getting one. " She told me. Every day for the next three months we would leave class t(4) and talk nonstop. We became friends. I was always c(5) about listening to this "time machine" as she shared her wisdom and experience with me.

I'll never forget what she said in the party at the end of the term. She simply said, "...We do not stop playing b(6) we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are only four secrets to staying young, being happy, and a (7) success. "

"You have to laugh and find humor every day. "

"You should have a dream. When you lose your dreams, you die. "

"There is a huge d(8) between growing older and growing up. Anybody can grow older. That doesn't take any talent or ability. The idea is to grow up by always finding the chance in change. "

"Have no regrets. The elderly usually don't have regrets for what we did, but rather for things we did not do. "

At the year's end Rose finished the college degree she had begun many years ago. One week later Rose died p(9) in her sleep. Over two thousand college students mourned the l(10) of the wonderful woman.

Remember, growing older is mandatory, growing up is optional.

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125. What do you know about the sea? We know that it looks very b (1) when the sun is shining on it.

We also know that it can be very rough(汹涌的) when there is a strong wind. What e (2) do you know about it?

The first thing to know is that the sea is very big. When you look at the m (3) of the world, you will find there is more sea than land. The sea covers about three quarters of the earth's surface. Some parts of the sea are shallow(浅的). But some parts of the sea are very deep. The h (4) mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high. But the deepest place of the sea is n (5) 11 kilometres deep.

The sea can be very cold. On the surface, the w (6) may be warm. But if you go down, it b (7) colder and colder. In most parts of the sea, there are lots of fishes and p (8) . Some live near the surface of the sea, and others live deep down.

You know that sea water is salty. If you swim in the sea, you can t (9) the salt. Some parts of the sea are saltier than other places. For example, the Dead Sea is so salty that swimmers cannot sink(下沉) in it! And fish cannot live in it, either. What a s (10) sea!

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126. 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。

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 they 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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127. 短文填空

American schools are quite d (1) from those in China. In America, at the beginning of the term, students must select (挑选) their s (2) and teachers first.

Selecting is very important for your marks in A (3). So at the first term, don't select too many subjects, or you'll feel very nervous and tired. Then you have to ask for some teaching plans. There is some information about subjects, time arranging, marks and textbooks. At the same time, you must choose the t (4). Different teachers have different teaching methods. If the teacher is called "killer" by the last grade, many students will give up c (5) him, because this kind of teacher will leave too much h (6), too many exams and give too low grades. There is another thing after you select the subjects and teachers. How to buy textbooks makes each student feel hard. The textbooks in America are very e (7). Each one is about \$30-50. In order to save money, many students buy some used t (8), and some students usually borrow textbooks from the school l (9).

In class, d (10) is very important. The teacher encourages you to ask questions or show your own opinions. They don't usually ask you to sit well. Instead they allow you to sit or stand anywhere you like.

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128. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，补全空格内单词，使短文完整、通顺。



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 are far  
 away from third-hand smoke.

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129. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文

“Three apples have changed the world. One is for Eve, and one is for Newton. The t(1) is in the hands of Steve Jobs,” said someone. Steve Jobs was the former CEO of the Apple computer c(2) in his parents' garage (车库) on April Fool's Day, 1976. Through many years' hard work, Jobs and his Apple products were a great s(3). People believe he has made the world a better place. Many young people also think of Apple products as a fashion icon.

Because of his great a(4) in this area, he was honoured with a number of awards, i(5) the National Medal of Technology in 1985, *Time's* cover character (封面人物) and the Most Successful Manager in 1997.

Jobs' road to success wasn't an easy one. He experienced several ups and downs, but he was still standing. Just as Hemingway in *The Old Man and the Sea* said, “A man can be destroyed, but not be defeated (打败).” So he was considered as an American h(6).

What did Jobs' workers and family members t(7) of him? On the one hand, some workers described him as a strange, bad-tempered (坏脾气的) boss. They said he was impatient with those who disagreed with him or didn't understand his ideas. On the o(8) hand, his family members thought of him as a home-loving dad. He worried a(9) all the things of them, such as their boyfriends, travel, safety and even their skirt length. Though he was quite busy, he still attended his daughter's graduation p(10).

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130. 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。

Do you want to be the best student in your class, be the envy of all of your friends in school and make your teachers and parents feel p (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of you!

First, a best student must study hard. This is the primary task of a student. Remember, if you don't do anything, you will be nothing. Ask questions in class if you do not understand something. Also, try to enjoy all the s (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you learn at school and work hard on them. It seems that hard-working students can have success more e (3) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Second, good study habits are very u (4) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, you must listen to the teacher c (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and at the same time take some notes. After class you should revise your lessons and notes. At the end of the day you should revise what you have learnt during the day and prepare the lessons you'll learn the next day.

Don't forget to try asking your parents or teachers for help if you cannot come up w (6) \_\_\_\_\_ answers by yourself. They have personal learning experiences and can help you with your studies in many ways. Usually, the students who ask their parents or teachers for help can do b (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in class than those don't.

Lastly, remember to never give up. You are already on your way in becoming the best student! It doesn't matter if you f (8) \_\_\_\_\_ , because you can learn something from failure and you will surely make

p (9) \_\_\_\_\_ after each failure. As we know, although a l (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of famous people once failed, they never lost heart and managed to climb to the top and succeed.

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131. David is a college student. Last year he went on v\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ to Yunnan with his cousin, Cindy.

First, they went to Kunming by p\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_. David liked the w\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ there. It was not cold or hot. It was really fine. Cindy liked all kinds of flowers best there.

After two weeks, they went to Dali by train. They v\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ the famous Dali old city and some other p\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ of interest there. They also knew about many local customs.

One week l\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_ David and Cindy took the bus to Lijiang —a beautiful town. They visited Jade Dragon Snow Mountain. It was really w\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_. They also visited the old town of Lijiang. There were many interesting stores and r\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_ there. They ate much fine food there. And Cindy bought many gifts for her sister Mary and her brother Bill. David had to come back to school so they only s\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_ in Lijiang for one week.

David l\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_ Lijiang so much. He hopes to visit it this summer holiday again.

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132. More than 60percent of the people in China order takeout food at least twice a week,

according to a recent survey (调查报告) by China Youth Daily.

The survey was given to 2, 005people in different (1)

c\_\_\_\_\_ across the country. Among them, 55.6percent said it's (2)

h\_\_\_\_\_ to stop buying takeout food. 63.8percent said they hope the restaurant can (3)

i\_\_\_\_\_ the quality (质量) of the food, especially the ingredients (食材).

The participants (参与者) gave many reasons for (4)

o\_\_\_\_\_ takeout. Some said they are too (5) b\_\_\_\_\_. Others said takeout is (6)

c\_\_\_\_\_ than going to a restaurant. And some people simply don't know (7)

h\_\_\_\_\_ to cook.

Some of them have realized (意识到) that eating too much takeout isn't good for their (8)

h\_\_\_\_\_ and may cause about

2, 000 (9) t\_\_\_\_\_ of waste every year. And people use about 3billion (10)

p\_\_\_\_\_ of disposable (一次性的) chopsticks yearly.

45percent of them are made from trees while the rest are made from bamboo and cotton.

133. 根据首字母提示完成单词，使短文完整、正确。

I have a dog. He is my favourite p (1). His name is Peter and he is two years old. His fur is long and white and I brush (刷) his fur every day to keep it c (2) and tidy. He has big black eyes. His nose is very good so he can s (3) things very well. He is quite small; he weighs about two kilograms. Peter's favourite food is meat. He also likes bones.

Peter is very friendly. He seldom barks or b (4). I f (5) him every day when he is hungry. I often walk him in the park because I want him to be h (6). Peter likes to run in the park and often runs after cats and birds. It is very i (7). Peter can find the way back easily. think he is the c (8) animal of all.

I like my dog and he loves me too. All my family members like him. We take good c (9) of him. I'll b (10) a new doghouse for him. I think he will be happy to live there.

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134. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，在空白处填写合适的单词，使短文完整、连贯。将所填单词填写在答题卡上相应的题号后。

The Oscar winner Leonardo has registered(注册) a weibo account, which is the most popular social media. The fans were happy about it and they gave the warm w\_\_(1)\_\_ to him by all kinds of memes (表情包). Memes has been the favorite way to e\_\_(2)\_\_ emotions(感情) for the young people.

Since the i\_\_(3)\_\_ of memes, they become very popular in the Internet. People like to use these funny pictures to express themselves. It works much b\_\_(4)\_\_ than typing the words. On the one hand, memes can not only tell words but also impress others by s\_\_(5)\_\_ the lovely pictures. When people use these funny images, they feel so r\_\_(6)\_\_ to communicate.

The memes has become part of the Internet c\_\_(7)\_\_ . These hot emojis that are created by us are popular around the world. The NO.1 emoji is the round f\_\_(8)\_\_ smiling with tears, which means the embarrassing situation. Many foreigners j\_\_(9)\_\_ the team to use Chinese memes. This creative way to express our mood is much acceptable than words. The network language p\_\_(10)\_\_ people with more ways to communicate.

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135. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成短文

I have a rule for travel—never carry a map. I prefer to ask for directions (方向) .

F\_\_(1)\_\_ visitors are often puzzled (困惑的) in Japan b\_\_(2)\_\_ most streets there don't have names. In Japan, people use landmarks instead of street names. For example, a Japanese will say to travellers, "Go s\_\_(3)\_\_ down to the corner. Turn left at a big hotel and go p\_\_(4)\_\_ a fruit market. The post office is across from a bus stop."

In the countryside of the American Midwest usually there are not many landmarks. There are no mountains, so the land is very flat (平坦的). In many places, there are no towns or buildings within miles. Instead of landmarks, people will t (5) you directions and distances. In Kansas, for example, people will say, "Go north two miles. Turn east, and then go another mile."

People in Los Angeles, California, have no idea of distance on the map. They measure (测量) distance by telling time. "How f (6) away is the post office?" you ask. "Oh," they answer, "it's about five minutes from here." You say, "Yes, but how many miles away is it?" They don't know.

People in Mexico n (7) answer "I don't know". People in Yucatan think that "I don't know" is not polite. They usually give an answer, often a wrong one. A visitor can get lost e (8) in Yucatan!

One thing will help you anywhere. You might not understand a person's words, but maybe you can understand his or her body l (9). He or she will usually turn and then point to the correct direction. Go in that direction, and you may f (10) the post office!

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136. Sally was a student in a small town. It was going to her mother's birthday. She wanted to buy her a present that would be nice and useful but not (71) e \_\_\_\_\_.

She went (72) s \_\_\_\_\_ after a quick and simple lunch. After she looked for about forty minutes, she found a shop that was selling cheap umbrellas, and she (73) d \_\_\_\_\_ to take a black one. She thought, "Mom can carry it when she is wearing clothes of (74) a \_\_\_\_\_

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 (75) h \_\_\_\_\_. So she went to the buffet car (餐车). She left the umbrella on her (76) s \_\_\_\_\_. 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 (77) h \_\_\_\_\_ this, they asked her for her mother's (78) a \_\_\_\_\_ so that they could send the umbrella to her if someone took it by mistake (弄错) and brought it (79) b \_\_\_\_\_.

And now a week passed. Sally got a letter from her mother. It said, "Thank you very much for your lovely (80) g \_\_\_\_\_, but why do you send me three black umbrellas? "

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### 137. 短文填空。

Do you enjoy visiting a museum? Every museum must have something that attracts you. And there are many possible ways to e\_\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_\_ yourself in a museum.

If you follow these steps below, you'll know what is w\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_ seeing and doing, so t\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ you can make the most of your time at the museum.

Decide what museum you will visit. There are so many different kinds of museums and you first need to find one that you like.

Do some research o\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_. Every museum now has a website which allows you to look t\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ the information about it. On the website, you may look for such things as:

•The exhibits(展品) - See what is on show at the museum at all times, and what special exhibitions are held for a short time.

•The history of the museum - There will often be very interesting s\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_ about the exhibits and the benefactors(捐赠者). That can make your visit more interesting.

•Activities - Both the old and the young can find suitable activities because many museums hold some activities that meet the interests of all a\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_.

Plan rests into your visit. When you walk around, standing here and studying exhibits there, you may become very t\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_. So it is important to take rests.

Take a friend or two. Visiting museums is always a lot more fun when you are with someone e\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_. You can talk over what you' re seeing. A friend also brings a\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_ way of thinking when you talk about the exhibit.

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138. 根据短文内容和首字母提示, 在下文空白处填入适当的词使短文完整。(每空一词)

Look at the photo on the school website(网站). Wow! A cool man! He w (1) a red T-shirt and a pair of black trousers. W (2) is he? Do you know? Let me tell you. He is Mr Cooper. He is a good librarian(图书管理员). He works for the l (3) of our school. He works very h (4). At about 4:30 pm every day classes are over and lots of s (5) come to the library. Mr Cooper starts to m (6) students. So when students b (7) books, it's also his busy time. He often works very l (8). But he likes his job very much. It's really interesting to be w (9) students, he thinks. A (10) the students like him very much.

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139. 根据短文内容及所给提示，在空白处填上一个适当单词（有的空给了首字母提示）或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

I am (1) b \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday. At 8: 00 I (2) h \_\_\_\_\_ math. It is not fun. The teacher (1) (say) it is useful, (4) b \_\_\_\_\_ I think it is difficult. Then (2) 9: 00 I have science. It is difficult but interesting. At 10: 00 I have history. After (6) t \_\_\_\_\_, I have P. E. at 11: 00. It is easy (7) a \_\_\_\_\_ fun. Lunch (3) from 12: 00 to 1: 00, and after that we have Chinese. It is (4) (I) favorite subject. Our Chinese teacher is great fun. My (5) (class) finish at 1: 50.

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140. The word “friend” has wide meanings. It can be a partner, a playmate, a classmate, a workmate and so on.

Everyone needs friendship. We need help from and also give help to o (1). In modern society, people pay more a (2) to relations and connections.

As life is full of trouble, we need friends to s (3) and help us out of difficulties. Our friends give us warnings a (4) danger. Our friends offer us advice on how to d (5) with all kinds of situations. True friends s (6) not only our joys but also our sadness.

With friendship, life is happy and sweet. Without friendship, life is sad and unlucky. I have different friends. Some are r (7) and in power. Some are relatively poor and without power. Some are l (8) myself, working as a teacher, reading and writing, pleased with a simple life. We all care for each other, love and help each other. We feel w (9) when we chat and exchange ideas with one another. With my friends, I know what to treasure, what to tolerate (忍耐) and what to share.

I will never forget my old friends, and I' ll keep m (10) new friends. I will not be cold to my poor friends, and I will care for them, even if it is only a kind word.

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141. Life is filled with regrets. Anyone around you will have no p (1) telling his regrets. As we get older, we look back and wish that we had made better c (2). What can we do to avoid future regrets?

Make better plans

If you start to do something, you need to make a plan b (3) doing it. The earlier, the better. You will know what comes first and what comes l (4). If changes happen, you can have more time to deal with them.



Live a more relaxing life

You can go around more often. More outdoor activities can keep you r (5) after a day' s hard work. You also need to be kind. Think you can bring a smile to someone else' s f (6).

Find the right friend

A friend may make your life and he or she can break your life as well. So you need to think t (7) when you choose a friend. When you get into t (8), ask him or her for help. That little help may get you good results.

Never fear failure

Everyone fails. Even the greatest person failed. We should not fear failure, because failure is not the e (9) of the road. We must take failure as a chance to learn and improve o (10).

142. "Sorry" is a word that people in Britain often say in their daily life.

One day while I am w 1 on the street, a young man runs by hurriedly, brushing (轻擦) against my handbag. He continues his way, but turns b 2 and says "sorry" to me. Even in a rush, he does not f 3 to say "sorry" . One day, after I b 4 some bananas, the shopkeeper passes me the change, but I am not ready for it and a coin drop onto the ground. "Sorry, Madam," he says while bending to pick it up. I am surprised (惊讶的) why he says "sorry" to me. Another t 5, I step on a man' s f 6 at the entrance to a cinema. At the s 7 time, we both say "sorry" . Slowly, I get to know that when something unpleasant happens in daily life, the British don' t complain (抱怨) much about who is w 8. If someone is in t 9, a "sorry" is always necessary. Perhaps that is w 10 I seldom see people quarrel on the buses or streets in Britain.

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143. 阅读短文，根据内容和首字母提示，在 76-85 题空格里填入适当的单词，每空一词。

I know my brother better than anyone else in the world. Since the moment of his b\_(1)\_, I've been part of his life. I s\_(2)\_ seven happy years in the world with the attention (注意力) of those around me before his coming. Suddenly I had to share my t\_(3)\_ and there were no more bedtime stories or my o\_(4)\_ choice of food.

F\_(5)\_, I felt my anger at my brother. The poor baby had no i\_(6)\_ what had made me so unhappy. Maybe he found me strange. Whatever the reason was, he loved following me around. However, I s\_(7)\_ talked to him and always asked him to leave me a\_(8)\_.

Then all that c\_(9)\_. I hardly (几乎不) remember everything of that day six years ago, but I do remember that I was feeling very angry. Somehow my feet led me to my brother's bed. My hand, completely f\_(10)\_ from my mind, reached through the bars (护栏). At once, he reached his small hand and touched mine. And that was all I needed.

To this day, I can't imagine (想象) life without my brother. Rohan has taught me that one should not care only for himself.

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144. The computer and the Internet have become part of teens' life. The number of teen Internet users in China is g\_(1)\_ bigger, up to 253 million. The number shows a great increase (增长) in Internet users in China over the last f\_(2)\_ years, especially among teenagers. And China has the l\_(3)\_ number of Internet users in the world now.

A new survey shows that Chinese teens show great i\_(4)\_ in online activities. They seem not to know that s\_(5)\_ too much time before a computer screen(显示屏) is bad for their health.

According to the survey, 42.6% of teens have built their o (6) web blogs. More than half enjoy c (7) online with friends and 10.6% of teens play Internet games. It is a p (8) that only 6% use the Internet to get information for their learning projects! Also, the survey finds that the teens have different favourite p (9) to use the Internet. For teens in towns, 35% choose Internet bars as a main place to go online. For those living in large cities, 76% use home computers.

Too much time online certainly l (10) to problems for their young life. Should teens think more about what role (角色) a computer plays?

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145. I'm going to the sun on my holiday. I will go there (1) b \_\_\_\_\_ spaceship (宇宙飞船).

I will take a big blue spaceship. (2) T \_\_\_\_\_ I'll take the spaceship to the sun. The sun is very (3) h \_\_\_\_\_. So I put on the super shirt. In the morning, I will have some sun burgers for my (4) b \_\_\_\_\_. At eight o'clock, I will play with my friends

there. (5) T \_\_\_\_\_ are a super dog and a super girl. The super dog is white and black.

The super girl is very clever. The super girl and the super dog like to play with me. So I play with them for an hour and a (6) h \_\_\_\_\_. Then I will do my (7) h \_\_\_\_\_ on a small blue table. (8) A \_\_\_\_\_ finishing my homework, I will have my lunch. I will eat sun salad.

I will have red juice, red fish and red rice. All things (9) a \_\_\_\_\_ red. Then I need a lot of (10) w \_\_\_\_\_ because the sun is too hot. Then I will walk to the spaceship. After that I will



take the spaceship to the earth.

This is a good holiday on the sun.

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146. A wise man was visiting a village with his students. He found a group of family members s (1) in anger at each other. He turned to his students and asked, "Why do people shout in anger at each other?" His students thought for a while, and one of them said, "Because when we lose our calm, we shout."

"But why should you shout when the other person is just n (2) to you? You may just tell him what you have to say in a soft manner as well," said the wise man.

Students gave some other a (3) but none was any good.

"When two people are angry with each other, their h (4) become distant," the wise man explained, "To cover that distance they must shout to be heard by each other. The angrier they are, the l (5) they will have to shout at each other to cover that great distance."

The wise man then gave an e (6), "What happens when two people fall in love? They don't shout at each other but talk softly b (7) their hearts are very close. When they love each other even more, what happens? They don't need to talk. They only look at each other and that's all. That is h (8) close two people are when they love each other." He looked at his students and said, "So when you argue, do not let your hearts get distant. Do not say words that distance you from others. O (9), there will come a day when the distance is so great that you will not find the p (10) to return."

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147. Some people say that learning is to get high marks in exams, and others think that learning is to gain all kinds of abilities. Which opinion do you agree with?

A teacher was d (1) with the students on the topic of learning. She pointed out that learning was to gain abilities. She asked a boy from Nanjing, “Do you know all the r (2) in Nanjing?” “Yes, I do.” answered the boy. Then the teacher asked a girl, “Have you ever been to Nanjing? The girl said, “No.” Looking at all the students, the teacher said, “Now I give a m (3) of Nanjing to the girl, and tell her that she will be a (4) to name all the roads in Nanjing in tomorrow’ s exam. But I will not tell the boy from Nanjing what will be t (5) in tomorrow’ s exam. Who do you think will get h (6) marks in the exam?” “The girl, of course,” answered the students. The teacher said with a s (7), “Now I bring the boy and the girl to Nanjing. S (8) all the road signs were taken off. Who do you think will walk from place A to place B s (9)?” The students thought for a while and answered, “The boy.”

The girl, who has never been to Nanjing, can name all the roads in the exam. But she may get l (10) without the help of road signs. What is learning? Learning is to gain the ability walking in a city without road signs.

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148. 短文填空.

Recently, my college degree has just been completed. The last project was called “Smile” . I was a (1) to go out to smile at three people and write down their reactions. I am a very f(2) person and always smile at everyone and say hello anyway. So, I thought this would be a piece of cake.

I went out to McDonald. I was standing in line when s(3) everyone around me began to back away. As I turned around to see what was happening, an unpleasant body smell came to my n(4) and two poor men stood just behind me. As I looked at the short blue-eyed gentleman standing c(5) to me, he was “smiling” . He said, “Good day” as he counted the few coins that he had. The second man fumbled (摸索) w(6) his hands. At that moment, I realized the second man was mentally retarded (智力迟钝), and the blue-eye gentleman was his protector.

The young lady at the counter asked what they wanted. The gentleman said, “Coffee is all, Miss,” because that was all they could a(7).

Then I really felt it—I embraced (拥抱) the short man with the blue eyes. That was when I n(8) all eyes in the restaurant were set on me. I smiled and asked the lady for two m(9) breakfast meals and gave them to the men. The gentleman looked up at me and said, “Thank you.”

I returned to my college, on the last evening of class, with this story in hand. I turned in my project and we s(10) the story in the class. It was then that I knew in my own way I had touched the people at McDonald’ s and everyone that heard the story in the classroom. I graduated with one of the biggest lessons I would ever learn.

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

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

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

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

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

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

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

149. 根据首字母提示完成单词, 使短文完整、正确。

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be w (1) to do something. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying home a (2).

Joining a club or a group, talking to those who like the same things as you do is a much e (3) way. Or join someone in some activities.

Many people are s (4) when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means seeing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel uncomfortable about the unknown. We think other people are judging us—finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be feeling the s (5) way. Try to be brave when you e (6) a room full of strangers. Walk straight, look directly(直接地) at other people with a s (7) on your face, your smiling face means friendship.

If you see someone you'd like to speak to, say something. Don't w (8) for the other person to start a conversation(对话).

Just meeting someone new does not mean that you'll make f (9) with that person. Friendship is not so easy. It t (10) time to develop friendship. And there are things that stop a new friendship from growing.

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

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

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

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

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

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

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

150. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词

In the cafeteria at Hengyang No 1 Middle School in Hunan province, new banners (条幅) are put up. “Who knows that each bowl of rice is the fruit of hard toil? (谁知盘中餐，粒粒皆辛苦)” .

“Clear your plate; r (1) to waste food.” This is part of a nationwide campaign (运动) to cut down on food waste in China. The cafeteria’ s manager (管理者) told Hengyang News that they u (2) to waste 100 kg of food every day. But this amount has d (3) by 75 percent, as students are asked to take just the amount of food they need.

Many restaurants in China are also joining in. They wish people to order dishes using the “N-1” formula (公式). “N” stands for the number of diners at a table. So if there are six people at your table, you should order just f (4) dishes. If people can’ t finish their meals, they are e (5) to take the leftovers (剩菜) home.

In fact, food waste has long been a big p (6) around the world. According to a study by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese restaurants wasted 17 to 18 million tons (吨) of food a year from 2013 to 2015. That could f (7) 30 to 50 million people for a whole year. The UN says there are 820 million people around the world who live in hunger. By cutting down on food waste, we could help put food on the empty plates of many hungry people. We can’ t order too much when you’ re at a restaurant. If you cannot eat it all, take the r (8) of it home. We should not be too picky (挑剔的) about food. Some food may not taste great, but your body n (9) it. When we go shopping, we shouldn’ t buy too much food, especially vegetables and fruit s (10) they are easy to go bad.

Moreover, a nationwide “Clear Your Plate” campaign has been launched online. Users of Sina Weibo are welcome to share photos or videos of empty plates after finishing their meals.

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

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

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

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

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

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



(7) \_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

## 答案和解析

### 1. 【答案】 【小题 1】

keeping

### 【小题 2】

with

### 【小题 3】

Second

### 【小题 4】

whether

### 【小题 5】

later

### 【小题 6】

what

### 【小题 7】

Others

### 【小题 8】

Finally

### 【小题 9】

practice/practise

### 【小题 10】

follow

**【解析】** 1. 句意：嗯，用一个词汇笔记本来学习新的英语单词并不难。keep 动词，记下，记录；空处作主语，应用动名词形式。

2. 句意：首先，买一本至少有 100 页横格的笔记本。with 带有，具有，介词，符合语境。

3. 句意：第二，写下你在阅读或听力时遇到的任何重要的单词。根据前面的 First（首先）可知，空处应表示“第二，其次”，用 second。注意句首首字母大写。

4. 句意：这一步提醒你判断一个单词是否重要到需要你现在学习。whether 是否，在此处引导宾语从句。

5. 句意：不要以为你以后会学这个单词。**later** 以后，后来，副词，符合语境。
6. 句意：下一步有点难，因为你需要决定你要在笔记本上写关于每个单词的什么信息。根据下文 **Some learners write only a translation of the word.**（有些学习者只是写下这个单词的翻译。）可知，此处应用 **what**，表示“什么”，引导宾语从句。
7. 句意：其他人用这个词写一个例句短语。根据上文 **Some learners write only a translation of the word.**可知，有些学习者只是写下这个单词的翻译，所以此处指其他学习者的做法。**others** 其他人，代词，在此处作主语。注意句首首字母大写。
8. 句意：最后，你可以做的最重要的事情来学习在你的笔记本上的单词是练习这些单词几次。根据上文的 **First** 和 **The next step** 可知，此处说的是最后一点。**finally** 最后，副词。注意句首首字母大写。
9. 句意同上。**practice/practise** 练习，动词；不定式符号 **to** 后接动词原形。
10. 句意：如果你遵循这些重要的步骤，你就能大大提高你的英语。**follow** 遵循，动词；联系上下文的时态以及主句用的是一般现在时可知，**if** 引导的条件状语从句也应用一般现在时；从句主语是 **you**，动词 **follow** 用原形。

## 2. 【答案】【小题 1】

bought

## 【小题 2】

even

## 【小题 3】

model

## 【小题 4】

but

## 【小题 5】

everything

## 【小题 6】

days

【小题 7】

around

【小题 8】

toys

【小题 9】

popular

【小题 10】

proud

【解析】1. 句意：他的祖父母在他五岁的时候给他买了第一套积木，从那时起他就开始用积木建造房屋。买 buy，此处描述过去发生的事，应使用一般过去时。

2. 句意：他甚至把他的积木带进了大学！此处应填副词 even “甚至” 修饰动词 took 作状语。

3. 句意：他的桌子上没有书本和电脑，而是有一个积木做的格林威治村模型。冠词 a 后用可数名词单数 model “模型”。

4. 句意：内森最初是一名律师，但他放弃了高薪工作，成为了一名在艺术中使用玩具的艺术家。前后表示转折关系，此时应使用转折连词 but “但是”。

5. 句意：他用玩具积木建造了从自由女神像到超人的一切东西。空格处应填不定代词 everything “一切东西” 作宾语。

6. 句意：光做眼睛就花了他两天时间。数词 two 后用可数名词复数 days “天”。

7. 句意：Nathan 的作品曾在世界各地的博物馆展出。固定搭配 around the world “全世界”，空格处应填 around。

8. 句意：孩子们喜欢他的艺术作品，因为它们是用他们在家里玩的玩具做的，成年人喜欢他的作品，因为它们很迷人。主语 **they**，空格处应填可数名词复数 **toys** “玩具”。

9. 句意：自 2007 年开始以来，内森博物馆的“积木的艺术”展览深受各地博物馆游客的欢迎。  
**be** 后应使用形容词 **popular** “受欢迎的”作表语。

10. 句意：我很自豪，因为我实现了小时候的梦想，成为一名艺术家，而且我真的为此找到了一份工作。**be** 后应使用形容词 **proud** “自豪的”作表语。

### 3. 【答案】 【小题 1】

bought

#### 【小题 2】

even

#### 【小题 3】

Instead

#### 【小题 4】

but

#### 【小题 5】

everything

#### 【小题 6】

days

#### 【小题 7】

works

#### 【小题 8】

toys

#### 【小题 9】

popular

#### 【小题 10】

proud

【解析】1. 句意：他的祖父母在他五岁的时候给他买了第一套玩具积木，从那时起他就一直搭玩具积木。根据 set of toy bricks 和首字母，可知此处是购买 buy，根据 when he was five years old，可知本句是一般过去时，buy 需用过去式 bought。

2. 句意：他甚至带着他的积木去上大学。根据 he's been building with toy bricks ever since（从那时起，就一直在用玩具积木建造房子），以及首字母，可知此处填 even 副词，甚至，表程度的加深。

3. 句意：他的书桌上没有书和电脑，而是用积木做的格林威治村的模型。根据 he had a model of Greenwich Village made of bricks on his desk. 以及 of books and a computer 和首字母，可知此处是 instead 代替，instead of 介词短语，代替，顶替，instead 在句首，首字母需大写。

4. 句意：Nathan 起初是一名律师，但放弃了他的高薪工作，成为了一名在艺术中使用玩具的艺术家。分析空缺单词前后，可知是转折关系，结合首字母提示，可知填转折连词 but，但是，表转折。

5. 句意：他用玩具积木建造一切，从自由女神像到超人！根据 from the Statue of Liberty to Superman! 和首字母提示，可知此处填 everything 不定代词，一切东西，所有东西。

6. 句意：他花了两天时间才搭好眼睛。根据 it take sb +some time +to do sth 句型，意为“某人花了多少时间做某事”，结合首字母，可知是 day 可数名词，天，因为 two，所以 day 用复数 days。

7. 句意：Nathan 的作品已经出现在世界各地的博物馆里。根据 have appeared in museums around the world，并结合首字母，可知是 work 可数名词，作品，根据 have appeared，可知 work 需用复数 works。

8. 句意：孩子们喜欢他的艺术作品，因为它们是用他们在家玩的玩具做的，而大人们喜欢他的作品，因为它们很迷人。根据 they play with at home 和首字母，可知此处是 toy 可数名词，玩具，此处没有特别说明是一件文具，所以需用复数 toys 表泛指。

9. 句意：“积木的艺术”在世界各地的博物馆参观者中都很受欢迎。根据 has been very p (9) with museum visitors，结合首字母，可知此处是 popular 形容词，受欢迎的，be popular with 固定短语，受某人的欢迎，popular 在句中作表语。

10. 句意：Nathan 说，我很自豪，我小时候有一个成为一名艺术家梦想，而我真的将它变成了一份工作。根据 I took a dream I had as a child, to become an artist, and I have actually made a job out of it, 以及首字母，可知此处是 proud 形容词，骄傲的，自豪的，在句中作表语。

4.【答案】【小题 1】

calendar

【小题 2】

born

【小题 3】

divided

【小题 4】

shape

【小题 5】

either

- 【解析】1. 根据 there are 12 animal signs in the Chinese lunar c\_(1)\_.可知，此处应表示中国农历有 12 个生肖。lunar calendar，农历，固定短语，故填 calendar。
2. 根据 Some people believe that people b\_(2) in the Year of the Tiger are brave.可知，此处表示有些人认为虎年出生的人很勇敢。分析句子结构可知，此句为宾语从句，从句中主语为 people, b\_(2) in the Year of the Tiger 为定语修饰名词 people，故用过去分词 born（出生）作定语修饰名词。
3. 根据 A year is d\_(3) into a cycle of 12 star 可知，此处表示一年分为 12 颗星的周期。divide into，把……分成……，固定短语，此处表示被分成，被动语态，be+动词过去分词，divide 的过去分词为 divided，故填 divided。
4. 根据上句 Some people believe that your star sign may decide your personality. But that's not the case.（有些人认为星座决定你的性格。但事实并非如此。）及结合首字母提示可知，此处应表示是你塑造了你的生活和未来。shape，塑造，动词，符合语境，主语为 you，描述存在的情况用一般现在时，故动词用原形 shape。
5. 根据 If you are interested in e\_(5) animal signs or star signs, read about them just for fun.可知，此处表示如果你对生肖或星座感兴趣，阅读它们只是为了好玩。either....or....或者……..或者……，固定短语，故填 either。

5.【答案】【小题 1】

oxygen

【小题 2】

danger

**【小题 3】**

human

**【小题 4】**

control

**【小题 5】**

take

- 【解析】** 1. 句意：它制造地球上约五分之一的氧气。根据后句 People can call it "the lungs of our planet." 以及首字母提示可知，此处指 oxygen（氧气），为不可数名词，符合语境。故填 oxygen。
2. 句意：然而，热带雨林现在正处于危险之中。根据后句 A large fire broke out in the Amazon last month. 以及 Until Aug 27, it has lasted for 22 days. 可知，此处指热带雨林处于危险中。结合首字母提示，in danger 在危险中，固定短语，符合语境。故填 danger。
3. 句意：大部分的火都是来自人类的活动。根据后句 Farmers in the Amazon have long used fire to prepare land for planting.（亚马逊地区的农民长期以来一直用火来为种植准备土地。）可知，此处指人类活动。结合首字母提示，human 人类，名词，作定语，符合语境。故填 human。
4. 句意：但是这些火很容易失去控制。根据第三段中 Between January and August, there were over 74,000 fires—the highest number since 2013. 以第四段中 Most of the fires came from h\_(3) activities. 可知，此处指火很容易失去控制。结合首字母提示，out of control 失去控制，固定短语，符合语境。故填 control。
5. 句意：但科学家们表示，重建森林的生态系统大约需要 20 到 40 年的时间。根据句意以及首字母提示可知，此处为固定句型 it takes/took/will take sb time to do sth，意为“花费时间做某事”。will 后接动词原形。故填 take。

**6. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

enough

**【小题 2】**

time

**【小题 3】**

boring

**【小题 4】**

later



【小题 5】

diary

【小题 6】

guess

【小题 7】

because

【小题 8】

what

【小题 9】

through

【小题 10】

hard

【解析】1.

句意：如果我们足够幸运，我们打开一本书，发现一首诗立刻吸引了我们。

lucky 后面用副词 enough，表示“足够幸运”。故答案为 enough。

2.

句意：但是通常我们需要花一点时间或一点努力才能真正地懂得一首诗。

根据“spend a little”可知此处用不可数名词 time 表示“花一点时间”，故答案为 time。

3.

句意：有时候一首诗第一次读看起来很无聊，多读几遍就变得有趣。

根据“on first reading becomes interesting with more reading”可知此处用 interesting 的反义词 boring 表示“无聊的”。故答案为 boring。

4.

句意：有时你第一次读一首诗只是情绪不太对，但是后来它会触动你的内心。

根据“the first time”以及首字母提示可知此处用副词 later 表示“后来”。故答案为 later。

5.

句意：当你读诗的时候，随手记日记。

不定冠词 a 后面用单数名词；此处用动词短语 keep a diary 表示“记日记”，故答案为 diary。

6.

句意：不要跳过这些单词或者试着猜测它们的含义，去查找它们的含义。

此处用 try to do。根据 “instead of” 可知前面部分否定了跳过单词和猜测单词含义的做法，而肯定后者 “look them up”。此处用动词原形 guess。故答案为 guess。

7.

句意：而且，一个诗人的阅读很有帮助因为我们从诗人强调和停顿的地方可以明白诗歌的含义。后面是讲述的原因，此处用连词 because 引导原因状语从句。故答案为 because。

8.

句意：在你读完一首诗歌之后，花一点时间思考它在说什么。

consider 后面是宾语从句；it 指的是 “a poem”，此处表达 “读的这首诗歌在说什么”，宾语从句的引导词用 what。故答案为 what。

9.

句意：有时候，通过重复阅读，诗歌的含义能更好地被理解。

此处是方式状语，用介词 through 表示 “通过”，故答案为 through。

10.

句意：很难说阅读诗歌的方式是对是错，但是阅读练习会丰富你的体验，增加你的乐趣，加深你对诗歌的理解。

此处 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是动词不定式 “to say whether there’ s a right or wrong way to read poems”，此处表示 “to say whether there’ s a right or wrong way to read poems”，根据首字母提示用形容词 hard。故答案为 hard。

## 7.【答案】【小题 1】

successful

### 【小题 2】

jokes

### 【小题 3】

finally

### 【小题 4】

possible

### 【小题 5】

gave

**【解析】** 1. 句意：马云，或者 Jack Ma，是中国最成功的商人之一。根据此句的主语 Ma Yun, or Jack Ma 和首字母及常识可知，马云是中国最成功的商人之一。成功的 successful，是形容词，one of the+形容词的最高级+可数名词的复数形式，意为“最……之一”。故填 successful。

2. 句意：许多人认为他只是在开玩笑。根据前句 He said people would buy anything on the Internet. At that time, there was no such kind of network called Internet.及首字母提示可知，那时根本没有这种叫互联网的网络，因此可知，人们认为他所说的人们将在网络上买东西是在开玩笑。开玩笑 tell jokes，是固定搭配。故填 jokes。

3. 句意：但是二十年的努力工作之后，最终他成功了。根据前句 Many people thought he was just telling j\_(2)\_.及此句中的 But 可知，此句是说明经过努力马云最终成功了。最终，最后 finally，是副词。故填 finally。

4. 句意：他认为一切皆有可能。根据后面的句子 We should believe in our dreams from the first day to today and tomorrow.及首字母提示可知，此句是说明马云认为一切皆有可能。可能的 possible，是形容词，在此句中位于 be 动词之后作表语。故填 possible。

5. 句意：当然，我们犯了很多错误，但我们从未放弃希望。根据前句 Of course we made many mistakes 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明我们即使犯了错误，也不要放弃希望。放弃 give up，是固定搭配。根据前句 Of course we made many mistakes 中的 made 可知，此句用一般过去时。give 的过去式是 gave，故填 gave。

**8. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

different

**【小题 2】**

reading

**【小题 3】**

small

**【小题 4】**

minutes

**【小题 5】**

invites

**【解析】** 1. 根据 It invites d\_(1) people to read aloud on TV.及首字母可知，本句意为：它邀请不同的人人在电视节目中大声朗读。空格处应填形容词，作定语，修饰 people，different 不同的，形

容词，符合语境。故填 different。

2. 根据 Many people are fans of the show. (许多人成为《读者》这个节目的粉丝) 结合首字母可知，本句意为：他们已经开始喜欢在家大声朗读了。read 朗读，动词，enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事，故填 reading。

3. 根据 Only one person can fit inside (里面只能容纳一个人) 结合首字母可知，本句意为：朗读亭很小。空格处应填形容词，作表语，small 小的，形容词，符合语境，故填 small。

4. 根据 Anyone can read for three m (4) inside the pavilion. 及首字母可知，本句意为：任何人可以在朗读亭里面读三分钟。minute 分钟，可数名词，three 后跟可数名词复数。故填 minutes。

5. 根据 The show then picks some of the readers and i (5) them to read on TV. 可知，本句意为：这个节目然后挑选一些读者并邀请他们在电视上阅读。invite 邀请，动词，此处 and 连接两个并列谓语动词，picks 是第三人称单数形式，invite 也应该用第三人称单数 invites。故填 invites。

#### 9. 【答案】 【小题 1】

fact

#### 【小题 2】

difficult

#### 【小题 3】

without

#### 【小题 4】

because

#### 【小题 5】

full

【解析】1. 根据 But nowadays humans are using too much of it so that it is in f (1) a kind of pollution. 结合首字母提示可知，但是现在人类使用太多了，所以它实际上是一种污染，fact 事实，名词。in fact 实际上，固定短语，作状语，修饰整个句子。

2. 根据 When it comes to looking at the night sky, too much light makes it d (2) for us to watch some of life's most wonderful sights: stars, planets and even galaxies. 结合首字母提示可知，当我们观察夜空时，太多的光线使我们很难观察到生命中最奇妙的景象：恒星，行星，甚至星系，difficult 困难的，形容词，作形式宾语 it 的补足语。

3. 根据 According to scientific research, about 2,500 stars can be seen by the human eye w\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_ using any special equipment 结合首字母提示可知，根据科学研究，人眼不需要使用任何特殊设备就可以看到大约 2500 颗恒星，without 没有，介词，后面接动名词 using。

4. 根据 But b\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_ of light pollution, you can only see 200 to 300 stars from today's countryside, and no more than ten stars from a city 结合首字母提示可知，但是由于光污染，在今天的农村，你只能看到 200 到 300 颗星星，而在一个城市，你只能看到 10 颗星星，前后句表示因果，because of 因为，由于，介词短语，后面接名词短语 light pollution。

5. 根据 In most big cities, people cannot see the sky f\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_ of stars like they did in their childhood. 结合首字母提示可知，在大多数大城市，人们不能像他们小时候那样看到满天的星星。full 充满的，形容词，full of 充满.....，固定短语。

#### 10. 【答案】 【小题 1】

wild

#### 【小题 2】

present

#### 【小题 3】

causes

#### 【小题 4】

cruel

#### 【小题 5】

refuse

【解析】1. 句意：但是许多野生动物面临着灭绝的危险。本空跟在名词 animals（动物）的前面，应该填一个形容词，由 facing the danger of dying out（面临着灭绝的危险）及首字母 w 可以联想到单词 wild，野外的，野生的，形容词，作定语修饰名词 animals，故填 wild。

2. 句意：首先，因为城市的发展，目前它们的生存环境变化很大。由 changes a lot（变化很大）及首字母 p 可以联想到短语 in the present（在目前，在现在），介词短语，在句子里作时间状语。故填 present。

3. 句意：污染也变得更严重了，而且这对它们的家园造成了伤害。由 Pollution also becomes worse 可知，更加严重的污染对动物的家园造成伤害，结合首字母 c 可以联想到单词 cause，造成，使发生，动词。由第三人称单数形式 becomes 可知，句子是一般现在时态，主语 this 是第三

人称单数，谓语动词 cause 用第三人称单数形式 causes。故填 causes。

4. 句意：对人类来讲，那样做是残酷的。句子结构是 It's adj. for/of sb. to do sth. 做某事对于某人来讲是……的。同前句 some people are killing animals for their fur, skin.（一些人在为了动物的皮毛杀动物）可知，此处指残酷的行为。cruel，残酷的，形容词，在句子里作表语，故填 cruel。

5. 句意：此外，我们应该拒绝购买用动物制造的东西，也不允许杀死它们。由上文 We should do something now. For example, we can build some nature reserves to save the animals' homes.（我们现在应该做点什么了。例如，我们可以建立一些自然保护区来拯救这些动物的家园。）可知，为了保护动物，我们应该拒绝购买用动物制造的东西。refuse 拒绝，动词，跟在情态动词 should（应该）之后，用原形形式。故填 refuse。

#### 11. 【答案】 【小题 1】

(r)eady

#### 【小题 2】

(k)nee

#### 【小题 3】

(o)nly

#### 【小题 4】

(r)ep lied

#### 【小题 5】

(c)heering

【解析】1. 根据下文 The athlete Derek Redmond was a top runner. He had a very good chance of winning a medal.（运动员 Derek Redmond 是顶尖跑步运动员。他很有可能赢得奖牌。）可知，此处指为一场比赛做准备，ready 准备好的，形容词作表语，be ready for 为……做准备，固定短语。故填(r)eady。

2. 根据上文 Then after about 150 meters, he felt a pain in his leg.（大约走了 150 米后，他感到腿疼。）可知，因为腿疼，所以是单膝跪地，knee 膝盖，可数名词，根据空前 one 可知，knee 用单数。故填(k)nee。

3. 根据上文 He fell down on one k\_(2)\_. He had a bad injury and couldn't continue.（他单膝跪地。受了重伤，无法继续比赛。）可知，他腿受了伤，应是仅用一条腿跑。only 仅仅，副词，起强调作用。故填(o)nly。

4. 根据上文 His father put his arm around him and said, "Derek, you don't have to do this."（他的父亲用胳膊搂着他说：“Derek，你不必这样做。”）和后面"Yes, I do. I have to finish."可知，此处应是 Derek 回答到，reply 回答，动词，文章整体是一般过去时，该句用一般过去时，reply 用过去式。故填(r)epplied。

5. 根据上文 After about five seconds, Derek got up and started to run again, on one leg o\_(3)\_（大约五秒钟后，Derek 站了起来，又开始跑，只用一条腿）和 When he finally crossed the line,（当他最终越过终点线的时候）可知，Derek 坚持用一条腿跑完了比赛，人们应是为他欢呼，cheer 欢呼，动词，由空前 were 可知，cheer 用现在分词和 were 构成过去进行时。故填(c)heering。

## 12.【答案】【小题 1】

alone

### 【小题 2】

easier

### 【小题 3】

nervous

### 【小题 4】

dealing

### 【小题 5】

same

### 【小题 6】

comfortable

### 【小题 7】

enter

### 【小题 8】

conversation

### 【小题 9】

with

### 【小题 10】

develop

- 【解析】** 1. 句意：一个人呆在家里是交不到朋友的。可知，独自的 **alone**，故填 **alone**。
2. 句意：加入一个俱乐部或小组，因为和那些和你有相同爱好的人交谈要容易得多。可知，更容易的 **easier**，故填 **easier**。
3. 句意：许多人在和陌生人交谈时很紧张。可知，紧张的 **nervous**，故填 **nervous**。
4. 句意：我们与陌生人打交道的恐惧大多来自于对自己的怀疑。可知，处理 **deal**，做介词宾语用动名词，故填 **dealing**。
5. 句意：但别忘了他们一定也有同样的感受。可知，同样的 **same**，故填 **same**。
6. 句意：你们都会感觉更舒服。可知，舒服的 **comfortable**，故填 **comfortable**。
7. 句意：当你走进一个满是陌生人的房间，挺直腰板，直视他人，面带微笑。可知，进入 **enter**，故填 **enter**。
8. 句意：如果你看到一个你想和他说话的人，不要等他开口。可知，谈话 **conversation**，故填 **conversation**。
9. 句意：仅仅认识一个新朋友并不意味着你会和那个人交朋友。可知，**make friends with sb.**和某人交朋友，故填 **with**。
10. 句意：发展友谊需要时间和努力。可知，发展 **develop**，故填 **develop**。

**13. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

Children's

**【小题 2】**

same

**【小题 3】**

grow

**【小题 4】**

teeth

**【小题 5】**

problems

**【小题 6】**

times

**【小题 7】**

newspaper



【小题 8】

show

【小题 9】

before

【小题 10】

better

【解析】1. 结合 June 1（六月一号）可知，是儿童节。Children's Day 儿童节，固定短语。

2. 结合首字母提示可知，此处是问“但是你知道世界牛奶日也在同一天吗？”same 同一的，相同的，形容词，此处作定语。

3. 结合 It's rich in calcium (钙) and vitamins（它富含钙和维生素）可知，它含有大量营养物质，有助于儿童成长。grow 成长，动词，help sb. do sth.帮助某人做某事，固定用法，所以此处用动词原形。

4. 结合首字母提示可知，医生说牛奶对我们的牙齿和心脏也有好处。tooth 牙齿，可数名词，人的牙齿不止一颗，所以此处用其复数形式 teeth。

5. 结合首字母提示，然而，科学家发现牛奶可能会导致一些健康问题。problem 问题，可数名词，结合 some 可知要用其复数形式 problems。

6. 结合首字母提示可知，喝大量牛奶（一天三次或三次以上）可能会使孩子发胖。time 次数，可数名词，结合 three or more 可知要用其复数形式 times。

7. 结合首字母提示可知，此处说的是“美国科学报纸《生活科学》的一名记者说”。newspaper 报纸，可数名词，此处特指美国科学报纸《生活科学》，所以用单数形式。

8. 结合首字母提示，一些研究表明，牛奶可能并不能真正帮助人们的骨骼变得非常强壮。show 表明，动词。此处陈述事实，时态用一般现在时，主语 studies 为名词复数，动词用 show 原形。

9. 结合 You can also drink milk（你也可以喝牛奶）以及 you go to bed（你上床睡觉）可知，应是在睡觉前喝牛奶。before 在.....之前，连词。

10. 结合 You can also drink milk b (9) you go to bed（你也可以在睡觉前喝牛奶）可知，它可以让我们平静下来，让我们睡得更好。better 更好，副词比较级。

14. 【答案】

【小题 1】		【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
Children's	【小题 2】 same	grow	teeth	problems
【小题 6】 times	【小题 7】 newspaper	【小题 8】 show	【小题 9】 before	【小题 10】 better

【解析】1.句意：你可能知道六月一日是儿童节。这是常识知识：儿童节译为 Children's Day。结合题意，故填Children's。

2.句意：但是你知道世界牛奶日也在相同这天吗？结合句意，可知此处缺少形容词，相同的译为“same”。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 same。

3.句意：它有很多的营养物质帮助孩子们成长。结合句意，可知此处缺少动词，成长译为“grow”， help sb. do sth。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 grow。

4.句意：医生说牛奶对我们的牙齿有益。结合句意，可知此处缺少名词，牙齿译为“tooth”，此处用复数形式 teeth。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 teeth。

5.句意：尽管，科学家们发现牛奶可能会引起健康问题。结合句意，可知此处缺少名词，问题译为“problem”，此处填复数形式 problems。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 problems。

6.句意：喝太多的牛奶（一天三或更多次）可能会使孩子们变胖。结合句意，可知此处缺少名词，次数译为“time”，此处填复数 times。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 times。

7.句意：一份来自美国科学报纸。结合句意，可知此处缺少名词，报纸译为“newspaper”。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 newspaper。

8.句意：一项研究也显示牛奶可能真的不能帮助人的骨头强壮。结合句意，可知此处缺少动词，显示译为“show”，此处是一般现在时，主语是复数，谓语动词用原形。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 show。

9.句意：你也可以睡觉前喝牛奶。结合句意，可知此处缺少介词，在……之前译为“before”。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 before。

10.句意：它能使我们冷静并使我们比较好的入眠。结合句意，可知此处缺少形容词，比较好的译为“better”。结合所给首字母提示和语境，故填 better。

## 15.【答案】【小题 1】

because

## 【小题 2】

sketch

【小题 3】

added

【小题 4】

decide

【小题 5】

successfully

【解析】1. 根据 After the discussion, we decided to choose “Snow White” b (1) we knew the story well. 可知空格处应填 because(因为), 引导原因状语从句, 经过讨论, 我们决定选择“白雪公主”因为我们很了解这个故事。

2. 句意: 首先, 我们需要准备这个故事的梗概。根据 First, we needed to prepare a s (2) of the story. 可知空格处应填 sketch, a sketch of……的梗概, 固定短语。

3. 根据 Second, we drew detailed pictures and a (3) colour to them. 可知本句句意: 其次, 我们画了详细的图片, 并给它们加了颜色。add...to...给.....增加....., 固定短语。本句 and 连接两个并列动词, drew 是过去式形式, add 也应该用过去式 added。

4. 根据 And we needed to d (4) on who would do the characters' voices., 可知我们需要选定谁将扮演的角色。decide on 选定, 固定短语。need to do sth. 需要做某事, 固定短语。

5. 根据下文 Ms Li liked our cartoon very much, She hoped that we could put the cartoon on the stage of the coming Cartoon Art Competition.(李老师非常喜欢我们的卡通表演, 她希望我们能把卡通表演放在即将到来的卡通艺术比赛的舞台上), 结合首字母, 可知最后来到的一天, 我们成功地上演卡通表演。空格处应填副词, 修饰动词短语 put on。successfully 成功地, 副词。

16. 【答案】 【小题 1】

places

【小题 2】

protect

【小题 3】

tall

【解析】1. 空处应填名词作介词 in 的宾语, 结合上句 People wanted to climb the highest rocks and mountains(高山). (人们想攀登最高的岩石和山脉) 及首字母提示可知, 此处指“今天人们可以在

非常艰难的地方攀登”，place 地方，是可数名词，此处应用复数表示泛指。

2. 根据 special shoes and ropes 可知，人们攀登时有特殊的鞋子和绳索，这些装备应是为了保护自己，protect 保护，动词，空前 to 是不定式符号，此处用动词原形。

3. 根据前一句 Of course, they can't be afraid of heights.（当然，他们不可能控告）可知，此处是说山的高度，所以此处指“有些山有几百英尺高”，tall 高的，形容词。

#### 17. 【答案】 【小题 1】

Suddenly

#### 【小题 2】

hurt

【解析】1. 根据上文 On 10 May, Lin Tao was at home alone.（5 月 10 日，林涛独自在家。）和 he heard someone shouting “Fire! Fire! Help!”（他听到有人大喊：“着火了！着火了！救命！”）再结合首字母提示可知，此处指在家的时候突然听到有人在喊，suddenly，突然，此处是副词修饰整个句子，位于句首，单词首字母需大写，故填 Suddenly。

2. 根据 she could not get out（她不能出去）可知，此处表示她的左腿伤的很严重，空格前已有谓语动词 was，故此处应填形容词作表语，hurt “受伤的”，为形容词，故填 hurt。

#### 18. 【答案】 【小题 1】

age

#### 【小题 2】

saving

#### 【小题 3】

saw

#### 【小题 4】

fell

#### 【小题 5】

other

#### 【小题 6】

could

【小题 7】

best

【小题 8】

hurt

【小题 9】

If

【小题 10】

brave

【解析】略

1. 短语 at his age 意为“在他这个年龄”，故填 age。
2. 此处表达的是“在救了一名小女孩之后”，save 有“救”的意思，在介词 after 之后，用动词-ing 形式，故填 saving。
3. 此处表达的是“当他看到 Rosie 骑车下山的时候”，see sb. doing sth.意为“看到某人正在做某事”，此处讲述已经发生的事情，用一般过去时，故填过去式 saw。
4. 句意：女孩失去对自行车的控制，掉进河中。fall 意为“摔倒”，此处是讲述已经发生的事情，用一般过去时，故填过去式 fell。
5. 此处表达的是“另一只（手臂）”，one…the other…意为“一个……，另一个……”。
6. 此处表达是“他可以看到女孩正在挥手”，此处是讲述已经发生的事情，用一般过去时，故填过去式 could。
7. 考查 try one's best to do sth.意为“尽某人最大的努力做某事”。
8. 句意：幸运的是，小女孩一点儿也没有受伤。短语 get hurt 意为“受伤”。
9. 此处用了虚拟语气，表达的是“如果杰克不在那儿”，故用连词 If 引导条件状语从句。

10. 句意：他很勇敢救了我们的女儿。brave 意为“勇敢的”，符合句意。

19.【答案】【小题 1】

shops

【小题 2】

next

【小题 3】

exercise

【小题 4】

sunshine

【小题 5】

best

【小题 6】

cross

【小题 7】

noisy

【小题 8】

office

【小题 9】

quiet

【小题 10】

reading

【解析】1. 句意：我妈妈通常在那里购物。根据“I live near a supermarket”，可知，时态是一般现在时，此处表示“去购物”；结合首字母提示，shop 表示“购物”；mother 是单数第三人称，动词需用三单形式，故填 shops。

2. 句意：超市旁边有一个大公园。next to 紧挨着，根据题干“‘There is a big park…to the supermarket’和首字母提示，故填 next。

3. 句意：我经常在公园锻炼，因为我喜欢干净的空气和阳光。根据上文“‘There is a big park’和

首字母提示，可知经常在公园锻炼，故填 exercise。

4. 句意：我经常在公园锻炼，因为我喜欢干净的空气和阳光。and 表并列，连接两个并列的名词，由上文提到经常在公园锻炼，可知是因为那里干净的空气和阳光，故填 sunshine。

5. 句意：生命中最美好的东西都是免费的。things 事情，名词需用形容词修饰；定冠词 the 修饰最高级，结合首字母提示，可知 best “最好的”符合句意，故填 best。

6. 句意：要去公园，你只需要穿过中央大街。根据目的“To get to the park”，结合首字母提示，可知要穿过中央大街；cross 横过，故填 cross。

7. 句意：我住在一个吵闹的社区。neighborhood 邻里/社区，名词需用形容词修饰；根据下文“But my favorite place is the library”，结合首字母提示，可知这是一个吵杂的社区，故填 noisy。

8. 句意：在我家和服装店之间有一个邮局。post office 邮局，固定词组；根据首字母提示，故填 office。

9. 句意：那里很安静，我喜欢在那里看书。分析句子结构，设空处填形容词作表语；根据上文“my favorite place is the library”和首字母提示，可知图书馆很安静，故填 quiet。

10. 句意：那里很安静，我喜欢在那里看书。enjoy doing 喜欢做某事，根据上文“my favorite place is the library”和首字母提示，可知喜欢在图书馆读书；read 读，故填 reading。

## 20. 【答案】【小题 1】

among

### 【小题 2】

tools

### 【小题 3】

useful

### 【小题 4】

relax

### 【小题 5】

follow

【解析】1. 句意：现在手机在中学生中越来越流行了。根据句中“more and more popular”和 students 可知，此处使用 among，意为“在……之间”，表示“在中学生当中越来越流行”。故填 among。

2. 句意：手机是我们交换信息最快的工具之一。根据“one of the quickest”可知，此处使用可数名词的复数形式，再结合句中“mobile phone”可知，此处使用 tool 的复数形式 tools，意为“工具”，表示“手机是交换信息最快的工具之一”。故填 tools。

3. 句意：手机是一项时髦而有用的发明，所以我们应该充分利用它。句中 invention 是名词，所以此处使用形容词；结合句中“make the best use of it”可知，此处使用形容词 useful，意为“有用的”，表示“因为手机是有用的发明，所以我们要充分利用它”。故填 useful。

4. 句意：当我们厌倦学习的时候，我们可以通过玩它们来放松自己。句中 can 是情态动词，所以此处使用动词原形；结合句中“when we’re tired of our studies”可知，此处使用动词 relax，意为“放松”，表示“厌倦了学习的时候，可以通过玩手机来放松”。故填 relax。

5. 句意：在我看来，赶时髦并没有错，但最重要的是如何正确使用手机。根据句中“it’s not wrong to”可知，此处是 it’s+形容词+to do sth.，所以使用动词原形；根据后半句中“but the most important thing is how to use the mobile phone in a right way”可知，前后意思转折，此处使用动词 follow，意为“追随”，表示“手机是时髦且有用的发明，赶时髦没错，但是要正确使用手机”。故填 follow。

## 21. 【答案】【小题 1】

email

### 【小题 2】

glad

### 【小题 3】

hope

### 【小题 4】

start

### 【小题 5】

During

### 【小题 6】

swim

### 【小题 7】

with



【小题 8】

plane

【小题 9】

painting

【小题 10】

sure

【解析】[语篇解读] 本文是杰克写给弗兰克的一封电子邮件。杰克得知弗兰克正在渥太华度假，他希望自己也还有机会去那里。杰克还介绍了自己的暑假安排。

1. 句意：谢谢你的电子邮件。email 作名词，意为“电子邮件”，符合题意。
2. 根据句意“我很高兴你现在正在快乐地度假”可推断，所缺的词是 glad。glad 是形容词，意为“高兴的”。
3. 我“希望”有一天有机会去那里。表示“希望”，而且以 h 开头的词是 hope。
4. 句意：我们的暑假将在下个月开始。表示“开始”，而且以 s 开头的词是 start。
5. 此处表示“在暑假”。during 是介词，意为“在……期间”，符合题意。
6. 和 in the sea 搭配的动词是 swim “游泳”。
7. 根据设空处前的“我们的叔叔住在那里”可推断，我和琳达可以和他住在一起，表示“和……一起”要用介词 with。
8. 根据设空处后的“我们将乘火车去那里”可推断，我们不打算乘“飞机”。take a plane 意为“乘飞机”，故所缺的词是 plane。
9. 根据设空处前的“琳达会画一些漂亮的画”可推断，她喜欢“画画”。以 p 开头，表示“画画”的词是 paint；再根据 like doing sth. 的固定搭配可知所缺的词是 painting。

10. 句意：我确信我们会玩得很开心。表示“确信”，而且以 s 开头的词是 sure。

22. 【答案】 【小题 1】

quieter

【小题 2】

so

【小题 3】

make

【小题 4】

different

【小题 5】

better

【小题 6】

help

【小题 7】

true

【小题 8】

funnier

【小题 9】

broke

【小题 10】

cares

【解析】 1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

### 23. 【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】      【小题 5】

xcited      esearch      early      ooks      uture

【解析】这是一篇新闻报道，介绍了中国的一对大熊猫被送到了荷兰，为了科学研究，他们准备在荷兰待 15 年。荷兰人对他们的到来是满怀激动的，并花费了很多钱为他们建造了漂亮的熊猫房子，供他们居住和生育小熊猫。

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. xcited，考查形容词，根据 That's because they welcomed the first pair of Chinese pandas. 那是因为他们欢迎第一对中国熊猫的到来，由此可知荷兰人是非常激动的，结合首字母 e，故用含有 ed 的形容词修饰人，故答案为 excited.

2. research，考查名词，根据 for scientific 为了科学的…，空格处应该是名词，for 后面的内容表达目的，结合首字母 r，推出是名词"research 研究"，"scientific research 科学研究"符合题意，故答案为 research.

3. nearly，考查副词，根据 500, 000visitors each year 每年五十万游客，可知空格处是修饰这组数字的词汇，结合首字母 n，推出是副词"nearly 差不多；几乎"结合题意"每年几乎五十万游客来动物园参观"，故答案为 nearly.

4. looks，考查动词，根据题干中的主语是"the panda house 熊猫房子"，结合后面的 like an ancient Chinese palace 像中国古代宫殿，可知熊猫房子看起来像中国古代宫殿，句型 look like 看起来像…，固定搭配，主语是三单式，时态是一般现在时，故答案为 looks.

5. future，考查形容词，根据空格后的名词"babies 宝宝"，可知这是这两个熊猫未来的宝宝，结合首字母 f，可知形容词 future"未来的"符合题意，故填 future.

### 24. 【答案】 【小题 1】

failed

【小题 2】

legs

【小题 3】

Although

【小题 4】

kept

【小题 5】

they

【小题 6】

exercise

【小题 7】

start

【小题 8】

always

【小题 9】

anything

【小题 10】

excellent

【解析】1. 联系下文 you may succeed when you try for the 101st time（当你第 101 次尝试时，你可能会成功）可知，此处指的是：即使你已经失败了一百次；结合空前单词 have 并且根据此处语境“即使你已经失败了一百次”可知，此处时态为现在完成时，结构为：have/has+动词过去分词；fail 失败，为动词，其过去分词形式为 failed。故填 failed。

2. 联系下文 They were too soft to be able to walk.（它们太软了，不能走路。）可推测出，作者的腿出了问题，此处含义应为：当我出生的时候，我的医生告诉我妈妈，我的腿有毛病；leg 腿，为可数名词；根据 They were too soft to be able to walk.中的 They 可知，空处应填 leg 的复数形式 legs。故填 legs。

3. 根据 A (3) the news was bad, my mother didn't become frustrated (沮丧的).并且结合首字母提示可知，空处填 although 符合语境，“虽然”这是个坏消息，但我母亲并没有灰心丧气；although 尽管，虽然；注意句首字母要大写，故填 Although。

4. 根据前文内容 She didn't believe what the doctor said and started to look for other ways.（她不相信医生说的话，于是开始寻找其他方法。）可知，此处含义应为：我妈妈“一直”在为我找别的医生，最后她成功了；keep 保持，继续，为动词；固定用法 keep doing sth.一直做某事；结合此处

语境并且根据动词过去式 **succeeded** 可知，此处时态为一般过去时，**keep** 的过去式为 **kept**。故填 **kept**。

5. 结合主语为 **The doctor and his team** 并且根据空后的情态动词 **could** 可知，空处应填人称代词主格 **they** 代替 **The doctor and his team**（医生和他的团队），此处含义为：医院里的医生和他的团队竭尽他们的所能来帮助我；**they** 他们，为人称代词主格。故填 **they**。

6. 根据 **do some e (6) to help me walk** 可知，空处应填 **exercise**，此处含义为：他们还让我父母教我做一些锻炼来帮助我走路；固定搭配 **do some exercise** 做锻炼；**exercise** 锻炼，此处为不可数名词。故填 **exercise**。

7. 根据后文内容 **Day by day, I could walk by myself.**（一天又一天，我可以自己走了。）可知，空处填 **start** 符合语境，爬行不是走路，但这是一个好的“开始”；**start** 开始，为名词；根据空前的 **a**，故填 **start**。

8. 根据 **When I grew up, my mother a (8) told me these stories.**可知，空处填 **always** 符合语境，我长大后，妈妈总是给我讲这些故事；总是 **always**；结合首字母提示，故填 **always**。

9. 根据 **She said that if I thought of what she said whenever I met difficulties** 可知，空处填 **anything** 符合语境，她说，每当我遇到困难时，只要想到她所说的话，我就能成功地做“任何事情”；**anything** 任何事情。故填 **anything**。

10. 根据后文内容 **I get best grades in school and I am a good dancer and swimmer.**（我在学校取得了最好的成绩，我是一个很好的舞者和游泳运动员。）可知，空处填 **excellent** 符合语境，我一直在努力工作，结果证明我是一个非常“优秀的”人；优秀的 **excellent**，为形容词。故填 **excellent**。

## 25. 【答案】

【小题1】	【小题2】	【小题3】	【小题4】	【小题5】
eat	need	interested	listening	read
【小题6】	【小题7】	【小题8】	【小题9】	【小题10】
try	way	by	always	better

## 【解析】

1. 句意：如果大家都想有一个强壮的身体，那么他或她需要吃好。**eat** 吃，动词，**need to do sth.**

需要做某事，固定搭配。依据题意，故填 eat。

2. 句意：我们的头脑也需要这种食物。need 需要，此句是一般现在时，主语是 minds，故填 need。

3. 句意：小孩子对他们周围的一切都感兴趣。be interested in 对……感兴趣，固定短语。依据题意，故填 interested。

4. 句意：当他们正在看和听的时候，他们就学会了某事。listen 听，根据前句 watching 可知，并列的动作，故填 listening。

5. 句意：当他们大点的时候，他们开始阅读故事书、科学书和他们喜欢的东西。read 阅读，动词，begin to do sth. 开始做某事，固定搭配。依据题意，故填 read。

6. 句意：当他们发现新事物的时候，他们喜爱问问题并设法弄清楚答案。try to do sth. 尽力做某事，设法做某事，固定搭配。依据题意，故填 try。

7. 句意：获得知识的最好方法是什么？way 方法，方式，可数名词，动词 is 与名词单数或不可数名词搭配，所以此处应用单数形式，即 way。依据题意，故填 way。

8. 句意：如果我们自学，我们将会获得最多的知识。learn by oneself 自学，固定短语。依据题意，故填 by。

9. 句意：如果我们总是从别人那儿得到答案不问为什么，我们将会永远学不好。always 总是，副词作状语修饰动词 getting。依据题意，故填 always。

10. 句意：当我们用正确的方法学习时，我们会学的更多并理解的更好。better 更好，well 的比较级，修饰动词 understand，符合题意。依据题意，故填 better。

## 26. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】alking	【小题 3】ither	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
elpful		xperience		rust
【小题 6】esult	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】ard	【小题 10】o
eelings		dvice		

【解析】这是一篇日常生活类阅读，主要介绍青少年和父母之间很难友好相处。作者在做了妈妈之后，鼓励孩子大胆和父母交流，并提醒青少年要保持冷静，控制好自己的情绪，珍爱生活和家人，和父母和睦相处。

首字母填空题。解答此类题型的方法一般就是根据文章前后句子之间意思推断出词义，并结合首

字母推断出所缺单词，然后根据该单词在句子中的句子成分，所起作用，确定单词词形，进行适当词形变化。

1. helpful。考查形容词。句意"如果你面对这样一个问题，我现在说的话可能对你\_\_\_"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"有帮助的"。系表结构。填形容词 helpful。
2. talking。考查动名词。句意"你有没有想过和你的父母\_\_\_为什么你们相处得不好？"。根据首字母提示，可知，talk to sb 和某人交谈。介词 of 后用 talk 的动名词 talking。
3. either。考查副词。句意"当我还是个十几岁的孩子时，我和我的父母相处得\_\_\_不好"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"也"。否定句且用于句尾用 either。
4. experience。考查名词。句意"我很抱歉我有这样的一个\_\_\_"。根据 73 空 When I was a teenager, I didn't get on well with my parents, either 当我还是个十几岁的孩子时，我和我的父母相处得也不好。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"经历"。an 一个。填单数名词 experience。
5. trust。考查动词。句意"这样，我确信他们\_\_\_我，来找我做任何事"。根据首字母提示，可知，找我做任何事，应该是"信任"。主语 they 她们。一般现在时态，谓语动词用原形 trust。
6. result。考查搭配。句意"\_\_\_，我们相处得很好"。根据首字母提示，可知，as a result 结果。固定搭配。填 result。
7. feelings。考查名词。句意"如果你无法控制自己的\_\_\_"。根据上一行 Arguing with your parents will make them angry and you won't feel good 和父母争吵会使他们生气，你会感觉不好。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"情感"。情感有很多种，填复数 feelings。
8. advice。考查名词。句意"你可以去看医生或你的老师，他们可以给你提供你的问题的\_\_\_"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"建议"。填不可数名词 advice。
9. hard。考查副词。句意"有时他们会做一些你很\_\_\_理解的事情"。根据下一句 For example, you may want to be a singer in the future, but your parents want you to do something else 例如，你将来可能想成为一名歌手，但你的父母希望你做些别的事情。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"很难地"。修饰动词用副词 hard。
10. so。考查搭配。句意"如果\_\_\_，你可以站在他们的角度想问题"。根据上一句 For example, you may want to be a singer in the future, but your parents want you to do something else 例如，你将来可能想成为一名歌手，但你的父母希望你做些别的事情。及首字母提示，可知，if so 如果是这样。固定搭配。填 so。

## 27.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
four	same	classmates	well	Sundays
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
art	good	sing	plays	musician

【解析】1. 句意：我有四个好朋友。根据 They are Jennifer, Victor, Cindy and Leila. 可知有四个好朋友，“四”是 four，数词，故填 four。

2. 句意：我们在同一个班。根据上文可知我们是好朋友，所以推断在同一个班，“相同的”是 same，形容词，修饰名词 class，故填 same。

3. 句意：因此我们也是同学。根据上文可知我们在同一个班，所以是同学。“同学”是 classmate，可数名词，根据主语 we 可知应用名词复数形式，classmate 的复数是 classmates，故填 classmates。

4. 句意：珍妮弗游泳游得很好。根据下文 she wants to join the swimming club 可知她游泳游得很好，修饰行为动词 swims 用副词，“好”是 well，故填 well。

5. 句意：然后她可以在周六和周日游泳。星期六和星期日是周末，不用上学，可推断本空是“星期天，周日” Sunday，根据 Saturdays 可知本空也应用名词复数形式 Sundays，故填 Sundays。

6. 句意：维特想加入一个艺术俱乐部。根据下文 drawing 可知是艺术俱乐部，“艺术，美术”是 art，故填 art。

7. 句意：维特想参加艺术俱乐部，因为他擅长绘画。“擅长……”是 be good at sth.，是固定搭配的短语；根据上文 Victor wants to join the art club 可知他擅长绘画，所以想参加艺术俱乐部，故填 good。

8. 句意：辛迪可以唱很多歌曲。根据 songs “歌曲”可知本空应填 sing “唱”，在情态动词 can 后接动词原形，故填 sing。

9. 句意：蕾娜想加入音乐俱乐部，因为她可以拉提琴拉得非常好。“拉小提琴”是 play the violin，“玩……乐器”用“play+the+乐器名词”，主语 she 是第三人称单数，描述一般的情况用一般现在时，动词用第三人称单数形式，play 的第三人称单数形式是 plays，故填 plays。

10. 句意：而且她想成为一名音乐家。根据上文可知蕾娜拉小提琴拉得很好，可推断出她想成为一名音乐家，“音乐家”是 musician，可数名词；根据不定冠词 a 可知是“一名音乐家”，用名



词单数，故填 musician。

## 28.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
tarted	ngry	ompared	ducation	dvantages
【小题 7】				
【小题 6】	aise	【小题 8】	till	【小题 9】
	etter		oor	【小题 10】
				ouldn't

【解析】这篇文章主要介绍了 Craig 想帮助那些不能上学的贫困孩子，和他的朋友们决定儿童解放组织应筹集资金来修建学校。Craig 希望学习能帮助贫困儿童生活的更好。现在，Craig 的慈善机构在 45 个国家有超过 100 万的会员。

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. 答案：1. started 考查动词。根据上下文 When Craig was 12, he...a group that has helped kids all over the world. 当克雷格 12 岁的时候，...帮助世界各地的孩子们。可知结合选项首字母，应说他创办了一个团队，因为上句是一般过去时，所以这里用一般过去时，结构为主语+动词的过去式，即 started。故答案为 started。

2. angry 考查形容词。根据上文 In the seventh grade he learned something 七年级时他学到了一些东西。和下文 A 6-year-old boy in Pakistan was sent to work in a factory. 一个 6 岁的男孩在巴基斯坦被送到工厂工作。可知结合首字母。应说是使他生气，make sb+adj 表示使某人..，故答案为 angry。

3. compared 考查动词。根据下文 Laws in his country said that kids must go to school. 法律在他的国家说，孩子们必须去上学。可知结合首字母，应说克雷格比较他的生活。下文是一般过去时，所以这里用一般过去时，结构为主语+动词的过去式，即 compared 比较，故答案为 compared。

4. Education 考查名词。根据下文 But in some countries school was not free. Children from poor families went to work instead of to school. 但是在一些国家学校并不是免费的。来自贫困家庭的孩子去上班而不是去上学。可知结合首字母，说的是教育在他的国家对所有孩子都是免费的。故答案为 Education。

5. advantages 考查名词。根据上下文 Craig wanted to help those who didn't have the same...as he and his friends. Craig 想帮助那些没有同样的……他和他的朋友们。可知结合首字母，应说 Craig 想帮助那些没有像他和他的朋友们有同样优势的人。这里应该用复数形式。故答案为 advantages。

6. raise 考查动词。根据上下文 Craig and his friends decided that Free The Children should...money to build schools. Craig 和他的朋友们决定儿童解放组织应.....钱修建学校。可知结合首字母，应说 Craig 和他的朋友们决定儿童解放组织应筹集资金来修建学校。raise money 筹集资金。should 后跟动词原形。故答案为 raise。

7. better 考查比较级。根据上文 Craig and his friends decided that Free The Children should raise money to build schools. Craig 和他的朋友们决定儿童解放组织应筹集资金来修建学校。题干 Craig hoped that learning would help kids in poverty (贫困) live...Craig 希望学习能帮助贫困儿童生活.....可知结合首字母，应说 Craig 希望学习能帮助贫困儿童生活的更好。故答案为 better。

8. still 考查副词。根据上文 Today, Craig's charity has more than one million members in 45 countries. 现在, Craig 的慈善机构在 45 个国家有超过 100 万的会员。下文 The money they have raised has done many good things. 筹集的钱做了很多好事。可知结合首字母, 句意应为它仍然在壮大。故答案为 still。

9. poor 考查形容词。根据上文 It has helped build more than 500 schools around the world. 它在世界各地帮助建立 500 多所学校。题干 It also pays for health care in...communities. 它还能支付医疗保健费用在.....群体。可知结合首字母, 句意应为它还能在贫困群体支付医疗保健费用。故答案为 poor。

10. couldn't 考查情态动词。根据上文 We were laughed at by other kids 我们被其他孩子嘲笑。下文 Still, Craig didn't give up. Now he wants more kids to help. 不过, Craig 没有放弃。现在, 他想让更多的孩子得到帮助。题干应为 who 引导的定语从句。可知结合首字母, 句意应为我们被说你不能改变事情的其他孩子们所嘲笑。句子为一般过去时, 此空应是情态动词 could 的否定形式。故答案为 couldn't

## 29. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
xperience	repare	tudying	hoose	etween
【小题 6】asily	【小题 7】thers	【小题 8】ess	【小题 9】ave	【小题 10】alue

【解析】这是一篇日常生活类阅读, 本文主要讲述了兼职工作对年轻人是有很多好处的, 现在社会上能提供的兼职工作有很多, 兼职工作不仅健康还能让年轻人学到很多东西, 最终还能挣到

钱。

此题考查首字母阅读填空，在理解文章意思基础上，结合前后句，仔细分析时态、人称、词性、固定搭配等，运用正确形式，得出正确答案。

1. experience。考查名词；句意"它们允许青少年和年轻人获得一点工作\_\_\_，赚一点钱"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"经验"。填不可数名词 experience。
2. prepare。考查动词；句意"更好地帮助青少年为成人生活\_\_\_"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是 prepare for 为……做准备。help sb do sth 帮助某人做某事。填动词原形 prepare。
3. studying。考查动词；考查动名词。句意"对学生来说，做兼职不应该比\_\_\_成绩好更重要"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"学习"。由 doing 动名词。可知，填 study 的动名词 studying。
4. choose。考查动词；句意"有很多不同的兼职工作供你从它们之中\_\_\_"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"选择"。不定式 to 后用动词原形 choose。
5. between。考查介词；句意"这些都是只需要你每周工作十到二十小时\_\_\_的工作"。根据首字母提示，可知， between...and..."在……和……之间"。填 between。
6. easily。考查副词；句意"所以你可以在工作的时候学会如何\_\_\_做这项工作"。根据上一句 they don't require much work experience 它们不需要太多的工作经验。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"轻松地"。修饰动词 do。用副词 easily。
7. others。考查代词；句意"一些是关于如何准时的，\_\_\_是关于如何努力工作的"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"其它的"。做主语。用代词 others。
8. less。考查形容词；句意"没有兼职工作的年轻人比那些从事兼职工作的人生活是\_\_\_准备的"。根据 than 比。及首字母提示，可知，两者比较，应该是"更少"准备的（准备不足）。这里是 prepared 的比较级 less prepared。填 less。
9. save。考查动词；句意"那么，你通常如何从兼职工作中\_\_\_钱呢？"。根据下一句 It can be used to save for college education or favorite things 这些钱可以被用于储蓄大学教育的费用或买喜爱的东西。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"储蓄"。特殊疑问句，谓语动词用原形 save。
10. value。考查名词；句意"但它能正确地告诉你金钱的\_\_\_"。根据上一句 Maybe you will find it's harder to use money you made than that your parents gave you 也许你会发现用你挣的钱比你父母给你的钱更难。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"价值"。这里填不可数名词 value。

### 30. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
station	Get	Two	before	train
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
tried	bad	catch	my	say

【解析】这篇文章讲述了三个老教师在车站候车，车来了他们却没有注意，列车长叫乘客上车坐好，两位老师上了车，而另一位没有上车。在车站里，这位老师告诉来安慰的一个学生说车上的两个老师是来为自己送行的。

(1) 根据下文 “One of his students was at the station” 的描述可知，这里指的是三位老教师在车站候车。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：station。

(2) 根据语境可知，这里是列车长让乘客上车并到自己的座位上坐好。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：Get, get on 表示 “上车”，在句首应该大写。

(3) 根据短文 “The third one didn’ t get on” 的描述可知，这里指的是其中的两个上了车。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：Two。

(4) 根据语境可知，这里指的是在火车启动之前，其中的两位老师上了火车。“在……之前”是 before。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：before。

(5) 根据语境可知，这里指的是第三位老师没有上车。此处应该是指火车。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：train。

(6) 根据语境可知，这里指的是他的学生尽力安慰他的老师。try to do sth 是固定用法，表示“尽力做某事”。由于这是叙述过去的事实，应用一般过去时，结合所给首字母提示可知应填：tried。

(7) 根据语境可知，这里是学生安慰老师的话，表示“那也确实不坏”。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：bad。

(8) 根据语境可知，这里是学生安慰老师说：三个人有两个赶上车，就相当好了。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：catch，catch 表示“赶上”。

(9) 根据语境可知，这里是老师表达说“但那是我的列车”。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：my。

(10) 根据语境可知，这里指的是“我的朋友只是来为我送行的”。say goodbye to sb 是固定短语，表示“为某人送行”。结合所给首字母提示可知应填：say。

### 31. 【答案】 【小题 1】

invited

### 【小题 2】

never

### 【小题 3】

afford

### 【小题 4】

ever

### 【小题 5】

share

【小题 6】

together

【小题 7】

enters

【小题 8】

competitions

【小题 9】

prize

【小题 10】

misses

【解析】1. 句意：当她大学毕业时，一些朋友邀请她来北京找工作。由句子结构和前文谓语动词 graduated 可知，设空处需用谓语动词的一般过去时；结合句意和首字母提示可知，invited “邀请”，符合题意。故填 invited。

2. 句意：她去了那里，从此再也没有去过别的地方。由句子结构可知，设空处需用副词作状语修饰动词；结合句意和首字母提示可知，never “从不”，副词，符合题意。故填 never。

3. 句意：像北京的大多数年轻人一样，王荣在这个大城市买不起一套房子。由句子结构可知，情态动词 can't 后需用动词原形；结合句意和首字母提示可知，afford “承担得起，买得起”，符合题意。故填 afford。

4. 句意：你曾经和朋友住过很长时间吗？由句子结构可知，设空处需用副词作状语修饰动词 live；结合句意和首字母提示可知，ever “曾经”，副词，符合题意。故填 ever。

5. 句意：王荣和她的朋友们有自己的卧室，他们共用客厅、厨房和浴室。由句子结构和前文动词 have 可知，设空处谓语动词需用一般现在时态；结合句意和首字母提示可知，share “分享”，动词，符合题意，主语是复数 they，所以动词用 share。故填 share。

6. 句意：她们经常在晚饭后一起看电视，周末去购物。由句子结构可知，设空处需用副词作状语修饰动词 watch；结合句意和首字母提示可知，together “一起”，副词，符合题意。故填 together。

7. 句意：她还参加了一些写作比赛并获奖。由句子结构可知，设空处需用动词作谓语，此处描述了一个事实，所以谓语动词需用一般现在时态，主语是第三人称单数 she，所以谓语动词需用单数；结合句意和首字母提示可知，enter 的三单 enters，符合题意。故填 enters。

8. 句意：她还参加了一些写作比赛并获奖。由句子结构可知，设空处需用名词作宾语；结合句意和首字母提示可知，competition “比赛”，符合题意；由空前形容词 some 可知，设空处名词需用其复数形式 competitions。故填 competitions。

9. 句意：王荣梦想有一天她的作品会获得一等奖，她会变得受欢迎。由句子结构可知，设空处需用名词作宾语；结合句意和首字母提示可知，prize “奖励”，符合题意。故填 prize。

10. 句意：有时候，她思念父母。由句子结构和时间状语 Sometimes 可知，设空处需用谓语动词的一般现在时态，主语是第三人称单数，所以谓语动词也需用三单形式；结合句意和首字母提示可知，miss 的三单 misses “思念”，符合题意。故填 misses。

### 32. 【答案】 【小题 1】

animals

#### 【小题 2】

monkeys

#### 【小题 3】

bamboo

#### 【小题 4】

cute

#### 【小题 5】

strong

#### 【小题 6】

near

#### 【小题 7】

dangerous

#### 【小题 8】

careful

#### 【小题 9】

monkeys

#### 【小题 10】

ating

#### 【解析】 1.

句意：我可以看到很多动物。根据上文"I go to the zoo with my mother"可知，"我"要去动物园，而去动物园就是看动物。animal 是可数名词，用其复数表示整体（该类事物），故填 animals。

2.

句意：有老虎、狮子、大熊猫和很多猴子。本句中列举了很多动物，还有一种以 m 开头的动物，那就是 monkeys（用复数表示整体），故填 monkeys。

3.

句意：它们喜欢吃竹子。根据上文"The pandas are over there"可知，本句说的是大熊猫的饮食习惯；根据常识，它们喜欢吃竹子，bamboo 是不可数名词。故填 bamboo。

4.

句意：它真可爱啊。根据下文"I love pandas"可知，"我"喜欢大熊猫，故知本句表达的是对大熊猫的赞美，故填 cute。

5.

句意：狮子很强壮。根据下文"Their mouths are big and want to catch something"可知，本句说的是狮子很强壮。故填 strong。

6.

句意：老虎在它们旁边。根据下文"They are both dangerous"可知，老虎和狮子相隔不远，故填 near。

7.

句意：它们都很危险。根据下文"So, we should be careful with them"可知，要防着它们，故知此处说它们很危险。故填 dangerous。

8.

句意：因此，我们要注意它们。根据上文"They are both dangerous"可知，因为它们都很危险，所以要注意（小心）be careful with 对……小心，固定短语，故填 careful。

9.

句意：最后，我们去看猴子。根据上文 There are tigers, lions, pandas, snakes and many monkeys.可知，动物园里有猴子，且根据下文"Some are climbing mountains, and some are eating bananas"可知，本句描述的是猴子，用复数形式，故填 monkeys。

10.

1. animals. 考查名词。句意：我可以看到很多动物。根据上文"I go to the zoo with my mother"可知，"我"要去动物园，而去动物园就是看动物。animal 是可数名词，用其复数表示整体（该类事



物)。故填 animals.

2. monkeys. 考查名词. 句意: 有老虎、狮子、大熊猫和很多猴子. 本句中列举了很多动物, 还有一种以 m 开头的动物, 那就是 moneys (用复数表示整体). 故填 monkeys.

3. bamboo. 考查名词. 句意: 它们喜欢吃竹子. 根据上文"The pandas are over there"可知, 本句说的是大熊猫的饮食习惯. 根据常识, 它们喜欢吃竹子. bamboo 是不可数名词. 故填 bamboo.

4. cute. 考查形容词. 句意: 它真可爱啊. 根据下文"I love pandas"可知, "我"喜欢大熊猫, 故知本句表达的是对大熊猫的赞美. 故填 cute.

5. strong 考查形容词. 句意: 狮子很强壮. 根据下文

"Their mouths are big and want to catch something"可知, 本句说的是狮子很强壮. 故填 strong.

6. near 考查. 句意: 老虎在它们旁边. 根据下文"They are both dangerous"可知, 老虎和狮子相隔不远. 故填 near.

7. dangerous 考查. 句意: 它们都很危险. 根据下文"So, we should be careful with them"可知, 要防着它们, 故知此处说它们很危险. 故填 dangerous.

8. careful 考查. 因此, 我们要注意它们. 根据上文"They are both dangerous"可知, 因为它们都很危险, 所以要注意(小心). 故填 careful.

9. monkeys 考查. 句意: 最后, 我们去看猴子. 根据上文"There are tigers, lions, pandas, snakes and many monkeys"可知, 动物园里有猴子. 且根据下文"Some are climbing mountains, and some are eating bananas"可知, 本句描述的是猴子. 故填 monkeys.

10. eating 考查现在进行时. 句意: 有些在爬山, 有些在吃香蕉. 根据上文""At last, we go to see the monkeys"可知, 在此它们参观的是猴子. 根据"bananas"可知, 它们在吃香蕉. eat 吃. 本句说的是目前正在发生的动作, 故用现在进行时. 故填 eating.

【文章大意】本文说的是去动物园参观的见闻, 主要介绍了所看到的动物及其感受等.

首先要通读短文, 掌握大意, 特别要注意上下文之间的联系, 并结合首字母提示, 选择恰当单词的适当形式, 就可以确定正确答案.

### 33. 【答案】

【小题 1】hile	【小题 2】ow	【小题 3】 ituations	【小题 4】 akes	【小题 5】 orn
【小题 6】ther	【小题 7】 periences	【小题 8】ean	【小题 9】 etter	【小题 10】 ut
【小题 11】 arm	【小题 12】orking			

- 【解析】66. while, 考查连词, 根据空格前 you get angry so easily 你是容易生气的, 空格后 your friend smiles all the time 你的朋友始终带着微笑, 可知前后是一种并列关系, 空格处应该是个表示并列的连词, 结合首字母 w, 推出"while 然而; 当...时候"符合题意, 故填 while.
67. how, 考查连词, 根据前文是 Personality is also about 性格就是关于..., 后文是 people think, behave, and react (反应) 人们思考, 表现, 对一些事情的反应. 可知后文是对的具体解释, 联系在一起意思是"个性就是人们"如何"思考, 表现. 结合首字母 h, 推出"how 如何"符合题意, 故填 how.
68. situations, 考查名词, 根据语境, 前文说到个性就是人们"如何"思考, 表现以及反应, 可知这些是在不同的"状况"下表现出来的, 结合首字母 s, 推出"situation 状况"符合题意, in different situations 在不同的状况下, 表达的是复数形式, 故填 situations.
69. makes, 考查动词, 根据空格后都是动词原形 think, behave and react 思考、表现、反应, 可知空格处的单词是接动词原形的用法, 结合首字母 m, 推出"make sb do 使某人做某事"符合题意, 意思是"是什么让人们以这些方式思考、表现、反应的呢", 文章是一般现在时, 主语是 what, 动词用三单式, 故填 makes.
70. born, 考查动词, 根据后文 A baby gets its blood type, genes...一个婴儿获得血型、基因..., 由此可知前文讲述的是性格的部分原因从"出生"就具有了, 结合首字母 b, 推出"born 出生"符合题意, be born 出生, 是固定用法, 故填 born.
71. other, 考查形容词, 根据 A baby gets its blood type, genes, and 婴儿在母体获得血型、基因和..., 可知后文是"其他"身体的东西, 结合首字母 o, 推出是"other 其他的"符合题意, 故填 other.
72. experiences, 考查名词, 根据语境, 上一段分析了性格一部分原因是在母体中决定了, But one's personality doesn't stop here 但是一个人的性格不止于此, 还有 Family life, school learning and life...家庭生活、学校的学习和生活中的..., 结合首字母 e, 推出"experience 经

历", 符合题意, life experiences 生活经历是复数形式, 当经历讲是可数名词, 故填 experiences.

73. mean, 考查动词, 根据 to change your personality, 可知母体内获得的东西无法改变, 但生活经历是不停变化的, "意味着"一个人通过努力可以改变他的个性, 结合首字母 m, 推出"mean 意味着"符合题意, does 后接动词原形, 故填 mean.

74. better, 考查形容词, 根据上文语境, 生活经历可以改变性格, 结合 Don't get too worried about your shortcoming (缺点) 部要担心你的缺点. 也就说可以让自己变得"更好", 结合首字母 b, 推出"better 更好"符合题意, 应比较级表达比原来更好, 故填 better.

75. out 考查介词, 根据 This is a good way to start making changes 这是一些改变缺点好的方法, 可知后文给的是建议, 结合题干应该是"找出"原因, 结合首字母 o, 推出是 out 符合题意, find out 找到, 固定短语, 故填 out.

76. warm, 考查形容词, 根据 Tell yourself to smile at people 告诉自己微笑面对别人, 可知这是一种温和的方式, 后免被修饰的名词是"greetings 打招呼"也应该以这种态度面对, 结合首字母 w, 推出形容词 warm 符合题意, 故填 warm.

77. working 考查动词, 根据 One day you'll see that you can turn over a new leaf and be a new you 有一天你会看到一个全新的你, 可知只要坚持去努力, 每个人都会在生活中改变自己, 短语 work at 致力于..., 意思是"通过自己的努力可以改变性格", keep doing sth 坚持做某事, 故填 working.

这篇文章讲述了个性就是一个人对一些事情的思考, 表现和反应的方式, 但是, 如果你一直努力的话, 就可以改变自己的个性的.

文章短小精练, 对于此类文短题多的文章必须对每句话的内容进行仔细的理解, 细节题的考察占到了大部分的比例, 所以学生需要结合题目中的关键字迅速定位来找到正确的答案.

### 34. 【答案】

【小题 1】go	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】uture
	tudies	ating	ith	
【小题 6】	【小题 7】ot	【小题 8】	【小题 9】o	【小题 10】
uite		ound		ummer

【解析】答案: 66. ago; 考查短语搭配. 句意表达的是他和父母两年前来中国; 时间+ago, 表示多长时间以前.

67. studies; 考查时态. 句意表达的是一般事实, 要用一般现在时态; 主语 Jerry 是第三人称第三, 谓语动词要用三单形式; 句意表达的是 Jerry 在上小学.
68. eating; 考查动词搭配. 句意表达的是他喜欢吃中国事物; enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事.
69. with; 考查短语搭配. help sb with sth 帮助某人做某事; 句意表达的是他让同学帮助他学汉语.
70. future; 考查短语搭配. in the future 在将来; 句意表达的是我认为将来他汉语一定说得不错.
71. quite; 考查副词. 句意表达的是商店很拥挤; quite 很, 十分, 在句中修饰 crowded, 表示程度.
72. got; 考查动词短语. get lost 迷路; 句意表达的是因为商店人很多, 他迷路了; 题干讲述的是过去的事实, 要用一般过去时态.
73. found; 考查时态. 句意表达的是最后他在警察的帮助下找到了自己的父母; 这是讲述过去的经历, 要用一般过去时态来构成.
74. to; 考查动词搭配. fly to sp 飞往某地; 句意表达的是他们将飞往海南度假.
75. summer; 考查句意推断. 句意表达的是他们将去海南度假, 根据提示字母可以知道这里表达的是暑假, the summer holiday 暑假.

文章介绍了 Jerry 在中国学习的情况. 他来自巴黎, 现在在北京上小学. 他喜欢中国的美食, 学习汉语. 暑假他们打算去海南, 他们一定玩得很开心.

语法填空题是考查学生的语言运用能力. 解题时, 要在理解文章的基础上, 灵活运用语法知识, 如词性, 时态, 名词单复数, 连接词, 代词, 冠词等判断空白处应填写的内容. 答完后, 还要通读全文, 核对所填单词形式是否正确, 是否符合语境.

### 35. 【答案】 【小题 1】

happening

#### 【小题 2】

through

#### 【小题 3】

However

#### 【小题 4】

better

【小题 5】

influenced

【小题 6】

include

【小题 7】

difference

【小题 8】

knowledge

【小题 9】

hand

【小题 10】

slow

- 【解析】1. 句意：人们经常在互联网上查看世界上正在发生什么，通过电子邮件与朋友保持联系，甚至开始阅读电子书。**happen** 动词，发生。句子为 **what** 引导的宾语从句，主句为一般现在时态，根据从句中系动词 **is** 及句意可知，从句要用现在进行时，其结构为 **be+doing**，**happen** 的 **ing** 形式为 **happening**。结合所给首字母，故填 **happening**。
2. 句意同上。根据句意可知，此处指通过电子邮件与朋友保持联系。**through** 介词，通过。结合所给首字母，故填 **through**。
3. 句意：然而，与电子书相比，许多人仍然更喜欢纸质书，因为他们认为阅读纸质书时大脑工作得更好。根据上文 **or even start to read e-books** 和下文 **many people still prefer paper books to e-books** 可知，这里应该是转折关系。**however** 副词，然而。结合所给首字母，故填 **However**。
4. 句意同上。这里是将读纸质书和读电子书进行比较，所以这里应用副词的比较级来修饰动词 **work**。**better**，**well** 的比较级，更好地。结合所给首字母，故填 **better**。
5. 句意：他们认为，大脑的工作方式并不受人们阅读方式的很大影响，而是取决于以下因素。根据句子结构，本句要用被动语态，下文提到大脑工作如何还取决于其他因素，由此想到 **be influenced by** 受……影响。**influence** 动词，影响。结合所给首字母，故填 **influenced**。
6. 句意：它们包括阅读材料的类型、内容、阅读目的等。**include** 动词，包括，此处陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时。结合所给首字母，故填 **include**。
7. 句意：当人们为了娱乐而阅读时，比如关于明星家庭的新闻或有趣的故事，读纸质书或电子书没有什么区别。**make no difference** 固定短语，没有区别，没有影响。结合所给首字母，故填

difference。

8. 句意：当人们通过阅读获取科学知识时，阅读纸质书籍更有帮助。knowledge 不可数名词，知识。get knowledge 获取知识，这里用动词不定式短语 to get knowledge 作目的状语。结合所给首字母，故填knowledge。

9. 句意：通常，在纸质书上手工记笔记要比在数字设备上打印笔记花费更长的时间。hand 名词，手；by hand 固定短语，用手工。结合所给首字母，故填 hand。

10. 句意：下次，当你读关于科学的电子书时，记住要放慢速度，给你的大脑更多的时间。slow 动词，放慢速度；slow down 固定短语，放慢速度。根据 give your brain more time.可知，这里是放慢速度的意思。remember to do sth.记得去做某事，所以此处应用动词原形。结合所给首字母，故填 slow。

### 36.【答案】【小题 1】

ask

#### 【小题 2】

both

#### 【小题 3】

first

#### 【小题 4】

called

#### 【小题 5】

fewer

#### 【小题 6】

different

#### 【小题 7】

leaves

#### 【小题 8】

end

#### 【小题 9】

same

#### 【小题 10】

why

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

37. 【答案】1. received

2. told

3. died

4. last

5. walking

6. times

7. front

8. showed

9. with

10. happy

【解析】1. 分析句子结构可知，应填动词，作为谓语。根据语境可知，詹妮弗收到了妈妈送给她的一个精美的手链。receive 收到，本句说的是过去之事，故用一般过去时。故填 received。

2. 分析句子结构可知，应填动词，作为谓语。根据语境可知，妈妈告诉她："你可以请人刻上字。"tell 告诉。本句说的是过去之事，故填 tell 的过去式 told。故填 told。

3. 分析句子结构可知，应填动词，作为谓语。根据下文"For a long time after that, Jennifer thought the bracelet was the (4) gift her mum gave her"可知，好长时间内，詹妮弗觉得这个手链是妈妈送给她的最后一件礼物，由此可知，她妈妈逝世了。die 死亡，本句说的是过去之事，故用一般过去时。故填 die 过去式 died。故填 died。

- 4.分析句子结构可知，应填形容词，作为定语。根据上文"Unluckily, three weeks later, her mum (3) d in an accident"可知，她母亲在三年前死于一场交通事故，因此，她把这条手链看作是妈妈送给她的最后一件礼物。last 最后的。故填 last。
- 5.分析句子结构可知，本句是"have a hard time doing sth 句型，意思是"做某事很困难"，相当于 have trouble doing sth 句型，故填动名词。根据上文"Every time she saw it, a sad feeling hit her"可知，因为心中充满悲伤，所以难以走出这种伤心的局面。walk out 走出。故填 walk 的动名词 walking。故填 walking。
- 6.分析句子结构可知，应填名词，根据语境可知，"虽然我戴这个手链好多次了，但是我没有请人刻字"。time 次数。(for) many times 好多次。故填 times。
- 7.分析句子结构可知，应填名词，作为介宾。根据语境可知，詹妮弗请人在手链的前面刻上"詹妮"的字样，并在后面刻上"妈妈之爱"。on the front 在前面。on the back 在背面。故填 front。
- 8.分析句子结构可知，应填动词，作为谓语。根据语境可知，它们都显示(表明)了妈妈的爱所具有的美。由于总体时态用了一般过去时，所以要用过去式来填空。故填 showed。
- 9.分析句子结构可知，应填介词，和后面的代词 me 组成介宾结构，充当表语。根据主语从句可知，它们在那里，由此让我知道，妈妈一直跟我在一起。with 和……在一起。故填 with。
- 10.分析句子结构可知，应填形容词，作为定语。根据语境可知，"我的"伤心的泪水变成了高兴的泪水。sad tears 伤心的泪；happy tears 高兴的泪。故填 happy。

### 38.【答案】nother

【解析】another; move; celebrate; term; together; Meaning; system; public; against; once  
略  
略

### 39.【答案】

【小题 1】n	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】dea	【小题 5】way
oes		hould		
【小题 6】	【小题 7】hy	【小题 8】isit	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
ame			hem	ecause



【解析】本文是一篇记叙文，说的是格林先生和企鹅的故事。格林先生很爱动物。有一天，他在路上看到两只企鹅后把它们放到自己的汽车后备箱里。于是发生了一系列有趣的事情。

首先要通读短文，掌握大意，特别要注意上下文之间的联系，确定某处的需要的形式和词汇，就可以确定正确答案。

1. on. 考查介词。分析句子结构可知，stand 是不及物动词，故填介词，和后面的名词 road 组成介宾结构，作为状语。根据语境可知，他看到两只企鹅站在路上。on the road 在路上。故填 on。

2. goes. 考查动词及一般现在时。分析句子结构可知，应填动词，作为谓语。根据语境可知，他向加油站走去。go to 到……去。本文用一般现在时叙述，显得生动。go 的第三人称单数形式是 goes。故填 goes。

3. should. 考查情态动词。分析句子结构可知，因为空格之后是动词原形，故应填助动词、情态动词等。根据语境可知，这个工作人员对他说："你应该把它们带到动物园去。"should 应该。故填 should。

4. idea. 考查名词。分析句子结构可知，本句是 "What a/ an + 名词单数形式" 的感叹句，故应填名词单数形式。根据语境可知，格林先生对这个主意表示赞同：真是个好主意。idea 主意。故填 idea。

5. away. 考查副词。分析句子结构可知，应填副词，作为状语。根据语境可知，格林先生驾车离开了。drive away 驾车离开。故填 away。

6. same. 考查形容词。分析句子结构可知，应填形容词，作为定语。根据语境可知，还是同一个工人在那里，the same worker 同一个工人。故填 same。

7. Why. 考查疑问副词。分析句子结构可知，应填特殊疑问词，构成疑问句。根据上文 "The worker sees the penguins are still in the car" 可知，这个工人看到企鹅还在车上，就反问格林先生："它们为什么还和你在一起？"why 为什么。why 在句首，首字母应大写，故填 Why。

8. visit. 考查动词。分析句子结构可知，空格前面是不定式符号，故填动词原形。根据语境可知，"我"带它们去参观了动物园。visit 参观。故填 visit。

9. them. 考查代词。分析句子结构可知，应填名词或副词，作为宾语。根据上语境可知，工人对格林先生说："但是你没有把他们留在动物园。"them 代指两只企鹅。故填 them。故填 them。

10. because. 考查连词。分析句子结构可知，空格前后是两个句子，故用连词将其连接起来。根据语境可知，格林先生说："它们仍然和我在一起是因为我要带它们去影院。"because 因为。故

填 because.

40.【答案】 【小题 1】

pets

【小题 2】

because

【小题 3】

smart

【小题 4】

with

【小题 5】

kind

【小题 6】

sports

【小题 7】

under

【小题 8】

lazy

【小题 9】

friends

【小题 10】

sometimes

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

#### 41. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
1】	2】	3】	4】	
from	loud	But	mind	again
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
6】	7】	8】	9】	10】
words	take	better	first	them

【解析】1. 根据句意：这位年轻的女士正从火车的窗户向外望。“从.....”的正确表达为 from，故填 from。

2. 根据句意：她的声音如此大以至于在火车上的每个人都能听到。so 前面有 was，得知此空为一个形容词，根据句中 everyone on the train heard 可知，她说话的声音很大。表示人的声音大应用“loud”，故填 loud。

3. 根据句意：妈妈笑了。但是坐在附近的一对年轻夫妇遗憾地看着这个女士孩子气的行为。根据句意可知，当这位女士说话的时候，她的妈妈什么也没有说，只是笑了笑。而附近的一对年轻夫妇却对她的反应感到遗憾。前后是转折关系，故填 But。

4. 根据句意：他们想：“可怜的女孩。她的脑子一定有问题。” mind 思想，脑子。根据年轻夫妇的反应我们可以看出，一个二十多岁的女士说出这么孩子气的话来，他们觉得一定是脑子有问题。故填 mind。

5. 根据句意：几分钟之后，这个女士又大声喊起来：“妈妈，看！云也跟着我们跑。” again 再一次，又一次，副词，修饰动词 shouted。根据上下文可知，刚才这位女士已经大声地说过一回话了，现在又大喊起来。故填 again。

6. 根据句意：她好像对她女儿刚才所说的话感到很开心。words 话，可数名词 word 的复数。根据上下文可知，这位女士说话的时候，她的妈妈什么也不说，只是笑。所以我们推断她的妈妈听到她的话很开心。故填 words。

7. 根据句意：对不起，冒犯你了。但是你为什么不带着你的女儿去看好的医生呢？根据上文的意

思可知，坐在附近的这对年轻夫妇觉得这个女士脑子有问题，所以他们建议她的妈妈带她去看医生。Why don't you do sth.意为你为什么不去做某事，take sb. to a doctor 意为带某人去看病，固定搭配，故填 take。

8. 根据句意：那么你们应该去一家更好的医院。better 是 good 的比较级，更好的。根据上一句 Actually, we have just come from a hospital 可知，她的妈妈已经带她去过了医院，所以这对夫妇觉得她应该去一家更好一点的医院。故填 better。

9. 根据句意：我的女儿生下来就是盲的。今天，她第一次看到这个世界。for the first time 意为第一次，one 的序数词 first，意为第一。因为这位女士生下来就是一个盲人，所以当她第一次看到这个世界，才会感到如此惊奇。故填 first。

10. 根据句意：每个人都有一个故事。在你了解他们之前不要对他们做出判断。them 他们，是 they 的宾格形式，这里代替的是 people，人们。这里作者建议我们在不了解人们之前，不要轻易地做出判断。故填 them。

#### 42. 【答案】 (1) . ways

(2) . give

(3) . class

(4) . new

(5) . future

(6) . ourselves

(7) . fresh

(8) . others

(9) . healthy

(10) . part

【解析】 【文章大意】本文讲的是课外活动的好处和意义，号召同学们积极参与。

(1) 句意：课外活动帮助我们在许多方面成长。根据下面具体举例可知，应表示在许多方面，用 in many ways。故填 ways。

(2) 句意：首先，它们给我们机会去实践我们在课堂上学到的东西。句型 give sb. chances to do sth. 根据语境可知是一般现在时，主语是 they，动词使用原形，故填 give。

(3) 句意：首先，它们给我们机会去实践我们在课堂上学到的东西。根据下文提到我们从书本上学不到的东西，可知此处应填课上，词组 in class。故填 class。

(4) 句意：通过不同的活动，我们也能更了解今日社会并学习到许多在书本上学不到的新的东西。故填 new。

(5) 句意：而且，它们有助于发展我们现在学习和将来工作生活都需要的能力。根据前半句的现在学习，可知后半句要表达将来工作生活。故填 future。

(6) 句意：我们在学校忙于学习，所以放学后我们都需要放松自己，此处应用反身代词。故填 ourselves。

(7) 句意：课外活动使得我们有可能呼吸新鲜空气和缓解疲劳。故填 fresh。

(8) 句意：一些课外活动将会使我们对别人来说有帮助。故填 others。

(9) 句意：一些能使我们保持强壮和健康。此处应用形容词与 strong 并列。故填 healthy。

(10) 句意：所以，同学们大家一起来积极参加各种课外活动吧！词组 take an active part in 积极参加。故填 part。

#### 43. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
farmer	heard	crying	told	with
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
grow	later	called	passed	man's

【解析】句意：弗莱明是一个贫穷的农民。根据文章里描述他生存的环境里附近有沼泽，加上首字母是 f，综合考虑应该是农民 farmer，故填 farmer。

句意：有一天，他听到了一个来自附近沼泽的求救的哭喊声。根据文章后面的 He ran out and saw a boy in the bog（他跑出去并看到一个男孩在沼泽地。）可以推断出他是听到了一个哭喊声。文章是用一般过去时在描述，因此听见 hear 需要用过去式 heard。故填 heard。

句意：他跑出去看到一个男孩在沼泽地里哭。根据文章的描述和首字母的提示可以知道此空要填 cry。看见某人在做某事 see sb. doing sth. 故填 crying。

句意：他告诉弗莱明他想把弗莱明的儿子带在身边并给他一个好的教育。因为弗莱明救了富翁的儿子，因此在这里是富翁告诉弗莱明相应的事情。告诉 tell 在这里需要用过去式 told，故填 told。

句意：他告诉弗莱明他想把弗莱明的儿子带在身边并给他一个好的教育。把某人带在身边 take sb. with sb.故填 with。

句意：他保证这个男孩会长大成为一个好人，如果他在任何方面都像他父亲的话。长大 grow up。前面的助动词 would 后接动词原形，故填 grow。

句意：多年以后，他成了一个著名的医生。多年以后 many years later，正好吻合所给的首字母，故填 later。

句意：多年以后，他成了一个名叫亚历山大·弗莱明的著名医生。名叫 named 或 called，由于首字母是 c，故填 called。

句意：很多年过去了，富翁的儿子生病了。根据文章的描述和首字母的提示可以知道此处应该是很多年过去了 years passed，故填 passed。

句意：这个生病的人的名字叫什么呢？根据后面的回答以及首字母的提示可知此空应是生病的人的名字 “the sick man's name”，故填 man's。

44. 【答案】 【小题 1】 subjects

【小题 2】 astronaut

【小题 3】 planet

【小题 4】 yet

【小题 5】 away

【小题 6】 farther

【小题 7】 on

【小题 8】 projects

【小题 9】 model

【小题 10】 impossible

【解析】 1. 句意：我用四种不同的语言学习我所有的科目。根据 I'm studying in an international school.及首字母 s 可知，此处指学习科目，subject 科目，可数名词，all 修饰可数名词复数，故填 subjects。

2. 句意：将来我想成为一名宇航员。根据 I hope to be one of the first people on Mars.及首字母 a 可知，此处指想成为一名宇航员，astronaut 宇航员，可数名词，a 修饰名词单数，故填astronaut。

3. 句意：我喜欢去火星，因为火星是一个还没有人去过的星球。由 Mars 及首字母 p 可知，此处指行星，planet 行星，可数名词，不定冠词 a 修饰单数名词，故填 planet。

4. 句意：我喜欢去火星，因为火星是一个还没有人去过的星球。由 nobody has been to 可知，此处为现在完成时的否定形式，表示还，已经，需要 yet，故填 yet。

5. 句意：火星很遥远，而且比月球还要远。由 far 及首字母 a 可知，此处指 far away 远的，固定短语，故填 away。

6. 句意：火星很遥远，而且比月球还要远。由前句 Mars is very far a (5) ,及首字母 f 可知，此处指遥远，far 远的，than 前用形容词比较级，far 的比较级为farther，故填farther。

7. 句意：那意味着或许在火星上有水。分析句子结构可知，本句为 there be 句型充当宾语从句，此处为地点状语，需要介词，由首字母 o 可知，此处指在火星上，on 在.....之上，介词，故填 on。

8. 句意：我总是关注有关太空的最新消息和项目。由 the latest news 及首字母 p 可推知，作者关注有关太空的最新消息和项目，project 项目，可数名词，设空处前面没有不定冠词修饰，应用其

复数，故填projects。

9. 句意：我也非常喜欢制作太空船模型。根据 I like going to space museums. I also like making, ...spaceships 及首字母 m 可推知，此处指制作太空船模型，model 模型，形容词，故填 model。

10. 句意：不努力工作是不可能实现我的梦想的。根据 It's very difficult to achieve（实现）my dream, but I won't give up.及首字母 i 可推知，此处指不努力工作是不可能实现我的梦想的，impossible 不可能的，形容词，故填 impossible。

#### 45. 【答案】 【小题 1】

little

#### 【小题 2】

language

#### 【小题 3】

during

#### 【小题 4】

understand

#### 【小题 5】

welcome

#### 【小题 6】

myself

#### 【小题 7】

money

#### 【小题 8】

smile

#### 【小题 9】

problem

#### 【小题 10】

easy

#### 【解析】 1.



根据后句 learn English every day except Sunday 及首字母 l 可推知，作者对英语知之甚少，little 完全不，副词，此处修饰谓语动词 knew，故填 little。

2.

由 learn English 及首字母 l 可知，此处指去语言学校学英语，language 语言，可数名词，此处作定语修饰 school，使用其单数形式，故填 language。

3. 根据 the break time 及首字母 d 可推知，此处指在课间休息时，during 在……期间，介词，故填 during。

4. 由 I asked Alice, one of my classmates, a question 及首字母 u 可知，此处指不理解的问题，understand 理解，动词，助动词 didn't 后接动词原形，故填 understand。

5.

由 thanked her for it 及首字母 w 可知，此处为不用谢，You are welcome.不用谢，固定句型，故填 welcome。

6. 根据后文 So I said to her, 及首字母 m 可知，此句 "America is really a country for m (7) because people do everything for pay." 是说给自己的，即自言自语，与主语 I 照应用 myself 我自己，故填 myself。

7. 根据 because people do everything for pay. 及首字母 m 可推知，此处指美国是一切为了钱的国家，money 钱，不可数名词，故填 money。

8. 根据首字母 s 及 on her face 可知，此处指微笑，smile 微笑，可数名词，不定冠词 a 修饰单数名词，故填 smile。

9.

根据 and it is only a small matter. 及首字母 p 可推知，此处指没问题，problem 难题，可数名词，no 后接单数名词，故填 problem。

10.

根据 it is only a small matter. 及首字母 e 可推知，“a piece of cake”意思是很容易做的一件小事，easy 容易的，形容词，故填 easy。

46. 【答案】worried

【解析】1. worried. 考查形容词。分析句子结构可知，and 连接的是两个并列成分，故填形容词。根据语境可知，某些问题会使他们每天都感到非常担忧和抑郁。worried 担心的。故填

worried.

2. tried. 考查动词及短语 try one's best. 分析句子结构可知, 应填动词, 作为谓语. 根据语境可知, 一位大学老师在过去尽了自己的最大努力来帮助他们. try one's best 尽某人最大努力. 本句说是过去之事, 故用一般过去时. 故填 tired.

3. ways. 考查名词. 分析句子结构可知, 应填名词, 作为宾语. 根据语境可知, 他考虑了很多方法来帮助他们. a lot of ways 很多方法. 故填 ways.

4. visit. 考查动词. 分析句子结构可知, 应填动词, 和情态动词 can 组成谓语. 根据语境可知, 你可以在周一和周四去拜访他. visit 拜访. 故填 visit.

5. Firstly. 考查副词. 分析句子结构可知, 应填副词, 作为状语. 根据上文 "Here are some ideas how to keep the young men healthier in every way"可知, 下面是一些建议, 结合下文 "Secondly, maybe you are not the top students"可知, 本文提出了两条建议. 故知逗号之前意思是 "首先; 第一", 故填 Firstly.

6. enough. 考查形容词. 分析句子结构可知, 应填形容词, 作为定语. 根据语境可知, 每天得到充足的睡眠是很重要的. enough 足够的. 故填 enough.

7. matter. 考查动词. 分析句子结构可知, 应填动词, 作为谓语. 根据上文 "Secondly, maybe you are not the top students"可知, 你可能并不是最拔尖的学生, 而这并不重要. matter 重要. 故填 matter.

8. able. 考查形容词. 分析句子结构可知, 应填形容词, 作为表语. 根据语境可知, 如果你有困难, 你应该能够跟老师和父母交流. be able to 能够. 故填 able.

9. share. 考查动词. 分析句子结构可知, 本句是 remember to do sth 句型, 意思是 "记得做某事", 故填动词原形. 根据语境可知, 要记得和自己的好朋友分享幸福和悲哀. share with 和……分享. 故填 share.

10. word. 考查名词及短语 in a word. 分析句子结构可知, 应填名词单数形式, 作为介宾. 根据语境可知, 简言之, 你们能够尽量以自己的方式让自己幸福. in a word 简言之. 故填 word. 本文是一篇议论文, 说的是怎样对待学生的压力和心理问题. 文章介绍了一位可以给学生进行心理疏导的大学老师, 并介绍了他的两条建议.

首先要通读短文, 掌握大意, 特别要注意上下文之间的联系, 确定某处的需要的形式和词汇, 就可以确定正确答案.

#### 47. 【答案】 【小题 1】

would

【小题 2】

term

【小题 3】

join

【小题 4】

sports

【小题 5】

play

【小题 6】

ride

【小题 7】

Then

【小题 8】

Club

【小题 9】

piano

【小题 10】

can't

**【解析】** 1. 句意：这个学期他想要加入一个俱乐部。would like to do sth.想要做某事，是固定搭配。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 would。

2. 句意：这个学期他想要加入一个俱乐部。term 学期，是可数名词，此句用其单数形式。this term 这学期，根据句意，故填 term。

3. 句意：他想要加入什么俱乐部呢？join 加入，是动词。动词不定式 to 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 join。

4. 句意：他喜欢运动。sport 运动，是可数名词，此句用其复数形式 sports。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 sports。

5. 句意：他会打网球和骑自行车。play 踢打，是动词。情态动词 can 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 play。

6. 句意：他会打网球和骑自行车。ride 骑，是动词。情态动词 can 后跟动词原形，因此 and 前面

动词都用原形。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 ride。

7. 句意：那么他可以加入网球俱乐部和骑车俱乐部。then 那么，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 Then。

8. 句意：那么他可以加入网球俱乐部和骑车俱乐部。the Riding Club 骑车俱乐部，是专有名词，第一个字母要大写。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 Club。

9. 句意：但是他不会弹钢琴。piano 钢琴，是可数名词，此句用其单数形式。play the piano 弹钢琴，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 piano。

10. 句意：他喜欢绘画。但是他画得不好。can 会，是情态动词，其否定形式是在其后加 not 构成，can't 不会，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 can't。

#### 48. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
for	known	fifth	countryside	developed
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
education	can't	much	life	serious

【解析】 【文章大意】这篇短文介绍了写给迪克的一封信。信中介绍了中国的人口现状。

1. 句意：我回到学校已经两个星期了。根据句中的 two weeks，可知用 for。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母及空的提示，可知 for 符合。故填 for。

2. 句意：三天(后)，我对于中国人口已经了解了很多。know a lot about sth. 非常了解，知道许多关于，了解很多有关……，固定短语。根据语境，可知用现在完成时；根据句中的 have，可知后面用过去分词。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 known 符合。故填 known。

3. 句意：它已经达到了世界人口的五分之一。one fifth 五分之一，固定短语。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 fifth 符合。故填 fifth。

4. 句意：大约 80% 的人住在农村。countryside 农村，名词。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 countryside 符合。故填 countryside。

5. 句意：在欠发达地区，有些父母更喜欢男孩而不是女孩。develop 发展，动词；根据语境，可知用过去分词。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 developed 符合。故填

developed。

6. 句意：并不是所有的家庭可以提供孩子良好的教育。**education** 教育，名词。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 **education** 符合。故填 **education**。

7. 句意：一些孩子不能去上学。**can** 能，情态动词，其否定形式是 **can't**。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 **can't** 符合。故填 **can't**。

8. 句意：中国的经济发展发展得快多了。根据句中的 **faster**，可知是比较级；比较级前可以用 **much**, **even**, **little** 等修饰。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 **much** 符合。故填 **much**。

9. 句意：我们过着一个更加舒适的生活。**life** 生活，可数名词。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 **life** 符合。故填 **life**。

10. 句意：然而，中国的人口问题仍然严重。**serious** 严重的，形容词。根据句意，结合语境和所给首字母提示，可知 **serious** 符合。故填 **serious**。

#### 49. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
show	eyes	much	experience	wrong
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
around	difference	stopped	hope	ever

【解析】1. 句意：大多数人觉得很难表现对他人的爱和关心……。由句意可知，此处应是 show “显现”，feel hard to do sth. 觉得很难做某事，是固定搭配。故填 show。

2. 句意：但你一看到那个人眼中的感激之情，你只是想尽可能的去做。in one's eyes 在某人眼中，固定搭配，故填 eyes。

3. 句意：但你一看到那个人眼中的感激之情，你只是想尽可能的去做。do as much as sb. can 尽可能多做，副词 much 修饰动词 do。故填 much。

4. 句意：我有一个与一位年轻人的经历。由句意可知，此处应是 experience “经历”，根据 an 可知，此处是单数名词。故填 experience。

5. 句意：每次我看到那事发生时，我心里知道那是错误的。由句意可知，此处应是 wrong “错误”。

的”，be 动词 was 后接形容词，故填 wrong。

6. 句意：我开始和他一起散步，并把他介绍给我周围的人。由句意可知，此处应是 around “在……周围”，故填 around。

7. 句意：我爱这个事实，我真的对他的生活有影响。make a difference 表示对……有作用，有影响，为固定搭配。故填 difference。

8. 句意：人们几乎已经完全停止取笑他。stop doing sth.停止做某事，由该空前的 have 可知，用现在完成时，stop 的过去分词是 stopped。故填 stopped。

9. 句意：我为朋友做的事情很简单，同时有乐趣，所以我希望大家每天至少一次对他人说一句友善的话。由句意可知，此处应是一般现在时，主语是 I，谓语动词用动词原形，hope 表示希望。故填 hope。

10. 句意：我相信这是你曾经能得到的最好的感觉。由句意可知，此处应是 ever “曾经”，故填 ever。

#### 50. 【答案】 【小题 1】

sunny

#### 【小题 2】

for

#### 【小题 3】

riding

#### 【小题 4】

foot

#### 【小题 5】

trees

#### 【小题 6】

friends

#### 【小题 7】

Others

#### 【小题 8】

ready

#### 【小题 9】

eating

【小题 10】

having

【解析】1. 句意：这是晴朗美好的一天。结合语境以及首字母 s 可知是晴朗的，sunny 晴朗的，形容词作定语修饰名词 day，故填 sunny。

2. 句意：玛丽和她的同学们去西山野餐。结合句子可知，空白处需要借助 for 来表示目的，故填 for。

3. 句意：他们骑自行车。根据 They're...bikes 以及首字母 r 可知，此处指骑自行车，骑 ride，动词，结合语境可知 ride 这个动作正在进行，用现在进行时，结构为 am/is/are+doing，ride 的现在分词为 riding，故填 riding。

4. 句意：他们来到山脚下的一个地方。结合语境以及首字母 f 可知，此处指在山脚下，脚 foot，at the foot of 在……脚下，固定短语，故填 foot。

5. 句意：那里有很多漂亮的花和绿树。根据 There are beautiful flowers and green 以及首字母 t 可知是树 tree，可数名词，根据 are 说明用复数形式，故填 trees。

6. 句意：玛丽和她的朋友准备野餐。结合语境以及首字母 f 可知是朋友 friend，可数名词，根据 some are getting water 可知，一些人拿水，说明朋友用复数形式，故填 friends。

7. 句意：其他人煮东西。根据 Some are getting water are cooking 以及首字母 o 可知是其他人 others，others 放句首首字母大写，故填 Others。

8. 句意：现在他们的午餐准备好了。结合语境以及首字母 r 可知是准备好，准备好 ready，形容词，故填 ready。

9. 句意：他们唱歌，交谈，吃东西和喝饮料。根据 They are singing,talking,...and drinking 以及首字母 e 可知是吃 eat，动词，and 连接的两个词词性一致，用现在分词，故填 eating。

10. 句意：每个人都玩得很开心。根据 Everyone is...a good time 以及首字母 h 可知是有 have，have a good time 玩的高兴，固定短语，结合语境可知 have 这个动作正在进行，用现在进行时，结构为 am/is/are+doing，故填 having。

51.【答案】【小题 1】

place

【小题 2】

Australia

【小题 3】

smart

【小题 4】

cute

【小题 5】

shy

【小题 6】

friendly

【小题 7】

beautiful

【小题 8】

scary

【小题 9】

sleep

【小题 10】

lazy

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

52. 【答案】 【小题 1】

for



【小题 2】

home

【小题 3】

hospitals

【小题 4】

kind

【小题 5】

save

【小题 6】

has

【小题 7】

run

【小题 8】

hour

【小题 9】

sure

【小题 10】

future

【解析】[语篇解读] 本文是一篇关于机器人的文章。

1. 机器人能“为”人类做许多事情，故所缺的介词是 for。
2. 句意：一些机器人帮助人类在家打扫。at home 意为“在家”，故所缺的词是 home。
3. 根据设空处前的 help doctors 可推断，对应的地点是 hospitals。
4. 本段介绍了一种新型机器人，a kind of 意为“一种”，故所缺的词是 kind。
5. 句意：它能够帮助在地震中“拯救”处于危险中的人！故所缺的词是 save。
6. 根据句意“这种机器人有四条腿，它能够自由地跳跃和奔跑”可知，所缺的词是 has。
7. 它能够自由地跳跃和“奔跑”，故所缺的词是 run。
8. 句意：这种机器人每“小时”能跑 5 千米。故所缺的词是 hour。
9. 根据句意“我们确信未来将会有越来越多的机器人”可知，所缺的词是 sure。
10. in the future 是固定搭配，意为“在将来；在未来”，故所缺的词是 future。

53.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
common	came	created	with	work
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
feelings	killed	ince	even	略

【解析】81. common. 考查形容词； Aliens and robots are (81) c --Characters in science fiction 句意是在科幻小说中外星人和机器人都是. . 的，are 是 be 动词后面需要加一个形容词，根据平时常识可知在科幻小说中外星人和机器人都是常见的，故此题答案是形容词常见的 common.

82. Came. 考查动词； On Jan (1), 1818, 是过去的时间，可知此句是一般过去时态，Mary Shelley 出现在故事中，出现是固定表达 come out，come 过去式是 came. 故此题答案是动词过去式 came.

83. created. 考查动词；此举与前面一句是一个完整的句子，On Jan (1), 1818, 是过去的时间，可知此句是一般过去时态，句意是一个疯狂的科学家创造出了一种怪物，创作过去式是 created. 故此题答案是动词过去式 created.

84. with. 考查介词；句意是这个怪物有 2.4 米高，并且长着黄皮肤，水灵灵的眼睛，黑嘴巴，此处用 with 表示一种伴随，翻译为长有. 故此题答案是介词 with.

85. work. 考查名词；句意是这被认为是科幻小说的第一部作品，作品是可数名词，此处应该用单数形式，故此题答案是单数名词 work.

86. feelings. 考查名词；句意是他制造的怪物和人类一样有感觉，感觉是动名词 feeling，一般用作复数形式 feelings. 故此题答案是 feelings

87. killed. 考查动词；根据前一句中 grew 可知用的一般过去时态，此举也应该用一般过去时态，句意是他杀死了科学家的朋友，杀死过去式是 killed. 故此题答案是 killed.

88. main. 考查形容词；句意是这个故事的主要意思是...，意思是名词 meaning，前面需要一个形容词修饰，主要的是形容词 main. 故此题答案是形容词 main.

89. Since. 考查连词；句意是这个小说自从出版以来，对文学和流行文化产生了很大影响，自从他出版以来，自从是连词 since. 故此题答案是 since.

90. even. 考查副词；句意是甚至是视频游戏和玩具也用这个怪物角色，甚至是副词 even. 故此题答案是副词 even.

本文讲了科幻小说，具体讲了作家 Mary Shelley 创作出了一种怪物，无论在影视游戏还是在玩具

上都很受欢迎。

在做这篇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。

54. 【答案】 【小题 1】

them

【小题 2】

talk

【小题 3】

eating

【小题 4】

different

【小题 5】

others

【小题 6】

with

【小题 7】

time

【小题 8】

market

【小题 9】

comes

【小题 10】

lucky

【解析】[语篇解读] 本文是介绍饺子的文章。

1. 上文中提到了“许多不同种类的食物”，它们中的一些很受欢迎，故所缺的词是 them。

2. 句意：现在让我们谈论一下它们吧。talk about sth.意为“谈论某物”。

3. 中国人非常喜欢吃饺子。eat 意为“吃”，再根据 enjoy doing sth.的搭配可知所缺的词是 eating。

4. 有许多不同种类的饺子，故所缺的词是 different。

5. 根据设空处前的"Some of them..."可推断，与之相呼应的词是 others。

6. 句意：我最喜欢吃有蔬菜和猪肉的饺子。表示“带有；具有”要用 with。

7. 如果你没有“时间”自己包饺子，你可以去市场买，故所缺的词是 time。

8. 可以从“市场”上买饺子，故所缺的词是 market。

9. 当春节“到来”的时候，我们会包饺子，再结合主语 it 和一般现在时的时态可知答案为 comes。

10. 如果有人吃到里面有硬币的饺子，他下一年将会很“幸运”，故所缺的词是 lucky。

55. 【答案】ardly; ack; etter; ritten; opular; ell; how; ities; mall; ead

【解析】71. hardly. 考查副词。句意"这意味着我们现在\_\_写信了"。根据第一句 More than 95% of people in the world have phones today 今天世界上超过 95%的人有手机。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"几乎不"。填副词 hardly。

72. back. 考查搭配。句意"但电视节目《见字如面》正在带\_\_这个古老的习惯"。根据首字母提示，可知，bring back 带回。填 back。

73. letter. 考查名词。句意"读一封\_\_"。根据下一句 The letters 那些信。及首字母提示，可知，应该是"信"。a 一封。填单数 letter。

74. written. 考查动词。句意"这些信件是历史上不同时代的人\_\_的"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是"写"。这里是被动语态。填 write 的过去分词 written。

75. popular. 考查形容词。句意"《朗读者》也是\_\_"。根据首字母提示，可知，应该是 "受欢迎的"。系表结构。填形容词 popular。

76. tell. 考查动词. 句意"它邀请不同的人在舞台上大声朗读, \_\_他们背后的感人故事". 根据首字母提示, 可知, 应该是"讲述". 不定式 to 后用动词原形 tell.

77. show. 考查名词. 句意"现在, 这个\_\_给人们提供了一个特殊的地方, 一个朗读亭, 在中国各地阅读". 根据 75 空前 another TV show , Readers 另一个电视节目, 《朗读者》. 及首字母提示, 可知, 应该是"节目". 谓语动词 gives 第三人称单数. 主语用单数 show.

78. cities. 考查名词. 句意"现在朗读亭是在上海、杭州和西安等\_\_". 根据首字母提示, 可知, 应该是"城市". 不止一座城市. 用 city 的复数 cities.

79. small. 考查形容词. 句意"朗读亭是非常\_\_". 根据下一句 Only one person can come into it each time 每次只有一个人能进入. 及首字母提示, 可知, 应该是"小的". 系表结构. 填形容词 small.

80. read. 考查动词. 句意"一些读者将被选中并被邀请在电视上\_\_". 根据首字母提示, 可知, 应该是"阅读". 不定式 to 后用动词原形 read.

这是一篇新闻报道类阅读, 主要介绍电视节目《见字如面》和《朗读者》是很受欢迎的. 文化价值和真情实感是它们赢得赞誉的关键. 这两个节目都在引导中国人享受阅读. 事实上, 这也是我们国家现在正在努力做到的.

首字母填空题. 首先要通读短文, 了解文章的大意. 结合首字母提示, 反复推敲多分析, 慎重答题讲合理, 一定要记背好单词. 确定单词词形, 进行适当词形变化.

## 56. 【答案】

【小题 1】

1.becoming

【小题 2】

many

【小题 3】

unhealthy

【小题 5】

【小题 4】 fewer

eat

【小题 6】 Secondly

【小题 7】

because

【小题 8】 take

【小题 9】

out/outside

【小题 10】

less

【解析】 1.句意: 现在, 你可能会发现, 越来越多的孩子正在变得非常胖。become: 变得, 根据句意用现在进行时: be doing. 根据句意可知, 故填 becoming。

2.句意: 首先, 在学校周围有太多的商店。too many: 太多, 后跟可数名词复数。根据句意可

知，故填 many。

3.句意：商店出售不健康的食物。unhealthy：不健康的。根据句意可知，故填 unhealthy。

4.句意：如果有更少的这些商店，然后可能孩子将吃更少的不健康的食物。根据下文可知用比较级，fewer：更少的。根据句意可知，故填 fewer。

5.句意：如果有更少的这些商店，然后可能孩子将吃更少的不健康的食物。eat：吃。根据句意可知，故填 eat。

6.句意：其次，孩子有不良的饮食习惯。secondly：其次。根据句意可知，故填 Secondly。

7.句意：事实上，大部分快餐都是不健康的，因为它含有过多的盐，糖和脂肪。because：因为。根据句意可知，故填 because。

8.句意：现在，孩子们几乎不锻炼。take exercise：做锻炼。根据句意可知，故填 take。

9.句意：他们应该去外面并做运动或玩游戏。go out/outside：去外面。根据句意可知，故填 out/outside。

10.句意：为了孩子的健康，家长应该让孩子做更多的运动，吃更少的快餐。less：更少的，后跟不可数名词。根据句意可知，故填 less。

## 57.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
1】	2】	grades	experience	5】
with	abroad			cultures
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	
6】	7】	more	too	
sending	Since			

【解析】（1）句意：奥巴马夫人，连同她的母亲和两个十几岁的女儿开始了他们的第一词中国旅行。所以填写 with

（2）句意：奥巴马夫人鼓励学生出国留学。所以填写 abroad

（3）句意：在学校的成绩好是不够的。所以填写 grades，成绩。

(4) 句意：海外的经验有助于使我们的生活成功。所以填写 **experience**，经验。

(5) 句意：通过学习对方的语言，通过对方的文化表达尊重。所以填写 **cultures**，文化。

(6) 句意：2009，美国总统巴拉克奥巴马宣布自己的目标派 100000 学生到中国。所以填写 **sending**，派遣，送。

(7) 句意：从那时起，68000 名美国学生来到中国。所以填写 **Since**，自从。

(8) 句意：而且，许多美国孩子现在正在学习中文。所以填写 **more**，更多的。

(9) 句意：这是一种很难的语言，但它绝不是太早就不能开始学习它。所以填写 **too**，太。

#### 58. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】 <b>easily</b>	【小题 5】 <b>because</b>
<b>remember</b>	<b>passed</b>	<b>learning</b>		
【小题 6】 <b>busy</b>	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
	<b>camera</b>	<b>show</b>	<b>before</b>	<b>experienced</b>

【解析】1. 句意：还有一些人只会在说了一遍又一遍的时候才会记住事情。**remember** 记住，是动词。情态动词 **can** 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **remember**。

2. 句意：著名的英国作家 **Charles Dickens** 说他可以走在伦敦的任何一条长街上，然后告诉你他走过的每家商店的名字。**pass** 经过，是动词，此句用其过去式 **passed** 和前面的助动词 **had** 构成过去完成时。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **passed**。

3. 句意：好的记忆力对学习语言大有帮助。**learn** 学习，是动词。**in** 是介词，后跟动词的-ing 形式。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **learning**。

4. 句意：似乎学习两种语言就像学习一门语言一样容易。**easily** 容易地，是副词，在此修饰动词 **learn**。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **easily**。

5. 句意：在学校，学习一门第二种语言不是如此容易，因为学生几乎没有时间去学习它，并且他们也忙于其他的学科。**because** 因为，是连词，引导原因状语从句。根据首字母提示及句意，故

填 because。

6. 句意：在学校，学习一门第二种语言不是如此容易，因为学生几乎没有时间去学习它，并且他们也忙于其他的学科。busy 繁忙的，是形容词。be busy with...忙于.....，是固定搭配。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 busy。

7. 句意：一个人的头脑就像一台照相机，但它不仅拍摄我们所看到的，而且还拍摄我们的感觉到，听到，闻到和尝到的东西。camera 照相机，是可数名词，从前面的修饰词 a 可知，此句用其单数形式。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 camera。

8. 句意：当我们用相机拍一张真实的照片时，在照片完成并准备展示给我们的朋友之前，还有很多事情要做。show 展示，出示，是动词。动词不定式 to 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 show。

9. 句意：用相同的方法，在我们能够永远记住一幅图画之前，还有许多工作要做。before 在.....之前，是连词，引导时间状语从句。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 before。

10. 句意：我们把已经经历的事情记在日记里。experience 经历，是动词。根据语境可知，此空用其过去分词 experienced 和前面的助动词 have 构成现在完成时。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 experienced。

#### 59.【答案】【小题 1】

healthy

#### 【小题 2】

relax

#### 【小题 3】

noisy

#### 【小题 4】

does

#### 【小题 5】

dishes

#### 【小题 6】

follow

#### 【小题 7】

or



【小题 8】

important

【小题 9】

keep

【小题 10】

their

【解析】1. 句意：广场舞是一项健康的运动，也是老年人放松的好方法。分析句子可知，此处需要形容词形式名词 sport。由 Square dance is very popular 及首字母 h 可知，此处指健康的运动，healthy 健康的，形容词，在句子中修饰名词 sport，作定语。故填 healthy。

2. 句意：广场舞是一项健康的运动，也是老年人放松的好方法。relax 放松，动词，在句子中以动词不定式 to relax 的形式修饰 way，作后置定语。故填 relax。

3. 句意：一些人认为广场舞太吵了，他们想阻止它。由 they want to stop it 及首字母 n 可推知，此处指广场舞声音嘈杂，noisy 嘈杂的、喧闹的，形容词，在句中放在 is 后，作表语。故填 noisy。

4. 句意：她白天在家做家务。结合上下文时态及语境可知，该句是一般现在时，主语是 She，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式，do housework 做家务，动词短语，do 的第三人称单数形式是 does。故填 does。

5. 句意：晚上，洗完碗后，她喜欢和朋友们跳舞。dish 盘、餐具，可数名词，do the dishes 洗餐具、洗碗碟，固定短语。故填 dishes。

6. 句意：但他们必须遵守一些规则。由 some rules 可知，此处指遵守规则，follow 跟随、遵循，动词，放在“have to”后，用原形。故填 follow。

7. 句意：他们不能在学校或医院附近跳舞。分析句子可知，the school 和 the hospital 是并列关系，由首字母 o 可知，此处表选择，or 或者，表选择。故填 or。

8. 句意：这一点非常重要。结合上句 The music can't be too loud 及首字母提示可知，此处应填“重要的”，important 重要的，形容词，在句中作表语。故填 important。

9. 句意：他们必须保持场地清洁。由 clean 及首字母 k 可知，此处指保持清洁，keep sth.+adj. 使某物怎么样，固定结构，keep 保持，动词，放在 must 后，用原形。故填 keep。

10. 句意：如果老年人能遵守这些规则，我想他们可以在空闲时间跳舞。由主语 they 可知，此处指他们的休闲时间，their 他们的，形容词性物主代词，修饰 free time，作定语。故填 their。

60.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
beautiful	one	hemselves	now	heavy
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
illing	ardly	efore	hrough	oke

【解析】本文主要讲述了小女孩、稻草人、狮子、狗、以及铁皮人在美丽的罂粟花中遇到困难，然后他们利用自己的长处互相帮助最终走出罂粟花丛的故事。

此题考查首字母阅读填空，在理解文章意思基础上，结合前后句，仔细分析，便可得出正确答案。

1. beautiful。考查形容词；根据上一句 with many other colourful flowers next to it。旁边还有许多色彩鲜艳的花。猜测出感叹多么漂亮，可得出答案 beautiful。

2. none。考查代词；But 表示转折，上一句说好漂亮的花，此处应该是说没有 none。

3. themselves。考查代词；语境不久他们发现——在罂粟花中间，主语是 they，可知填他们自己。故 themselves。

4. know。考查动词；根据前一句 It is known that，此句又转折 but，句意是但是他们不——猜测出填知道。一般现在时主语是复数，故填 know。

5. heavy。考查形容词；根据句意不久，多萝西的眼睛变得越来越——她觉得她不得不睡觉了。需要睡觉时眼睛应该是沉得，故填 heavy。

6. killing。考查动词；根据意思这些气味正在杀死我们，故现在进行时，故用 killing。

7. hardly。考查副词；句意我——睁开眼睛，狗 TOTO 已经睡着了。再根据前面的 Dorothy fell among the poppies, fast asleep。多萝西在罂粟花中睡着了，睡得很熟。可知此处是几乎不，hardly。

8. before。考查介词；根据语境狮子跑得很快，但在他离开田地--，他睡着了。猜测出填在...之前，before。

9. through。考查介词；根据句意他们用手做了一把椅子，带着多萝西——罂粟花，去了足够远的草地。从花中穿过，用介词 through。

10. woke。考查动词；句意甜美的新鲜空气——多萝西、TOTO 和狮子。不久他们继续旅行。可知是醒来了，一般过去时态故用 woke。

61.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】 red	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
stopped	busiest		woman	walking
【小题 6】 soon	【小题 7】 began	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】 need
		quietly	waiting	

- 【解析】1. 句意：但是，在城市里最忙碌的十字路口，他们停下了。根据句意可知，故填 stopped。
2. 句意：他们不知道这是城市里最忙碌的路口。busy 忙碌的，形容词。由 in the city 可知，要用形容词最高级形式 busiest。故填 busiest。
3. 句意：并且他们不知道他们的交通灯是红色的。根据句意可知，故填 red。
4. 句意：在竹竿的另一头牵着一个眼盲的女人。根据句意可知，故填 woman。
5. 句意：一秒钟以内，这对盲人夫妇正在步行过街。根据句意可知，利用 were walking 表达正在步行。故填 walking。
6. 句意：一辆小汽车很快停下。根据句意可知，利用副词 soon 表达快速。故填 soon。
7. 句意：汽车们一个接着一个地开始停下来。根据句意可知，利用动词过去式 began 表达符合。故填 began。
8. 句意：他们并不知道全世界都在安静地观看他们走过城市里最忙碌的街道。quietly 安静地，副词，修饰动词 watch。根据句意，故填 quietly。
9. 句意：他们并不知道整个世界都在等着他们。根据句意可知，利用 was waiting 表达正在等候符合。故填 waiting。
10. 句意：那天下午，整个世界都在为这两个需要帮助的人让路。根据句意可知，利用固定搭配 in need 表达需要帮助。故填 need。

62.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
with	bored	becoming/ both	closer	stopped
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
lying	head	around	camera	however

- 【解析】1. 句意：所以我们必须带食物、水、和额外的汽油。with 表示伴随，故填 with。
2. 句意：我们开始变得无聊。bored 无聊的，故填 bored。
3. 句意：becoming/ both 句意：我们变得兴奋起来。或我们俩都很兴奋。故填 becoming/ both。
4. 句意：我们决定离近一点观察。closer 更近的。故填 closer。
5. 句意：Chris 停了车，我们下了车。stopped 停止。故填 stopped。
6. 句意：车后面一只较大的大袋鼠完全安静的躺在地上。lie 躺，题中表示状态，用 ing 形式。故填 lying。
7. 句意：Chris 把棒球帽戴在头上。head 头。故填 head。
8. 句意：他搂着袋鼠让我给他们拍照。around 环绕。故填 around。
9. 句意：但是，我还是拿出了照相机。camera 照相机，故填 camera。
10. 句意：然而，当他说出我们的钥匙也在夹克里的时候，我止住了笑。however 然而，故填 however。

### 63. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】 place	【小题 3】 like	【小题 4】 map	【小题 5】 open
called				
【小题 6】 way	【小题 7】 usually	【小题 8】 mouth	【小题 9】 listen	【小题 10】 enjoy

- 【解析】1. 此处表示一个短剧“被叫作”“问路”。结合首字母，可知是 call，叫做，动词。此处用过去分词做后置定语，表示“被叫作”。故填 called。
2. 结合语境，此处需要填入一个名词，表示“当你在一个陌生的地方”，结合首字母提示，可知是 place 地方，可数名词。在结合不定冠词 a，可知用单数形式。故填 place。
3. 此处后面是举例子，所以是“例如，像”，结合首字母提示，可知是 like，像，介词。故填

like。

4. 结合前面 When you are in a strange p\_\_\_ (2)\_\_\_, you're likely to lose your way. 因为是迷路，所以此处建议可以看“地图”。结合首字母提示，可知是 map，地图，可数名词。介词前有不定冠词 a，可知空格处是单数名词。故填 map。

5. 结合语境，此处需要填入一个动词。结合 your mouth，所以是“张开你的嘴巴去问人”。结合首字母，可知是 open 打开，动词。此处 to 为不定式符号，其后动词用原形。故填 open。

6. 此处表示问路，ask the way，固定短语。way 路，可数名词。故填 way。

7. 结合语境此处需要填入一个副词，此处是“人们经常乐意帮助他人。”结合首字母提示，可知是 usually，经常，频度副词。故填 usually。

8. 此处结合 So the most convenient (方便的) thing for you to do is to o\_\_\_ (5)\_\_\_ your mouth...可知是你的“嘴巴”。结合首字母提示，可知是 mouth，可数名词。此处用单数形式。故填 mouth。

9. 结合语境，此处是“听广播 listen to the radio”。listen，听，动词。结合 let's 引导的祈使句其后用动词原形。故填 listen。

10. 结合语境，此处是“听广播并欣赏戏剧。”结合首字母提示，可知是 enjoy，欣赏，动词。此处 and 连接并列成分，前面动词是原形，此处动词也为原形。故填 enjoy。

#### 64. 【答案】 【小题 1】 First

【小题 2】 When

【小题 3】 Next

【小题 4】 Then

【小题 5】 After

【小题 6】 Finally

【解析】 1. 根据 Now let me tell you how to make the food you like to eat at the party. 及首字母 F 可知，此处指做菜的第一步，first of all 首先，固定短语，首字母大写，填写 First。

2. 由 the onions are cooking, 是后句 cut up the peppers and tomatoes 切胡椒和西红柿的时间及首字母 w 可知，用 when 引导时间状语从句，填写 When。

3. 根据首字母 N 及 add these vegetables to the onions and stir wel 将这些蔬菜加到洋葱里，混匀可知，这是第二步，填写 next 表示接下来，故填 Next。

4. 根据首字母 T 及 add some salt and leave everything to cook slowly 添加一些盐和让一切慢慢煮可知，这是在上一步搅拌均匀之后的事，用 then 表示“然后”，首字母大写，故填 Then。

5. 由 about 10 or 15minutes 大约 10-15 分钟可知，此处表时间，需要时间介词，由首字母 A 可知，表示烹制 10-15 分钟之后，after 在……之后，介词，首字母大写，故填 After。

6. 由 That's it.可知，cook the mixture for 5 minutes.烹制 5 分钟，这是做菜的最后一步，finally 最后，副词，首字母大写，故填 Finally。

**65.【答案】【小题 1】**

manager

**【小题 2】**

on

**【小题 3】**

because

**【小题 4】**

articles

**【小题 5】**

seemed

**【小题 6】**

much

**【小题 7】**

enough

**【小题 8】**

part-time

**【小题 9】**

pay

**【小题 10】**

around

**【解析】**1. 句意：他过去是一家大公司的一名经理。manager 经理，是可数名词，从前面的修饰词 a 可知，此句用其单数形式。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 manager。

2. 句意：他不喜欢那份工作，所以他两年前辞职了，开始做他一直想做的事情：在网络上写小说。on 在……上面，on the Internet 在网络上。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 on。

3. 句意：Zhou Ming 选择这作为他的职业，因为他喜欢写作。because 因为，是连词，引导原因

状语从句。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **because**。

4. 句意：当他年轻的时候他喜欢写文章，并且成为一名作家已经成为他的梦想。**article** 文章，是可数名词，此句用其复数形式 **articles**。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **articles**。

5. 句意：在过去，成为一名作家似乎真地很难。**seem** 似乎，是动词。根据语境可知，此句用一般过去时。**seem** 的过去式是 **seemed**，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **seemed**。

6. 句意：现在事情容易多了。从此空后面的 **easier** 可知，此空所填的词是 **much** 来修饰后面形容词的比较级，**much easier** 容易的多。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **much**。

7. 句意：如果它们是足够有趣，你将很快得到很多读者。**enough** 足够地，是副词，修饰形容词常位于形容词之后。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **enough**。

8. 句意：在他辞职后的前六个月，**Zhou Ming** 不得不做一些兼职的工作。**part-time** 兼职的，是形容词，在此修饰后面的名词 **jobs**。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **part-time**。

9. 句意：许多人喜欢看他的故事并且想要为它们付钱。**pay for** 为.....付款，是固定搭配。**would like to** 后跟动词原形，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **pay**。

10. 句意：白天他到处旅行而晚上写故事。**travel around** 到处旅行，根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **around**。

## 66. 【答案】

【小题 1】 same	【小题 2】 each	【小题 3】 proud	【小题 4】 unhappy	【小题 5】 as
【小题 6】 birthday	【小题 7】 favourite	【小题 8】 bottle	【小题 9】 Because	【小题 10】 Finally

【解析】1. 句意：她们看起来相同，人们常常无法区分彼此。**look the same** 看起来一样，是固定搭配。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **same**。

2. 句意：她们看起来相同，人们常常无法区分彼此。**each other** 彼此，是固定搭配。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **each**。

3. 句意：她们的妈妈以她们而自豪，并且喜欢为这两个女孩买相同的衣服。**proud** 自豪的，是形容词。**be proud of...**以.....而自豪。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **proud**。

4. 句意：但是 **Sally** 很不高兴，因为她不想让她的妹妹和她穿相同的衣服。**unhappy** 不高兴，是形容词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 **unhappy**。

5. 句意：但是 Sally 很不高兴，因为她不想让她的妹妹和她穿相同的衣服。as 像……一样，是连词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 as。
6. 句意：一天，她邀请 Sally 来参加她的生日聚会。birthday 生日，是名词。birthday party 生日聚会。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 birthday。
7. 句意：因此 Sally 穿着她最喜欢的连衣裙去了 Ann 的家里。favourite 最喜欢的，是形容词。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 favourite。
8. 句意：那时，Amy 穿着她的连衣裙并且手中拿着一瓶可乐在购物。bottle 瓶子，是可数名词，从前面的修饰词 a 可知，此句用其单数形式。a bottle of...一瓶……。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 bottle。
9. 句意：因为这两个女孩的连衣裙是一样的，因此她们交换了她们的连衣裙。because 因为，是连词，引导原因状语从句。句首单词的第一个字母要大写。根据句意，故填 Because。
10. 句意：最后，Sally 高兴地参加了这个聚会。finally 最后，是副词，位于句首的单词的第一个字母要大写。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 Finally。

## 67. 【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】      【小题 5】

ame              icture              ome              ehind              hoto

- 【解析】1. same 考查形容词，根据 We're in the...school，结合首字母，推出句意"我们在同一个学校"，故填 same。
2. picture 考查名词，根据 Look at this nice...，结合后文 There is also (也) a (5) photo on the wall 墙上也有一张照片，再结合首字母，推出是照片，此处是单数，故填 picture。
3. some 考查形容词，根据 There are...books on the desks，结合首字母，推出句意"桌子上有一些书"，故填 some。
4. behind 考查介词，根据 two bags...the chairs，结合首字母，推出句意"椅子后面有两个包"，故填 behind。
5. photo 考查名词，根据 There is also (也) a...on the wall，结合前文说到了一张照片，推出句意"墙上也有一张照片"，故填 photo。
- 文章介绍了作者的房间里的摆设，以及照片上的物品。



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。

68.【答案】【小题 1】

another

【小题 2】

wasted

【小题 3】

pollutes

【小题 4】

continue

【小题 5】

worse

【小题 6】

it

【小题 7】

also

【小题 8】

rich

【小题 9】

but

【小题 10】

takes

【解析】略

1. 句意：例如，当一个动物死了，它就变成了另一个动物的食物。another 意为“另一个”。
2. 句意：没有东西被浪费。waste 作动词，主语 Nothing 是动作承受者，故用被动语态。
3. 此处表示垃圾污染水和土壤。主语为第三人称单数，故谓语动词用第三人称单数。
4. 句意：如果我们继续制造太多的垃圾，问题只会变得更糟。动词 continue 意为“继续”。
5. 短语 get worse 意为“变得更糟”。
6. 此处 it 指代 rubbish。
7. 结合上下文可看出此处用 also 表示“也”。

8. 形容词 rich 在此表示“大量含有”。

9. 设空处前后表示转折，故用连词 but。

10. 固定句型 “It takes sb./sth. some time to do sth.” 意为“花费某人/某物一段时间做某事”。

69. 【答案】 【小题 1】

Her

【小题 2】

best

【小题 3】

hair

【小题 4】

library

【小题 5】

sport

【小题 6】

with

【小题 7】

piano

【小题 8】

music

【小题 9】

help

【小题 10】

friends

【解析】1. 句意：她的名字是 Angela。由上句 My deskmate is a beautiful girl.可知，用形容词性物主代词 her，作定语修饰 name。故填 Her。

2. 句意：她也是我最好的朋友。best 最好的，形容词 good 的最高级，作定语修饰 friend。故填 best。

3. 句意：她有两只大眼睛和长长的黑发。hair 头发，不可数名词。结合句意，故填 hair。

4. 句意：有时，她去图书馆看书。library 图书馆，可数名词。根据句意可知，用名词单数，故填

library。

5. 句意：羽毛球是她最喜欢的运动。sport 运动的种类，可数名词，由 is 可知，用名词单数。故填sport。

6. 句意：她经常和同学打羽毛球。with 和，介词。根据句意，故填 with。

7. 句意：他喜欢弹钢琴和拉小提琴。piano 钢琴，可数名词，由 violin 可知，用名词单数。故填piano。

8. 句意：在空闲时间，她喜欢听流行音乐。music 音乐，不可数名词。根据句意，故填 music。

9. 句意：她乐于助人。 help 帮助，动词。be happy to do sth.高兴做某事。由下句 She often helps me with my English.可知，用 help，故填 help。

10. 句意：我希望我们永远是朋友。friend 朋友，可数名词，复数是 friends。由 we 可知，用名词复数。故填friends。

#### 70.【答案】【小题 1】

everywhere

#### 【小题 2】

watch

#### 【小题 3】

front

#### 【小题 4】

useful

#### 【小题 5】

what

#### 【小题 6】

listening

#### 【小题 7】

However

#### 【小题 8】

years

#### 【小题 9】

more

【小题 10】

seems

- 【解析】1. 句意：广播和电视在当今世界是非常重要的。人们到处都能看到它们。everywhere 到处，处处，副词，在句中作状语。故填 everywhere。
2. 句意：许多人都看电视。watch 观看，watch TV 看电视，描述客观事实，用一般现在时，主语是 people，动词用原形，故填 watch。
3. 句意：他们甚至每天都坐在电视机前，特别是在周末。in front of...在.....的前面，故填 front。
4. 句意：当然，电视比收音机更有用。根据 than，可知用比较级，useful 有用的，其比较级是 more useful” 更有用 “，结合句意，故填 useful。
5. 句意：在电视上，你可以看到和听到世界上正在发生的事情。what 引导的宾语从句，what 既是引导词又是主语。结合句意，故填 what。
6. 句意：你可能认为看电视的人比听收音机的人多。listen to...听……，listen to the radio 听收音机，than 比，介词，后接动名词作宾语，结合句意，故填 listening。
7. 句意：然而，根据最近的一项调查显示，大约一半的人说他们的无线电收听习惯在过去的几年没有改变。根据句意可知，此处需要一个转折连词，however 然而，故填 However。
8. 句意：根据最近的一项调查，大约一半的人说他们的无线电收听习惯在过去的几年中没有改变。during the past years，固定用法，意为“在过去的几年中”，year 要用复数形式，故填 years。
9. 句意：大约有一半的人说他们的收音机收听习惯在过去几年里没有改变，21%的人说他们听得更多。more 更多，副词，根据句意并结合首字母提示，故填 more。
10. 句意：现在收听网络广播的男性多于女性，尽管似乎正在发生变化。根据语境，可知用一般现在时，seem to do sth.似乎要做某事，that 指示代词，在句中指代这一现状，为单数，谓语动词要用单三形式，故填 seems。

71. 【答案】 【小题 1】 international

【小题 2】 form

【小题 3】 prices

【小题 4】 care

【小题 5】 healthy

【小题 6】 produced

【小题 7】attention

【小题 8】sold

【小题 9】its

【小题 10】stopping

- 【解析】1. 句意：如今，阿迪达斯，一个国际运动穿着品牌公司，决定改变这个状况。根据句意，此处填形容词修饰名词。international 国际的，形容词，符合语境，故填 international。
2. 句意：阿迪达斯制造了最新形式的产品。根据句意，此处名词作 made 的宾语。form 形式，可数名词，符合语境。并且形容词最高级修饰，为可数名词单数，故填 form。
3. 句意：产品全部由回收材料制成，价格在 32.95 - 59.95 英镑之间。根据句意，此处为价格。price 价格，可数名词。由 be 动词 are 可知应该用复数，故填 prices。
4. 句意：我们都知道我们的买主很关心环境保护。根据句意，care about 关心，固定搭配，符合语境。且主语为 buyers，根据上下文时态为一般现在时，所以填动词原形。故填 care。
5. 句意：除此以外，我们的产品还能帮助他们保持健康。根据句意，keep healthy 保持健康，固定搭配。故填 healthy。
6. 句意：2017 年阿迪达斯还用海洋塑料垃圾制作了训练鞋。produce 生产，制作，符合语境，由 2017 年可知句子为一般过去时，谓语动词应该用过去式，故填 produced。
7. 句意：这些鞋子一出现在公众面前就得到了很多的关注。根据句意，获得关注可知，attention 关注，不可数名词，符合语境，故填 attention。
8. 句意：迄今为止，阿迪达斯卖了 100 多万那种款式的鞋子。sell 卖，动词，符合语境，本句为现在完成时，在助动词 has 后面应该用过去分词，故填 sold。
9. 句意：阿迪达斯也在它的零售店使用纸包取代塑料包。结合句意可知设空处意思为“它的”。its 它的，形容词性物主代词，符合语境。故填 its。
10. 句意：据说它成功地阻止了近 7000 万个塑料购物袋的使用。stop...from doing...阻止……做某事，固定短语，符合语境，在介词 in 后面用动名词形式，故填 stopping。

## 72. 【答案】【小题 1】

experience

【小题 2】

lies

【小题 3】

vacation

【小题 4】

wait

【小题 5】

something

【小题 6】

soon

【小题 7】

bicycles/bikes

【小题 8】

drinking

【小题 9】

when

【小题 10】

last

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

73. 【答案】 【小题 1】

upon

【小题 2】

drink

【小题 3】

himself

【小题 4】

make

【小题 5】

finished

【小题 6】

With

【小题 7】

fast

【小题 8】

running

【小题 9】

again

【小题 10】

ear/ears

【解析】1. once upon a time 意为“从前”，为固定短语，故填 upon。

2. 根据 went down to a river 及 when he was drinking 可知，此处表示喝水；此处为不定式表目的，故填 drink。

3. 结合语境可知，此处表示兔子对他自己说；根据前文中的 He 可知，此处应填 himself。

4. 结合语境可知，此处表示“让我看起来很愚蠢”；make 意为“让；使”；结合 They are 及 and，故填 make。

5. 根据 he looked up and found a tiger 可知，此处表示喝完水；由 looked 可知，此处应用一般过去时，故填 finished。

6. 此处表示用他的短腿，应用介词 with，意为“用”；设空处位于句首，首字母大写。故填 With。

7. as...as...意为“和……一样……”，中间用形容词或副词原级；此处表示跑得和风一样快，应用副词 fast，意为“快”，故填 fast。

8. 根据 the rabbit began to run 和 said the rabbit happily when he stopped 可知，此处表示停止逃跑，应用 run; stop doing sth 意为“停止做某事”，为固定搭配，故填 running。

9. 根据 the tiger came around 及后文可知，此处表示老虎又来了；again 意为“又一次；再一次”，故填 again。

10. 根据 long 及语境可知，此处表示老虎抓住了兔子的长耳朵；ear 意为“耳朵”，为可数名词，此处用其单复数形式均可，故填 ear/ears。

#### 74. 【答案】

【小题 1】	for	【小题 2】	has	【小题 3】	in	【小题 4】		【小题 5】	passed
						remember			
【小题 6】		【小题 7】		【小题 8】		【小题 9】		【小题 10】	
was		useful		suddenly		surprised		happen	

- 【解析】1. 句意：如果有人找我。ask for 请求，是固定搭配，故填for。
2. 句意：你可以告诉他，你父亲外出办事了。根据语境可知是现在完成时，主语是第三人称单数，与 has 连用，故填has。
3. 句意：你可以告诉他，你父亲外出办事了，一周后回来。in+时间段表示“在……以后”，故填 in。
4. 句意：他害怕他儿子不能记住这些。remember 记得，couldn't 后跟动词原形，故填 remember。
5. 句意：四天过去了。pass 过去，根据语境可知是一般过去时，使用动词过去式，故填 passed。
6. 句意：男孩以为没有人来了，那张纸对他来说不再有用。此处是 there be 句型，根据语境可知是一般过去时，使用动词过去式，空格后面是单数名词，与 was连用，故填 was。
7. 句意：男孩以为没有人来了，那张纸对他来说不再有用。useful 有用的，根据句意，故填 useful。
8. 句意：他突然记起他把它烧了。suddenly突然。根据句意，故填 suddenly。
9. 句意：这个男人很吃惊。surprised 吃惊的，惊讶的，形容词做表语，故填surprised。
10. 句意：什么时候发生的？happen 发生，did 后跟动词原形，故填happen。

#### 75. 【答案】 【小题 1】

capital



【小题 2】

cities

【小题 3】

but

【小题 4】

sights

【小题 5】

Traveling

【小题 6】

expensive

【小题 7】

don't

【小题 8】

especially

【小题 9】

French

【小题 10】

spread

【解析】1. 由常识可知，巴黎是法国的首都。capital 意为“首都”，故填 capital。

2. 结合首字母 c 可知，此处表示“它是欧洲最具活力的城市之一”，one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数，意为“最……的……之一”，故填 cities。

3. 由前文“它没有沙滩和山脉”与后文“仍然有很多事情可做”可知此处表转折，故填 but。

4. 空后所列的都是一些景点，sight 是可数名词，故填 sights（景点）。

5. 由 by taxi 可知此处表“旅游”，且\_\_\_\_\_ around Paris by taxi 在句中作主语，故用动名词形式，填 Traveling。

6. 由上文 expensive 可知此处指“不昂贵”，expensive 昂贵的，形容词置于 be 后，故填 expensive。

7. 由前句中“学英语”和 but 表转折可知此处表示“不喜欢说英语”，故填 don't。

8. 此处表示“特别是在巴黎”，especially 意为“特别是，尤其”，故填 especially。

9. 结合上文可知，此处表示“所以如果你自己不说法语的话，最好和能给你翻译东西的人一起

旅行”。故填 French（法语）。

10. 由空后的“翅膀”可知此处填 spread “展开”，want to do sth. 想要做……，故 spread。

#### 76. 【答案】

【小题 1】            【小题 2】            【小题 3】            【小题 4】 4.            【小题 5】 5.

1. popular            2. languages            3. difficult            correct            writing

【小题 6】 6. free    【小题 7】 7. means            【小题 8】 8.            【小题 9】            【小题 10】

same            9. reading            10. way

【解析】1. 句意：如今在中国，英语越来越受欢迎。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 popular。

2. 句意：它是世界上最重要的语言之一。one of 表示……之一，后加名词复数，根据句意及首字母提示，故填 languages。

3. 句意：一些学生认为学好英语很难。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 difficult。

4. 句意：那是因为他们没有找到正确的方法。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 correct。

5. 句意：阅读对听说写同样有帮助。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 writing。

6. 句意：当你空闲的时候，要处处读英语。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 free。

7. 句意：那就意味着你正在使用从阅读中学到的东西。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 means。

8. 句意：和中文一样，你读的越多，你就写得越好。the same as 和……一样，为固定搭配，根据句意及首字母提示，故填 same。

9. 句意：因此，从现在开始，你最好做更多的阅读。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 reading。

10. 句意：这是学好英语的一种好方法。It's a good way to do sth. 做某事的好方法，为固定搭配，故填 way。

#### 77. 【答案】 【小题 1】

earth

【小题 2】

Australia

【小题 3】

cute

【小题 4】

interesting

【小题 5】

Africa

【小题 6】

same

【小题 7】

but

【小题 8】

scary

【小题 9】

live

【小题 10】

smart

【解析】1. 句意：地球上有许多种类的动物。根据常识和首字母可知，earth 地球，on the earth 在地球上。故填 earth。

2. 句意：考拉来自澳大利亚。根据常识可知空格处表“澳大利亚”，用 Australia，专有名词。故填 Australia。

3. 句意：它们安静、友好且可爱。根据 quiet, friendly 和首字母可知这里是形容考拉是可爱的，用形容词 cute 作表语。故填 cute。

4. 句意：企鹅是安静且有趣的，但是它们不友好。根据 and 前的 quiet 和首字母可知这里是形容企鹅是有趣的，用 interesting 作表语。故填 interesting。

5. 句意：长颈鹿来自非洲。根据常识和首字母可知空格处表“非洲”，用 Africa，专有名词。故填 Africa。

6. 句意：狮子和长颈鹿来自相同的地方。根据常识和首字母可知空格处表“相同的”，用 same，形容词作定语。故填 same。

7. 句意：它们很兴奋，但很懒惰。根据 exciting 和 lazy 可知空格处表转折，用连词 but 连接。故填 but。

8. 句意：它们既兴奋又吓人。根据常识和首字母可知空格处表“吓人的”，用形容词 scary，作表语。故填 scary。

9. 句意：狮子和老虎需要一个大的地方居住。根据句意可知空格处表“居住”，用动词 live，不

定式符号 to 后接动词原形。故填 live。

10. 句意：它们聪明且友好。根据常识和首字母以及形容词 friendly，可知空格处表“聪明的”，用形容词 smart，作表语。故填 smart。

78. 【答案】 【小题 1】

from

【小题 2】

leave

【小题 3】

go/get

【小题 4】

bike/bicycle/bus

【小题 5】

me

【小题 6】

gets

【小题 7】

breakfast

【小题 8】

walks

【小题 9】

him

【小题 10】

minutes

【解析】略

1. 句意：我家离学校大约有两英里远。此处所缺的是介词 from。

2. 句意：我通常 6 点半动身去学校。 leave for 意为“动身前往”，所缺的词是 leave。

3. 句意：我通常步行去上学。go to school 意为“上学”； get to school 意为“到校”，go 和 get

都符合题意。

4. 句意：但是有时我骑自行车/坐公共汽车去那里。表示“自行车”要用 bike 或 bicycle，表示“公共汽车”要用 bus。

5. 根据句意“我只需要花 10 分钟时间”可知，所缺的词是 me。

6. 句意：他每天 5 点半起床。getup 意为“起床”，主语是 He，时态是一般现在时，所缺的词是 gets。

7. 句意：他匆匆吃了早饭，6 点去上学。所缺的词是 breakfast。

8. 句意：他先步行到公共汽车站。表示“步行”要用 walk，主语是 he，时态是一般现在时，故所缺的词是 walks。

9. 根据句意“然后公共汽车带他到学校”可知，所缺的词是 him。

10. 他通常花 40 “分钟”到校，所缺的词是 minutes。

#### 79.【答案】【小题 1】

ways

#### 【小题 2】

any

#### 【小题 3】

looking

#### 【小题 4】

cheaper

#### 【小题 5】

money

#### 【小题 6】

shopping

【小题 7】

has

【小题 8】

Second

【小题 9】

with

【小题 10】

why

【解析】本文是一篇关于网购的文章。

1. 句意：对于现在的人来说，网购是最方便的购物方式之一。表示“方式；方法”要用 way；再根据 one of 可知，要用 way 的复数形式，即 ways。
2. 句意：你一天中的任何时候都可以购物，因为网店一天 24 小时营业。at any time 意为“在任何时候；随时”。
3. 要找到你正在“寻找”的东西是很容易的。表示“寻找”要用 look for，再根据语境“正在寻找”和设空处前的 are 可知，此处要填的是它的现在分词形式 looking。
4. 在网上购物要“便宜”得多。表示“便宜”要用 cheap；再根据设空处前的 much 可知，所缺的词是 cheap 的比较级 cheaper，much 用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级。
5. 句意：那是省钱的一种方法。所缺的同是 money。
6. 句意：并不是每个人都对网上购物感兴趣。此处要填的是 shopping。
7. 网购“有”一些弊端。表示“有”要用 have；宾语从句的主语是 shopping online，时态是一般现在时，故所缺的词是 has。
8. 根据设空处前的 First 和设空处后的 Third 可知，所缺的词是 Second。
9. 句意：其次，你无法享受到和朋友一起到处逛商店的乐趣。表示“和……一起”要用介词

with。

10. 句意：那就是他们不选择网上购物的原因。该句是 That's why...的句式，故所缺的词是 why。

**80.【答案】**【小题 1】washes

【小题 2】be

【小题 3】begin

【小题 4】to

【小题 5】lessons

【小题 6】over

【小题 7】dancing

【小题 8】with

【小题 9】back

【小题 10】reads

**【解析】**1.句意：她先穿好衣服，然后洗脸。wash one's face 洗脸，符合句意；根据上文主语是 she，此处 wash 应与上文 dresses 形式一致，应用第三人称单数 washes，故填 washes。

2.句意：她不喜欢迟到。be late 迟到，符合句意，故填 be。

3.句意：八点开始上课。begin 开始，符合句意，主语为复数名词，应用原形，故填 begin。

4.句意：在课堂上她总是认真听老师讲课……listen to 是固定短语，意为“听……”，符合句意，故填 to。

5.句意：而且她经常在所有课上都很用功。lesson 名词，课程，符合句意，根据空前 all 可知应用复数，故填 lessons。

6.句意：四点半放学。be over 意为“结束”，over 为副词，结合句意，故填 over。

7.句意：下课后她喜欢唱歌和跳舞。dance 动词，跳舞，符合句意；like doing sth.是固定搭配，故此处 dance 应与 singing 形式一致，故填 dancing。

8.句意：有时她和同学一起扔飞盘。with sb.和某人一起，符合句意，其中 with 是介词，故填 with。

9.句意：晚上，她父母下班回来。come back 回来，是固定短语，符合句意，故填back。

10.句意：有时她看电视或读故事书。read 动词，读，读书，符合句意；句子主语是第三人称单

数 she, read 应与 watches 形式一致, 用第三人称单数形式, 故填reads。

81.【答案】【小题 1】

married

【小题 2】

meet

【小题 3】

brother

【小题 4】

until

【小题 5】

was

【小题 6】

around

【小题 7】

her

【小题 8】

out

【小题 9】

into

【小题 10】

another

【解析】略

1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略



8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

82. 【答案】 【小题 1】 famous

【小题 2】 built

【小题 3】 However

【小题 4】 festival

【小题 5】 During

【小题 6】 family

【小题 7】 such

【小题 8】 as

【小题 9】 learned

【小题 10】 see

【解析】 1. 句意：去年夏天，我去了世界上最著名的历史名胜之一，中国北京紫禁城。根据句中的 the Forbidden City in Beijing, China 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明中国最著名的历史名胜之一。著名的 famous，是形容词，one of the+形容词的最高级+可数名词的复数形式，意为“最……之一”。故填 famous。

2. 句意：紫禁城建造于 1420 年。根据句中的 in 1420 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明紫禁城建造的时间。建造 build，是动词，根据语境可知，此空用一般过去时的被动语态，由“was+动词的过去分词”构成。build 的过去分词是 built，故填 built。

3. 句意：然而，宫殿本身的颜色不是紫色。此空前面的句子 In mandarin（普通话），the Forbidden City is called the Purple Forbidden City. 和此空后面的句子之间具有转折关系，根据首字母提示可知，此空填 however 来说明与之相反的事情，即宫殿本身的颜色不是紫色。然而 however，是副词，位于句首第一个字母要大写。故填 However。

4. 句意：皇帝还在紫禁城举行了一些最大的节日庆典。根据此句中的 the emperor 及此空后面的 celebration 及语境可知，此句是说明皇帝在紫禁城举行了一些最大的节日庆典。节日 festival，是可数名词，修饰后面的名词 celebrations 用其单数形式。故填 festival。

5. 句意：在新年期间，皇帝会邀请所有的家庭成员和他的官员参加宴会。根据首字母提示及语境可知，此句是说明在新年期间皇帝会做的事情。在……期间 during，是介词，位于句首第一个字

母要大写。故填 During。

6. 句意：在新年期间，皇帝会邀请所有的家庭成员和他的官员参加宴会。根据此空前面的 the members 及后面的 his officials 可知，此句是说明皇帝邀请他所有的家庭成员及所有官员。家庭 family，是可数名词，此空用其单数形式。故填 family。

7. 句意：这是一个如此昂贵的宴会，以至于可以养活一个平民家庭三代人。such...that...如此.....以至于.....，是固定搭配，引导的结果状语从句。故填 such。

8. 句意：现在紫禁城已经成为世界各地游客的旅游胜地。根据此空后面的 a historical site 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明紫禁城作为世界各地游客的旅游胜地。作为 as，是介词，be known as 作为.....而著名，固定搭配。故填 as。

9. 句意：从这次到紫禁城的旅行中我学到了很多关于中国文化的知识和它的历史。根据后面的 the Chinese culture and its history 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明作者从这次旅行中所学到的东西。从.....中学到 learn.....from.....，是固定搭配。此句是描述发生在过去的事情，故此句用一般过去时。learn 的过去式是 learned，故填 learned。

10. 句意：这次旅行就像梦想成真一样，看到我一直想看的东西。根据句中的 that I had always wanted 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明想要看到的東西。看见 see，是动词，在此句中位于动词不定式 to 之后跟动词原形。故填 see。

### 83. 【答案】 【小题 1】 why

【小题 2】 smile

【小题 3】 sunny

【小题 4】 yourself

【小题 5】 rain

【小题 6】 listen

【小题 7】 grow

【小题 8】 happy

【小题 9】 Give

【小题 10】 complain

【解析】 1. 句意：你曾经抱怨为什么生活如此累吗？结合后句 Does the sky sometimes seem dark to you? Are your lessons sometimes not successful?和首字母 w 可推知，此处指有没有抱怨过为什么生活如此累人，why 为什么，此处引导宾语从句，故填 why。

2. 句意：好吧，朋友，振作起来，永远微笑。根据后句 If you see the world with your warm heart, you will find the whole world smiling to you. 及首字母 s 可推知，此处指永远保持微笑，微笑 smile，动词，此处为祈使句，使用动词原形，故填 smile。
3. 句意：在一个阳光明媚的早晨，你计划出去走走放松一下，就在我出门之前，天突然下起雨来。根据 you plan to have a walk 及首字母 s 可推知，此处指晴朗的早晨，sunny 晴朗的，修饰名词 morning，故填 sunny。
4. 句意同上。relax oneself 放松某人自己，由主语 you 及首字母 y 可知，此处指放松你自己，yourself 你自己，反身代词，故填 yourself。
5. 句意同上。根据后文 Maybe you would feel very sad and start to complain about the weather. 及首字母 r 可知，此处指突然下雨导致无法散步而抱怨天气，rain 下雨，动词，start to do sth. 开始做某事，固定搭配，此处使用动词原形，故填 rain。
6. 句意：但是亲爱的朋友，你为什么不坐下来听听大自然给你带来的免费音乐会呢？由 the free concert that the nature brings you 及首字母 l 可知，此处指听音乐会，listen to 听，固定短语，why don't you 后跟动词原形，故填 listen。
7. 句意：伴随着及时雨，田野里的庄稼将会长得更好。由 the timely rain 与 crops in the fields 的关系及首字母 g 可知，此处指庄稼生长，grow 生长，动词，此处是一般将来时，will+动词原形，故填 grow。
8. 句意：如果你想变得快乐，试着记住这五个简单的规则。根据 With an optimistic(乐观的) attitude, life is easy and pleasant. 及首字母 h 可推知，此处指想变得快乐，happy 开心的，形容词，故填 happy。
9. 句意：多些给予，少些期望。由 Expect less 及首字母 g 可推知，此处指多付出，give 给，付出，动词，和 expect 并列，因在句首，故首字母大写，故填 Give。
10. 句意：收到幸福最快方法是微笑，失去幸福最快的方法是埋怨。根据 The quickest way to receive happiness is to smile, and the fastest way to lose 及首字母 c 可推知，此处指抱怨，complain 埋怨，动词，to 后接动词原形，故填 complain。

#### 84. 【答案】 【小题 1】

English

#### 【小题 2】

written

**【小题 3】**

parts

**【小题 4】**

years

**【小题 5】**

being

**【小题 6】**

agree

**【小题 7】**

insists

**【小题 8】**

except

**【小题 9】**

called

**【小题 10】**

until

**【解析】** 1.

句意：小说《鲁滨逊漂流记》的作者是英国小说家笛福。

根据句意理解及常识可知，这里表达的是“英国的”，英语是 English，故答案为 English。

2.

句意：《鲁滨逊漂流记》写于 1719 年。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“写”，英语是 write，而句子主语与动词之间是被动关系，所以应该用被动结构，而空格前有 was，所以这里直接用过去分词就可以，故答案为 written。

3.

句意：《鲁滨逊漂流记》的著名故事可分为三个部分。

根据句意理解及文章后部分内容可知，这里指的是“部分”，英语是 part，而空格前有 three 修饰，所以这里应该用复数形式，故答案为 parts。

4.

句意：他独自在一个岛上度过的二十八年。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“二十八年”，这里应该填 year，而空格前面有 twenty-eight，所以这里应该用复数形式，故答案为 years。

5.

句意：他从岛上获救后的生活和冒险。

根据句意理解可知，这里是表示“被救”，所以这里应该用被动结构，而空格前是介词 after，所以这里应该用动名词的被动结构，故答案为 being。

6.

句意：他的家人不同意他的意见，尤其是他父亲。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“同意”，英语中表达“同意某人的意见”的结构是 agree with，所以这里应该填 agree，空格前有 don't 助动词，所以这里填原形，故答案为 agree。

7.

句意：但他坚持这样做，并取得了一些成功。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“坚持”，英语是 insist on，本文是描述故事的内容，可以用一般现在时。而句子主语是 he，是第三人称，所以动词应该用三单形式，故答案为 insists。

8.

句意：船上的人都死了，除了他。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“除……之外”，英语是 except，表示不包括除去的部分，故答案为 except。

9.

句意：他救了一个叫 Friday 的本地人。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“叫作”，英语是 call，而 native person 与 call 之间是被动关系，所以这里应该用过去分词表被动，在句中做定语，故答案为 called。

10.

句意：他们住在一起直到被别人发现。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“直到……”，英语是 until，是一个时间状语从句的连词，故答案为 until。

## 85. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
fun	keep	lost	anywhere	All
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
stop	useful	understanding	easier	better

- 【解析】1. 句意：读书很有趣。fun 有趣的。结合句意，故填 fun。
2. 句意：如果你喜欢读书，你可以让自己一直保持开心。keep 保持，can 后加动词原形。结合句意，故填 keep。
3. 句意：你真的可以在书中迷路。get lost 迷路。结合句意，故填 lost。
4. 句意：你几乎可以在任何地方看书。anywhere 任何地方。结合句意，故填 anywhere。
5. 句意：你所需要的就是一本书。all 所有的；句首字母大写。结合句意，故填 All。
6. 句意：读书是很方便的爱好，因为它容易停止，又容易重新开始。stop 停止；to 后加动词原形。结合句意，故填 stop。
7. 句意：阅读的另外一个好理由就是它是有用的。useful 有用的，是形容词。结合句意，故填 useful。
8. 句意：如果你把读书作为爱好，你会读得更快，更擅长理解你读的东西。understand 理解，at 是介词，后加动名词。结合句意，故填 understanding。
9. 句意：你会发现你的功课比以前简单很多。much（……得多）修饰比较级 easier（更简单的）。结合句意，故填 easier。
10. 句意：读得越多，学得越好。the+比较级，the+比较级，越……，越……；此处用 well 的比较级 better，修饰动词 learn。结合句意，故填 better。

#### 86. 【答案】 【小题 1】

as

#### 【小题 2】

university

#### 【小题 3】

took

【小题 4】

won

【小题 5】

broken

【小题 6】

ago

【小题 7】

times

【小题 8】

important

【小题 9】

also

【小题 10】

taught

【解析】1. 句意：中国人把他看作一位英雄。see...as...是固定搭配，意为“把……看作……”，所缺的词是 as。

2. 当他还是一名大学生的时候，university 符合题意。

3. 在 1956 年，他和一些其他学生参加了一个北京大学生运动会，take part in 意为“参加”，再根据一般过去时的时态可知，所缺的词是 took。

4. 他“赢得”了 400 米赛跑，表示“赢得”要用 win；再根据一般过去时的时态可知，所缺的词是 won。

5. 他创造了一些纪录。北京大学里还没有人“打破”过他的纪录，表示“打破”要用 break；再根据现在完成时的时态可知，所缺的词是 broken。

6. 许多年以前，他开始定期锻炼身体。所缺的词是 ago。

7. 甚至现在，他每周锻炼超过三“次”，所缺的词是 times。

8. 他觉得锻炼身体在使人们保持健康方面发挥着“重要的”作用，所缺的词是 important。

9. 钟南山不仅是一名医生。还是一名好老师。not only...but also...是固定搭配，意为“不仅……而且……”，所缺的词是 also。

10. 他挑选了一些学生，“教”他们更多的医学知识，根据设空前的 In 2010 可知，该句的时态是

一般过去时，所缺的词是 **taught**。

87.【答案】【小题 1】

wrote

【小题 2】

yourself

【小题 3】

where

【小题 4】

excited

【小题 5】

surprised

【解析】略

1. 句意：农村老鼠给城里老鼠写了一封信。write a letter 意为“写信”，短文的时态是一般过去时，故此处填 wrote 。

2. 去别人家里做客时，主人为了表示热情，通常都会用简短的“Help yourself.”招呼客人，表示“别客气；请自便”。

3. 此处是个定语从句，先行词 the city 指地点，故关系词用 where 。

4. 句意：想着他的城市之旅，这只农村老鼠太激动而难以入睡。此处是拟人化的写法，用 excited 。

5. 句意：农村老鼠对房子的气派感到惊讶。由句意可知用 surprised 。

88.【答案】



- 【小题 1】few                      【小题 2】depends                      【小题 3】own                      【小题 4】able                      【小题 5】ought
- 【小题 6】future                      【小题 7】spending                      【小题 8】problems                      【小题 9】finally                      【小题 10】volunteer
- 【小题 11】something

【解析】答案：73. few; 考查句意推断。句中 but 表示转折，前面说的是大多数人都想幸福，后面应该是否定含义，意思是但很少有人知道怎样找到幸福；few 很少，几乎没有。

74. depends; 考查短语搭配。后面说我们要自己创造幸福，可以知道该句表达的是幸福要靠我们自己；depend on 依赖，靠；句中 happiness 是抽象名词，且句意表达的是客观事实，depend 要用三单形式构成一般现在时态。

75. own; 考查短语搭配。one's own 自己的；句意表达的是我们要创造属于我们自己的幸福。

76. able; 考查情态动词。be able to do sth 能够做某事；be able to 特殊的情态动词。

77. bought; 考查语态。句意表达的是很多东西不能用钱买到；buy 与 things 自己构成动宾关系，要用过去分词 bought 和系动词一起构成被动语态。

78. future; 考查句意理解。句意表达的是我们经常花很多时间考虑未来；the future 未来。

79. spending; 考查动名词。句中 or 连接对等结构，spend 要和前面的 reading, listening 保持一致，用动名词形式。

80. problems; 考查名词。句意表达的是人们会忘记他们自己的问题而只想着这些活动；problem 问题，句意表达的是复数，problem 要用复数形式。

81. Finally; 考查副词。从前面的 first, second 可以知道这里句意要表达的是最后，最终的意思；句中有逗号分隔，要用副词 finally 来表示。

82. volunteer; 考查动词。前面说许多人在帮助别人的过程中找到了幸福，可以知道后面表达的是当人们主动花时间为别人做有意义的事情时，他们的感觉很好；volunteer 志愿去做…

83. something; 考查代词。句意表达的是如果你想更幸福，那就为别人做点事吧；do something 做某事。

文章讲述了幸福的含义。每个人都想幸福，但很少人知道怎么找到幸福。幸福其实很简单，那就是享受平凡的日子，有活力，乐于助人。

语法填空题是考查学生的语言运用能力。解题时，要在理解文章的基础上，灵活运用语法知识，

如词性，时态，名词单复数，连接词，代词，冠词等判断空白处应填写的内容。答完后，还要通读全文，核对所填单词形式是否正确，是否符合语境。

### 89.【答案】

【小题 1】    【小题 2】    【小题 3】    【小题 4】    【小题 5】

1】    2】    3】    4】    waste  
enough   order   full   never

【小题 6】    【小题 7】    【小题 8】    【小题 9】    【小题 10】

6】    7】    8】    9】    10】  
meals   places   though   finished   everything

【解析】这篇短文讲述的是现在在中国浪费食物的现象很普遍，每年被中国人浪费掉的食物足足可以养活 2 亿人。我们应该为自己浪费的可耻行为感到抱歉，因为在这个世界上，还有很多人因为饥饿而死。食物对于我们来说是重要的，因此我们不应该浪费，要珍惜食物。

1. 句意：在中国，每年都浪费了很多事物。这些被浪费掉的事物足够可以养活 2 亿人。enough 形容词，足够的。根据句意可知，每年中国浪费的食物足够可以养活 2 亿人。这里是短语 be enough for，对……来说是足够的。

2. 句意：在餐馆或是在家里，人们经常点很多菜，或者做很多菜。order 是一个动词，在这里的意思是点菜。因为这句话中出现了在餐馆里，所以这里是点菜。

3. 句意：当他们吃饱了，高高兴兴的走出餐馆时……。full 是一个形容词，意思是饱的，吃饱的。根据句意可知，他们走出餐馆的时候，那应该是吃饱了之后。故填 full，它和后面的 happy 都是形容词。

4. 句意：当他们吃饱了，高高兴兴的走出餐馆时，他们从来不会回头再看看桌子上那些没有吃的东西。never 从不，从来没有。根据文意可知，当人们在餐馆里吃饱饭之后，他们从来没注意过他们浪费了很多食物。故填 never。

5. 句意：中国的消费者们难道不应该为可耻的浪费感到抱歉吗？waste 在这里是一个名词，意思是浪费。根据上文的意思可知，人们在餐馆吃饭的时候，浪费了很多食物，所以作者用一个问句在反问，人们应该为自己这种浪费的行为感到抱歉。

6. 句意：在学校里，我们经常看到很多学生在饭后扔掉很多食物，他们只挑自己喜欢的吃。meal 一顿饭。根据句意可知，学生们挑自己喜欢的吃了之后，就把剩下的都扔掉了。故是在饭后，填

meals。

7. 句意：然而在一些地方，食物是那么稀少以至于很多人都死于饥饿。place 是一个名词，意思是地方。这里作者是说虽然人们都觉得食物足够吃的，但其实很多地方，食物是很缺少的，还有人因饥饿而死。故这里用复数形式 places。

8. 句意：在过去的三十年里，虽然中国努力的解决饥饿的问题……though 虽然，尽管，引导让步状语从句。根据句意可知，这里跟下一句话之间是转折的关系，即虽然中国尽力解决饥饿的问题，但是这个工作还没有完成。

9. 句意：在过去的三十年里，虽然中国努力的解决饥饿的问题，但是这个工作还没有完成。finish 是一个动词，意思是完成，结束。根据句意可知，在中国，解决饥饿的问题这个工作还没有结束。我们仍然需要爱惜食物，不要浪费。这里 the job 和 finish 之间构成被动的关系，故填过去分词。

10. 句意：因此对于我们来说，爱惜食物是必要的，我们要尽力的吃光盘子里的所有东西。everything 每件事。根据文意可知，作者建议我们要把盘子里的所有东西都吃完，不要浪费。故填 everything。

#### 90.【答案】【小题 1】

running

#### 【小题 2】

see

#### 【小题 3】

animals

#### 【小题 4】

teach

#### 【小题 5】

enjoys

#### 【小题 6】

rides

#### 【小题 7】

afraid

#### 【小题 8】

quickly

【小题 9】

clever

【小题 10】

tells

【解析】1. 句意：他擅长跑步和打篮球。根据 but he liked doing sports（但是他喜欢做运动）并结合首字母提示可知，此处是指“跑步”run；固定短语 be good at doing sth. “擅长做某事”，故此处应为动名词形式。故填 running。

2. 句意：去年夏天布鲁斯去看他的爷爷。根据后文 Bruce wants to learn to ride a horse. He begs (乞求) his grandpa to t\_(4)\_ him.可知，此处表示布鲁斯去看爷爷，结合首字母提示，see 看见，拜访，动词，前面有不定式标志 to，故此处要用动词原形，故填 see。

3. 句意：他喜欢动物，他有三只狗，两只猫和一匹马。根据 he has three dogs, two cats and a horse 以及首字母提示可知，此处表示“他喜欢动物”，animal 动物，可数名词，此处用复数形式表示泛指，故填 animals。

4. 句意：他求爷爷教他。根据 Bruce wants to learn to ride a horse.可知是求爷爷教他骑马，beg sb. to do sth.请求某人做某事；teach 教，动词，前面有不定式标志 to，故此处要用动词原形，故填 teach。

5. 句意：起初他骑得很小心，不久就在那儿玩得很开心。enjoy oneself 玩得高兴，固定短语，根据 At first he rides carefully 可知该句是一般现在时，主语是 he，第三人称单数形式，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式，故填 enjoys。

6. 句意：一天下午，布鲁斯独自骑马。根据后面宾语 the horse 及首字母提示可知，此处应是 ride the horse 骑马；根据 When it walks by a house, a large dog runs out.可知该句应是一般现在时，主语是 Bruce，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式，故填 rides。

7. 句意：这匹马非常害怕，开始飞快地跑开。根据 begins to run away 可知马很害怕，结合首字母提示，afraid 害怕的，形容词，在此处作表语，故填 afraid。

8. 联系上下文及首字母提示可知，此处表示“快速跑开”，quickly 快速地，副词，在此处修饰动词短语 run away，故填 quickly。

9. 句意：多聪明的马啊！根据 The horse pulls him to a tree and then runs to call a doctor.（马把他拉到一棵树上，然后跑去叫医生。）可知，马很聪明；结合首字母提示，clever 聪明的，形容词，在此处作定语，修饰 horse，故填 clever。

10. 联系上下文可知，此处表示“在朋友告诉我之后”，结合首字母提示，tell 告诉；全文基调为一般现在时态，主语是 my friend，第三人称单数，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式，故填 tells。

91.【答案】【小题 1】

things

【小题 2】

takes

【小题 3】

around

【小题 4】

old

【小题 5】

past

【小题 6】

cheap

【小题 7】

but

【小题 8】

what

【小题 9】

same

【小题 10】

Because

【解析】[语篇解读] 本文介绍了人们的购物方式。

1. 我们通常在商店、市场或超市买“东西”。故所缺的词是 things。
2. 购物总是会“花费”太多时间。根据语境以及“Sth. take(s) some time”的句式可知，所缺的词是 takes。
3. 句意：为了寻找我们想要买的东西，我们不得到处走很长时间。around 意为“到处；向各处”，符合本题语境。
4. 人们购物之后总是很累，尤其那些“年老的”人更是如此。故所缺的词是 old。

5. 句意：现在情况和过去不同了。故所缺的词是 **past**。
6. 句意：我们可以在网上买到许多质量好而且便宜的东西。故所缺的词是 **cheap**。
7. 设空处前提到了“那似乎简单快速”，设空处后提到了“它有时也会给我们带来一些烦恼”，根据设空处前后的转折关系可知，所缺的词是 **but**。
8. 句意：你在网上买的衣服和你想要的不一样。此处所缺的词是 **what**，“what you want”是宾语从句，作介词 **from** 的宾语。
9. 句意：你可能在街上看到许多人穿同样的衣服。故所缺的词 **same**。
10. 根据设空处前的“你知道为什么吗？”可知，设空处所在句子的含义是“因为他们都在网上买衣服”，故所缺的词是 **Because**。

**92. 【答案】 【小题 1】 friendly**

**【小题 2】 mouth**

**【小题 3】 while/when**

**【小题 4】 hungry**

**【小题 5】 opened**

**【小题 6】 Bring**

**【小题 7】 drink**

**【小题 8】 able**

**【小题 9】 another**

**【小题 10】 enough**

**【解析】** 1. 句意：当你对某人微笑，你的意图是友好的。根据 **When you smile at someone** 及首字母 **f** 可推知，此处指友好的，**friendly** 友好的，形容词，此处作表语，故填 **friendly**。

2. 句意：当你把一只手指放在你的嘴前面，意思是安静。根据 **When you put one finger in front of your..., you mean "Be quiet."** 及首字母 **m** 可知，此处指把手指放在嘴巴前，**mouth** 嘴，名词，故填 **mouth**。

3. 句意：有一天他在街上走，他感觉到饥饿然后走进一家餐厅。分析句子结构可知，前句是后句的时间，由首字母 **w** 可知，使用 **when/while** 引导时间状语从句，故填 **while/when**。

4. 句意：有一天他在街上走，他感觉到了饥饿，然后走进一家餐厅。根据 **went into a restaurant**。

可知，此处指他饿了，hungry 饥饿的，形容词，在句中作表语，故填 hungry。

5. 句意：当服务员走过来的时候，那个英国人张开了嘴，把手指伸进去又拿出来，然后动了动嘴唇。根据 put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips.及首字母 o 可知，此处指张开他的嘴巴，open 打开，动词，表示过去发生的动作，因此使用一般过去时，故填 opened。

6. 句意：带给我一些吃的东西。根据后句 the waiter gave him a lot of things 可知，此处指带来一些食物，bring 带来，动词，bring sb. sth.给某人带来某物，故填 bring。

7. 句意：但是服务员给了他很多喝的东西。根据下文的 First tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food 可知，此处是很多喝的东西，drink 喝，动词，不定式符号 to 后使用动词原形，故填 drink。

8. 句意：英国人很抱歉他不能告诉服务员他想要什么。根据 He was ready to leave the restaurant 及首字母 a 可推知，此处指他不能告诉服务员他想要什么，be able to 能够，固定短语，故填 able。

9. 句意：他正准备离开餐厅，这时候另一个男人进来了，把他的手放在肚子上。根据前文及 man came in and put his hands on his stomach.和首字母 a 可知，此处指的是另一个男人进餐馆，another 另一个，又一个，形容词，修饰后面的 man，故填 another。

10. 句意：这个手势对于服务员是很好的。根据后文 In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat.及首字母 e 可知，此处指这个人的手势足够好，使用副词 enough 修饰形容词 good，形容词位于 enough 之前，故填 enough。

### 93. 【答案】 【小题 1】

comes

### 【小题 2】

smaller

### 【小题 3】

Why

【小题 4】

famous

【小题 5】

Island

【小题 6】

has

【小题 7】

weather

【小题 8】

spend

【小题 9】

history

【小题 10】

too

【解析】1. 根据句意“莉萨来自成都”可知，表示“来自”要用 come from；主语是 Lisa，再根据一般现在时的时态可知，所缺的词是 comes。

2. 句意：它（成都）比北京小得多。故所缺的词是 smaller。

3. 根据其后的“那是因为他们喜欢美食”可推断，问句的含义是“他们为什么喜欢成都呢？”，故所缺的特殊疑问词是 Why。

4. 根据句意“成都因它的美食而闻名”可知所缺的词是 famous，be famous for…意为“因……而闻名”。

5. 句意：它是海南岛的一座美丽的城市。Hainan Island 意为“海南岛”，故所缺的词是 Island。

6. 它“有”美丽的海滩。表示“有”要用 have；主语是 It，时态是一般现在时，故所缺的词是 has。

7. 根据上下文可知，三亚因它的好“天气”而闻名，故所缺的词是 weather。

8. 那就是如此多的人喜欢在三亚“度过”寒假的原因。故所缺的词是 spend。

9. 西安是一个拥有悠久“历史”的古老城市。故所缺的词是 history。

10. 西安有许多公园和宫殿，这个城市也有一些受欢迎的餐厅。表示“也”而且位于肯定句句末



的词是 too。

94. 【答案】 【小题 1】

sleep

【小题 2】

rests

【小题 3】

In

【小题 4】

body

【小题 5】

plenty

【小题 6】

need

【小题 7】

If

【小题 8】

open

【小题 9】

than

【小题 10】

strong

【解析】 1. 句意：晚上我们睡觉。根据前文 During the day we work and play.可知，这里指晚上的活动，结合首字母提示，这里指 sleep，睡觉。本文描述客观事实，通篇用一般现在时，主语是 we，谓语动词用原形。故填 sleep。

2. 句意：当我们睡觉时我们的身体在休息。根据句意和首字母提示，设空处填 rest，休息。主语是 body，谓语动词用三单形式。故填 rests。

3. 句意：在早上我们准备好再次工作和玩耍。根据句意，in the morning，在早上，固定短语，句首单词首字母大写。故填 In。

4. 句意：我们的身体在我们熟睡时长得最快。根据 Our body r\_(2) while we sleep.可知，这里填

body, 身体, 根据 grows 可知, 名词用单数形式。故填 body。

5. 句意: 在我们有充足的休息之后, 我们可以在功课上做得更好。plenty of “大量, 许多, 充足的”, 固定短语, 符合句意。故填 plenty。

6. 句意: 8 岁或 9 岁的男孩和女孩每天晚上需要睡 10 个小时。根据句意和首字母提示, 设空处填 need, 需要。主语是 Boys and girls, and 连接的复数名词, 谓语动词用原形。故填 need。

7. 句意: 如果我们得不到足够的新鲜空气, 我们醒来时会感到疲劳。根据句意, 前半句是条件, 用 if 引导条件状语从句, 句首单词首字母大写。故填 If。

8. 句意: 如果我们在晚上打开窗户, 我们就能有足够的新鲜空气。根据句意和首字母提示, 设空处填 open, 打开。主语是 we, 谓语动词用原形。故填 open。

9. 句意: 凉爽的空气比温暖的空气好。根据 better 可知, 这里是比较级, 设空处填 than。故填 than。

10. 句意: 想要变得强壮的男孩和女孩必须有充足的睡眠。根据句意和首字母提示, 设空处填 strong, 强壮的, 形容词。故填 strong。

#### 95. 【答案】 【小题 1】 far

【小题 2】 live

【小题 3】 other

【小题 4】 or

【小题 5】 takes

【小题 6】 no

【小题 7】 Like

【小题 8】 quiet

【小题 9】 easy/exciting

【小题 10】 why

【解析】 1. 句意: 它离曼彻斯特城不远。far from 远离, 故填 far。

2. 句意: 没有很多家庭住在村子四周, 所以人们都互相认识。由下一句中的 so the people all know o\_(3)\_. 可知, 没有很多家庭住在村子四周。主语是复数名词 families, 故填 live。

3. 句意: 没有很多家庭住在村子四周, 所以人们都互相认识。固定短语 each other 彼此, 相互, 故填 other。

4. 句意: 一些人在商店或办公室工作。or 或者, 并列连词, 在句中连接并列的宾语, 故填 or。

5.句意：从洛夫顿到曼彻斯特通常需要花大约半个小时。该句是固定句型：it takes+时间段+to do sth. “做某事花费……时间”。文章用一般现在时叙述，主语 it 是第三人称单数，故填 takes。

6.句意：但是如果他们去看电影或者去听音乐会，他们必须去曼彻斯特，因为在洛夫顿没有电影院。由前一句话 they have to go to Manchester 可知，洛夫顿没有电影院。故填 no。

7.句意：像在城镇或城市附近的许多其他村庄一样，它很干净安静。从属连词 like “像...一样，” 故填 Like。

8.句意：像在城镇或城市附近的许多其他村庄一样，它很干净安静。由上文 Lofton is a little village（村庄）in England.可知，Lofton 是个小村庄，村庄里的生活很安静。形容词 clean 作表语，and 表示并列。故填 quiet。

9.句意：所以在洛夫顿的生活可能不像大城市的生活那么容易/令人激动。由上文 Lofton is a little village（村庄）in England.可知，Lofton 是个小村庄，村里的生活不像大城市的生活那么容易/令人激动。easy 容易的/exciting 令人激动的，形容词，在句中作表语，故填 easy/exciting。

10.句意：那就是洛夫顿的人们热爱他们的村庄的原因。由上句 but it can be just as interesting.可知这是洛夫顿的人们热爱他们的村庄的原因。此处是 why 引导的表语从句，故填 why。

#### 96.【答案】【小题 1】

takes

#### 【小题 2】

sure

#### 【小题 3】

how

#### 【小题 4】

careful

#### 【小题 5】

easy

#### 【小题 6】

check

#### 【小题 7】

quickly

#### 【小题 8】

stay

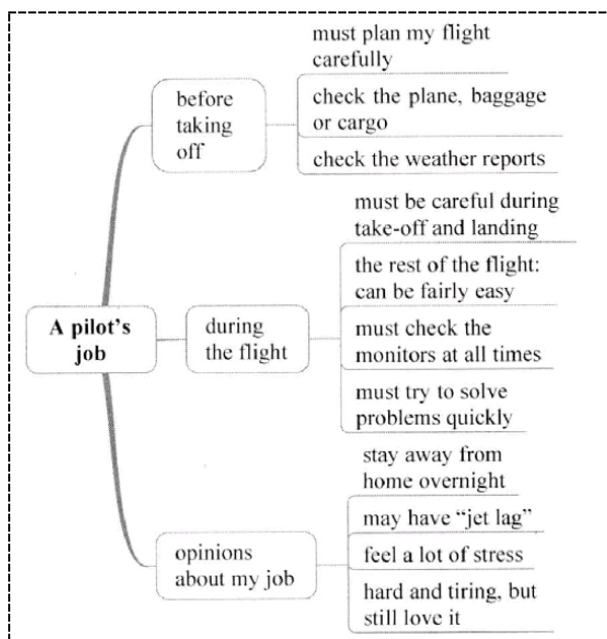
【小题 9】

fly

【小题 10】

for

【解析】[篇章图解] 本文的作者是一名飞行员，他讲述了自己的工作情况。



1. 句意：在飞机起飞之前，我必须认真计划我的飞行。take off 意为“起飞”，主语为单数，所缺的词是 takes。

2. 我检查飞机为的是“确保”它正常工作，make sure 意为“确保”，所缺的词是 sure。

3. 句意：然后我检查天气预报，为的是看我飞行时的天气怎么样。和 the weather will be 搭配的特殊疑问词是 how。

4. 起飞和降落经常很危险，所以在那些期间我必须“小心”，所缺的词是 careful。

5. 飞行的其他时间很“简单”，因为飞机上装有电脑，电脑可以告诉飞行员旅途状况，所缺的词是 easy。

6. 我必须一直“检查”显示器以确保飞行顺利，所缺的词是 check。

7. 如果出现问题，我必须尽力“快速”解决它们，所缺的词是 quickly。

8. 我有时在夜间离家，stay away from 意为“离开；远离”，所缺的词是 stay。

9. 我长途“飞行”时，可能会有时差反应，所缺的词是 fly。

10. 根据此处含义“我对乘客的安全负责”以及 be responsible for 的固定搭配可知，所缺的词是 for。

97. 【答案】

	【小题	【小题	【小题	【小题
【小题 1】	2】	3】	4】	5】
population	troubles	increasing	having	children
	【小题	【小题		
【小题 6】	7】	8】		
and	over	age		

- 【解析】1. 句意：中国是世界上人口最多的国家。人口，不可数名词，population。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填population。
2. 句意：太多的人引起太多的麻烦。too many+可数名词的复数。这里“麻烦”是可数名词，即troubles。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填 troubles。
3. 句意：今天为了控制增长的人口，中国制定了计划生育政策。增长的，形容词，increasing。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填 increasing。
4. 句意：那就是晚婚、晚育、少生、优生。“生（孩子）”用动词 have；此处作名词用，故用动名词 having。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填 having。
5. 句意：那就是晚婚、晚育、少生、优生。“优生”意思是“生更健康的孩子”；孩子，可数名词，child；这里用可数名词的复数 children。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填 children。
6. 句意：22 岁的男子和 20 岁的女子能结婚。和，连词，and。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填 and。
7. 句意：如果一个 25 岁的男子和一个 23 岁或超过 23 岁的女子结婚，他们的婚姻是晚婚。超过，介词，over。根据句意和首字母提示可知，故填 over。
8. 句意：一个女子在 23 岁或以上生育是晚育。在……岁，介词短语，at the age of。根据句意和固定短语可知，故填 age。

98. 【答案】 【小题 1】

shopping

【小题 2】

one

【小题 3】

lives

【小题 4】

sure

【小题 5】

means

【小题 6】

from

【小题 7】

why

【小题 8】

First

【小题 9】

buy

【小题 10】

cheaper

【解析】1. 现在越来越多的人喜欢网上购物。shop 意为“购物”，故所缺的词是 shopping。

2. 王星是其中之一。故所缺的词是 one。

3. 她“居住”在北京。故所缺的词是 lives。

4. 如果你喜欢网上购物，我“确信”你知道它。表示“确信”要用 sure。

5. 淘宝意味着“寻宝”。故所缺的词是 means。

6. 人们可以在淘宝上找到几乎所有的东西，从衣服到书。表示“从”要用 from。

7. 根据设空后的描述可知，该句的含义是“你知道为什么吗？”，故所缺的词是 why。

8. 根据设空后的 Second 和 Third 可知，所缺的词是 First。

9. 你可以找到你想“购买”的所有东西。故所缺的词是 buy。

10. 淘宝上的商品比购物中心的“更便宜”。故所缺的词是 cheaper。

99.【答案】【小题 1】born

【小题 2】moved

【小题 3】married

【小题 4】second/smallest

【小题 5】walked

【小题 6】listen

【小题 7】because

【小题 8】play

【小题 9】writing

【小题 10】enjoy

【解析】1. 句意：他生于 1927 年。be born in...出生于……。结合句意，故填born。

2. 句意：二十九岁时，他移居广东省省会广州。move to...移居到……。此处叙述过去的事情，应用一般过去时。结合句意，故填moved。

3. 句意：1952 年，他娶了一个湖南姑娘。marry 娶，嫁。此处叙述过去的事情，用一般过去时。结合句意，故填married。

4. 句意：他们有五个女儿，而我母亲是他们的第二个/最小的女儿。second 第二/smallest 最小的。结合句意，故填second/smallest。

5. 句意：我祖父年轻时没有自行车，所以他每天步行去上班。walk to sp 步行去某地，walk to work 步行去上班。叙述过去的事情，应用一般过去时。结合句意，故填 walked。

6. 句意：在业余时间，他喜欢听收音机里的音乐。like to do sth.喜欢做某事，listen to music 听音乐。结合句意，故填 listen。

7. 句意：因为那时他没有电视。because 因为，引导原因状语从句。结合句意，故填 because。

8. 句意：他还喜欢和朋友下棋。play chess 下棋；like to do sth.喜欢做某事。结合句意，故填 play。

9. 句意：他六十岁时开始写剧本。write 写；start doing sth.开始做某事。结合句意，故填 writing。

10. 句意：许多人仍在欣赏这出戏。enjoy 欣赏。根据 and 前面的 see 可知此处用动词原形。结合句意，故填 enjoy。

100.【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】      【小题 5】  
 1】      2】      3】      4】      holiday  
 second   mothers   celebrate   However  
 【小题 6】      【小题 7】      【小题 8】      【小题 9】      【小题 10】  
 6】      7】      8】      9】      10】  
 festival   Other   bought   white   special

【解析】1. 句意：五月的第二个星期天是母亲节。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，second 序数词“第二”，故填 second。

2. 句意：各个年龄段的美国儿童都给他们的母亲一些特殊的東西。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知用名词 mother “母亲”的复数形式，故填 mothers。

3. 句意：这是庆祝母亲的日子，感谢她为她的孩子们所做的一切小而大的事情。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，celebrate 动词“庆祝”，放在不定式 to 之后应用原形，故填 celebrate。

4. 句意：然而，你知道庆祝母亲节不是最近的事吗？结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，however 然而，放句首首字母要大写，故填 However。

5. 句意：在美国，母亲节在 1910 年正式成为法定假日。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，holiday 假期，根据 an 可知用单数形式，故填 holiday。

6. 句意：一个美国女孩，安娜，为了她们的爱，请她的州长为母亲们举办一个节日。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，festival 节日，根据 a 可知用单数形式，故填 festival。

7. 句意：其他孩子会送给他们的妈妈自己做的或在商店里买的礼物。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，other 其他的，放句首首字母要大写，故填 Other。

8. 句意：其他孩子会送给他们的妈妈自己做的或在商店里买的礼物。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，buy 买，根据 which they have made themselves 可知，定语从句用的是现在完成时，其结构为 have/has+动词的过去分词，buy 的过去分词形式为 bought，故填 bought。

9. 句意：如果他们的母亲去世了，他们可能会带着白色康乃馨到她们的墓地。结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，white 白色的，故填 white。

10. 句意：在她特别的日子里，家庭成员不想让妈妈做晚饭！结合语境及所给首字母提示可知，special 特殊的，特别的，故填 special。

101. 【答案】



【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】 5.time
1.prevent	2.plan	3.choose	4.where	
【小题 6】	【小题 7】 7.	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
6.before	space	8.Thursday	9.during	10.check

【解析】 1.略

2.略

3.略

4.略

5.略

6.略

7.略

8.略

9.略

10.略

## 102. 【答案】

【小题 1】 like    【小题 2】 eyes    【小题 3】 uses    【小题 4】 answer    【小题 5】 arms

【小题 6】 hand    【小题 7】 doing    【小题 8】 shopping    【小题 9】 easily    【小题 10】  
with

【解析】 短文大意:这篇短文主要介绍了一个机器人的外貌.个性.能力等特点。

【小题 1】 联系上下文,可知此处指的是它看起来像一个人.根据首字母可知填介词 like 像……一样。

【小题 2】 结合语境可知此处指的是在他的脸上有两只大眼睛。根据首字母可知填复数名词 eyes, 眼睛。

【小题 3】 联系前一句描述,可知此处指的是机器人用它们来拍照。结合语境可知本句描述的是客观性的动作,故用一般现在时态。主语 the robot 是单数第三人称,故谓语动词用单数。根据首字母可知填 uses, 用, 使用。

【小题 4】 联系下文,可知此处指的是回答问题。根据前文助动词及首字母可知填原形动词 answer, 回答。

【小题 5】联系后一句描述，可知此处指的是他也有两只胳膊。结合语境及首字母可知填复数名词 arms，胳膊。

【小题 6】联系上下文，可知此处指的是在每只胳膊上有一只手。结合语境及首字母可知填单数名词 hand，手。

【小题 7】联系下文描述，可知此处指的是洗衣服。根据前文借此 as 及首字母可知填动名词 doing，做，作宾语。

【小题 8】联系下文，可知此处指的是去超市购物。短语 go shopping 去购物。根据首字母可知填动名词 shopping，购物。

【小题 9】联系前一句描述，可知此处指的是它能容易的四处移动。根据首字母可知填副词 easily，容易地，做状语。

【小题 10】联系上下文，可知盖里对他很满意。短语 be satisfied with 对……感到满意。根据首字母可知填介词 with，伴随，对于。

### 103. 【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. 根据上文中的“Home, sweet home?”及首字母提示可知,形容词 nice 符合语境,表示这只是另一种说在家很不错的方式”。

2. 根据上文“Maybe you like to play with your brothers and sisters.”及首字母提示可知,动词 enjoy 符合语境,表示“或许你喜欢和你的母亲或父亲待在一起”。结合上下文时态可知此处用一般现在时,主语是 you,故填 enjoy。

3. 根据上一段及首字母提示可知,another 符合语境,表示“你的卧室是另一个让家变得特别的东西”。

4. 根据 that you sleep on 及首字母提示可知,此处指床,故填 bed。

5. 根据 place to read a book or to think about your day 及首字母提示可知,此处表示“安静的地方”。故填 quiet。

6. 根据语境及首字母提示可知,名词 story 符合语境,表示“那是一个分享有关你的一天的有趣故事的时刻”。空前无限定词,因此 story 用复数形式。

7. 根据空后的“cleaning, cooking, and yardwork”及首字母提示可知,介词 like 符合语境,表示举例。

8. 根据 it makes them easier and more fun for everyone 及首字母提示可知,副词 together 符合语境,表示“当全家人一起做这些家庭杂务时”。

9. 根据语境及首字母提示可知,此处指“或许你可以帮助摆放餐桌或清理地方”。空前有情态动词 can,因此 help 用原形。

10. 根据语境和首字母提示可知,此处应用连词 when 引导时间状语从句,表示“当你每天回到家时”。

104. 【答案】 【小题 1】

far

【小题 2】

live

【小题 3】

other

【小题 4】

Some

【小题 5】

offices

【小题 6】

takes

【小题 7】

film

【小题 8】

quiet

【小题 9】

exciting

【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

105. 【答案】 1.December;

2.off;

3.lights;

4.decorate;

5.together;

6.wait;

7.during;

8.real;

9.parents;

10. celebrate

**【解析】**1. 由所给首字母和下句 For millions of kids around the world, it's Christmas! (对全世界数百万的孩子来说, 那是圣诞节!) 可知句意: 十二月最令人兴奋的事是什么? 故填 December。

2.句意: 圣诞节期间绝大多数孩子有两周假期。 two weeks off 两周休息, 是习惯用法。故填 off。

3.由所给首字母可知句意: 家人买了一棵圣诞树, 并把灯放在上面。light 灯, 句中应用复数形式。故填 lights。

4.由所给首字母可知句意: 人们还为家人买礼物并装饰他们的房子。decorate 装饰, 由 buy 可知, 本题应该用动词原形。故填 decorate。

5.由所给首字母可知句意: 在圣诞节, 全家人聚在一起。together 在一起, 故填 together。

6.由所给首字母可知句意: 早上, 孩子们迫不及待地想看圣诞礼物。 can't wait 迫不及待, 固定短语。故填 wait。

7.由所给首字母可知句意: 他们的父母告诉他们, 在晚上, 圣诞老人会飞到他们的房子里。during 在……期间, 故填 during。

8.由所给首字母可知句意: 小孩子相信圣诞老人, 但他当然不是真的。be 动词 is 的后面应该用形容词, real 真的, 故填 real。

9.由所给首字母可知句意: 给孩子们礼物的是他们的父母。由句意可知, 本题应该用 parents 的复数形式, 故填 parents。

10.由所给首字母可知句意: 当天晚些时候, 许多人去教堂庆祝耶稣的诞生。celebrate 庆祝, to+动词原形, 故填 celebrate。

#### 106.【答案】【小题 1】

During

#### 【小题 2】

guest

【小题 3】

thank

【小题 4】

nothing

【小题 5】

Finally

【小题 6】

after

【小题 7】

promise

【小题 8】

fight

【小题 9】

won

【小题 10】

avoid

【解析】1. 句意：春秋时期，晋国的公子重耳逃离了他的母国。根据语境可知，此处表示在春秋时期，且设空位于句首，故填 During。

2. 句意：楚成王视他为重要的客人并招待了他一顿大餐。根据 served him a big meal 可知，楚成王把他看作是客人。guest 意为“客人；宾客”，符合语境。

3. 句意：他问重耳：“如果有一天你统治了晋国，你将如何感谢我？”thank 意为“感谢”，would 后用动词原形，故填 thank。

4. 句意：我没有你喜欢的东西。nothing 意为“没有任何东西”，符合语境。故填 nothing。

5. 句意：最后，重耳说：“如果什么时候我们打仗了，我会让我的军队撤退三舍。”根据语境可知，这是重耳最后的答复，设空位于句首，故填 Finally。

6. 句意：不久后，重耳回到他的母国，成了它的统治者晋文公。固定短语 soon after 意为“不久以后”符合语境，故填 after。

7. 句意：晋文公并没有违背诺言。短语 break one's promise 意为“违背某人的诺言”，故填 promise。

8. 句意：楚军以为晋国士兵害怕打仗，所以他们跟了上去。fight 意为“打仗”，符合语境。

9. 句意：最后，晋国赢得了战争。win 意为“获胜；赢”，符合语境；根据短文内容可知，文章叙述的是过去的事情，应用一般过去时。应填 won。

10. 句意：战后，人们用“退避三舍”来表示为避免冲突而撤退。avoid 意为“避免”，介词 to 后应用动词原形，故填 avoid。

107. 【答案】 【小题 1】

important

【小题 2】

However

【小题 3】

also

【小题 4】

ugly

【小题 5】

can't/ cannot

【小题 6】

think

【小题 7】

facts

【小题 8】

expensive

【小题 9】

girls

【小题 10】

allow

【解析】1. 根据" the government, school leaders , teachers and parents all agree that students should wear uniforms（政府、学校领导、老师和家长都同意学生应该穿校服），分析句子结构可知此处用形容词作表语，结合首字母"可推测他们认为穿校服是重要的，important 形容词，重要的。符合语境。

2. 前文说他们认为学生应该穿校服，后文 British private schools have their own school uniforms.

（英国的私立学校也有自己的校服。）结合关键词 own 自己的，可知此处表示转折填 however 且位于句首，首字母大写 However。符合题意。

3. 根据 School leaders normally decide if pupils will have to wear a uniform, and they a (3) decide what it should look like. （学校领导通常会决定学生是否必须穿制服，他们.....会决定它应该是什么样子。）此处表示递进关系，结合首字母可知填 also “也”，位于实意动词前。

4. 根据下句 “Everybody wants to wear beautiful uniforms.” 可知每个人都想穿漂亮的校服。此处应该是指没有学生想穿丑陋的校服，故用形容词 ugly（丑陋的）。

5. 句意：领导必须遵守规定，他们不能只选择他们喜欢的东西。结合下文他们必须 t (6) 学生的感受和品味。（他们必须考虑学生的感受和品味。）可知此处表示 “不能” can't/ cannot，意思是他们不能只选择他们喜欢的东西。

6. 句意为：他们必须考虑学生的感受和品味。have to do sth 表示 “必须做某事”；think of 表示 “考虑” 固定短语。故填 think。

7. 下文提到几个要考虑的方面，再结合 “This is the first fact they should consider.（这是他们应该考虑的第一个事实。）” 可知此处用名词 fact(事实)可数名词；a few 后面要用可数名词复数形式，故填 facts。

8. 根据 “Not all the families can afford it.（并不是所有的家庭都能负担得起。）” 可知此处表示校服不应该太贵，故填 expensive(昂贵的)。

9. 根据前面的 “No sexism.”（没有性别歧视。）和空前的 boys and 可知要用 girl 的复数形式 girls。

10. 根据★Cultures and races. 文化和种族。可知此处表示学校规定必须允许来自所有背景的学生穿相同的校服，不应该要求学生穿他们不应该穿的东西。“允许” allow 动词，must 后面应用动词原形，故答案是 allow。

#### 108. 【答案】 【小题 1】

young

#### 【小题 2】

spend

#### 【小题 3】

no

#### 【小题 4】



percent

【小题 5】

classes

【小题 6】

parents'

【小题 7】

good

【小题 8】

more

【小题 9】

fun

【小题 10】

make

【解析】1. 此处表示：尽管一些孩子很小。分析句子可知，此处表示“年轻，小”的含义，又因为首字母是 y，故填 young。

2. 此处表示：但是他们仍然花很多时间在家庭作业和课外活动上。分析句子可知，此处表示“花费”的含义，因为首字母是 s，所以用 spend 表达，又因为主语是 they，所以用动词原形即可，故填 spend。

3. 句意：他们没有时间做运动、做家务或做其他事情。分析句子可知，此处表示“没有”的含义，因为首字母是 n，所以用 no 表达，故填 no。

4. 句意：每年有 80%的家长花费 6,000 元左右在孩子们不同的班上。分析句子可知，此处表示“百分之……”的含义，因为首字母是 p，故填 percent。

5. 句意：每年有 80%的家长花费 6,000 元左右在孩子们不同的班上。分析句子可知，此处表示“班”的含义，因为首字母是 c，所以用 class 表达，又因为其前有 different 修饰，所以用其复数形式，故填 classes。

6. 句意：例如，小孩子必须学习英语、游泳、绘画等来满足他们父母的愿望。分析句子可知，此处表示“父母的”的含义，因为首字母是 p，所以用 parents 表达，又因为其后有名词 wishes，所以需用其名词所有格形式，故填 parents'。

7. 句意：大多数家长认为早点学习对孩子是有好处的。分析句子可知，此处表示“好”的含义，

因为首字母是 g，故填 good。

8. 此处表示：让他们有一个快乐的童年是更重要的。分析句子可知，此处表示“更”的含义，因为首字母是 m，所以用 more 表达，此处构成“much more+形容词比较级”结构，故填 more。

9. 此处表示：父母应该花更多的时间和孩子们一起玩。分析句子可知，此处表示“玩，乐趣”的含义，因为首字母是 f，所以用 fun 表达，have fun with sb.意为“和……玩得开心”，故填 fun。

10. 此处表示：不只是让他们待在教室里。分析句子可知，此处表示“让”的含义，因为首字母是 m，所以用 make 表达，此处与 spend 构成并列结构，所以填 make。

#### 109.【答案】【小题 1】

asks

#### 【小题 2】

difficult

#### 【小题 3】

why

#### 【小题 4】

answers

#### 【小题 5】

another

#### 【小题 6】

groups

#### 【小题 7】

two

#### 【小题 8】

knows

#### 【小题 9】

wrong

#### 【小题 10】

together

【解析】1. 句意：这个富人问道，“我听说你非常聪明，对于你来说没有什么困难的。你能告诉我你为什么如此聪明吗？”根据后面这个富人说的话可知，此句是说明这个富人问道。询问 ask，根据前句中的 meets 可知，短文用一般现在时描述，故此句用一般现在时。主语 the rich man 是单数第三人称，故谓语动词用单数第三人称形式。故填 asks。

2. 句意同上。根据句中的 I hear you are very smart 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明对于 Sam 来说没有什么困难的。困难的 difficult，是形容词，在此句中位于 be 动词之后作表语。故填 difficult。

3. 句意同上。根据下面 Sam 的答语及首字母提示可知，此句是说明这个富人问 Sam 为什么如此聪明。为什么 why，对原因提问。故填 why。

4. 句意：Sam 微笑着说道。根据第一段中的问句 Can you tell me w\_\_\_\_\_ you are so smart? 及首字母提示和后面的答语可知，此句是说明 Sam 回答这个富人。回答 answer，是动词，短文用一般现在时来描述，主语是单数第三人称，故谓语动词用单数第三人称形式。故填 answers。

5. 句意：我送给你另外一群。根据前句 If you have a group of shee 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明送给对方另一群。另一 another，故填 another。

6. 句意：那么你有多少群羊？根据前句 If you have a group of sheep, I send you a (5) group. 中的 group 可知，此句是询问对方有多少群羊。群 group，是可数名词，how many 后跟可数名词的复数形式。故填 groups。

7. 句意：一加一等于二。根据句中的 one and one 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明一加一等于二。二 two，是基数词。故填 two。

8. 句意：任何人都知道我有两群羊。根据宾语从句 I have two groups of sheep. 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明任何人都知道我有两群羊。知道 know，是动词，通篇短文用一般现在时来表达，故此句的主句用一般现在时；主语 anybody 是不定代词，故谓语动词用单数第三人称形式。故填 knows。

9. 句意：你错了！如果我们把两群羊放在一起。根据后面的句子 it is still one group. 可知，此句是说明 Sam 告诉这个富人他错了。错的 wrong，是形容词，在此句中位于 be 动词之后作表语。故填 wrong。

10. 句意：你错了！如果我们把两群羊放在一起，仍旧是一群羊。根据前面的内容 Anybody k (8) that I have two groups of sheep. 及首字母提示可知，此句是说明把两群羊放在一起仍旧是一群羊。一起 together，是副词。故填 together。

110.【答案】

【小题 5】

【小题 1】sick 【小题 2】accidents 【小题 3】why 【小题 4】between  
giving

【解析】试题分析：本文叙述了人们献血的必要性。一天中每一分钟某人某地总是需要血液，或者应对紧急事件或事故，或者抗击疾病，需要人们献血。如果你身体良好，年龄在 17 岁和 59 岁之间，体重至少 50 千克，你现在就可以开始献血。

【小题 1】根据 someone somewhere needs blood, 可知需要输血的人应是生病了，故用形容词 sick。句意：可能是一个生病的婴儿或者某人的妈妈或爸爸。

【小题 2】与 emergencies “紧急事件” 相并列的应是名词 accidents “事故”。句意：这不仅仅是为了紧急事件或事故。

【小题 3】根据 They need blood to help them beat diseases 可知人们需要血液来战胜疾病，故此处解释需要人们献血的原因，故此处为 why。句意：这就是为什么我们需要人们献血。

【小题 4】根据 17 and 59 可知此处指 17 岁和 59 岁之间，故用介词 between。句意：如果你身体良好，年龄在 17 岁和 59 岁之间。

【小题 5】根据短语 start doing sth. 开始做某事，故此处为动名词 giving 句意：你现在就可以献血。

考点：短文填空。

111.【答案】 (1) busy;

(2) water;

(3) drivers;

(4) think;

(5) because;

(6) working;

(7) with;

(8) asks;

(9) make;

(10) night.

【解析】（1）句意：那不是一条繁华的路，但是有时候有车经过农场。繁华的 busy，形容词，故填 busy。

（2）句意：洞里总是有水。水 water，不可数名词，故填 water。

（3）句意：车里的司机不能看到洞有多深。司机 driver，可数名词，根据后文 the cars，用复数，故填 drivers。

（4）句意：他们认为洞可能比较浅。认为 think，结合文章，用一般现在时，主语为 they，故填 think。

（5）句意：当他们开到洞里时，他们不能开出来，因为洞很深。因为 because，故填 because。

（6）句意：农场主没有花很多时间在农场上工作。工作 work，结合 spend time doing sth.花费时间做某事，故填 working。

（7）句意：当一辆车驶进去，他用他自己的拖拉机拉出小轿车。用.....with...，故填 with。

（8）句意：并要求司机给钱他。要求 ask，结合文章，用一般现在时，主语是 he，ask 用单数第三人称，故填 asks。

（9）句意：你夜以继日地把车从洞里拉出来，一定挣了很多钱。挣钱 make money，故填 make。

（10）句意：我晚上没有把车从洞里拉出来，我在给洞里装水。在晚上 at night，故填 night。

## 112. 【答案】 【小题 1】

story

### 【小题 2】

horse

### 【小题 3】

replied

### 【小题 4】

with

### 【小题 5】

luck

### 【小题 6】

same

### 【小题 7】

its

【小题 8】

thought

【小题 9】

later

【小题 10】

broken

【解析】1. 句意为：有一个关于一位老农夫的中国故事，他有一匹种地的老马。根据语境和设空处首字母可知，此处指有一个故事，故填 story。

2. 句意：一天，马逃到了山里。根据下文及设空处首字母可知，此处指这匹马，故填 horse。

3. 句意：农夫回答道：“坏运？好运？谁知道呢？”根据“Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?”和下文“His reply was the...”可知，此处是指农夫作出了回答，故填 replied。

4. 句意为：一周后，这匹马和山里的许多野马一起回来了。with 意为“和……一起”，符合语境。

5. 句意为：这次邻居们对这个农夫的好运表示祝贺。luck 意为“运气”，为不可数名词，故填 luck。

6. 根据下文“Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?”可知，农夫的回答还是一样的，故填 same。

7. 句意为：之后当这个农夫的儿子要去训练其中一匹野马的时候，他从它的背上摔了下来，把腿摔断了。这里表示“它的背”，故填 its。

8. 句意为：每个人都认为这非常不幸……根据语境和首字母可知，此处表示“认为”，全文时态为过去时。故填 thought。

9. 句意：几周后，军队来到村庄，让所有健康的男性都参军。some weeks later 意为“几周后”，符合语境，故填 later。

10. 此处表示当他们看到农夫摔断腿的儿子时，他们准许他不参军。此处应用 break 的形容词形

式，故填 broken。

113.【答案】1.lesson

2.asking

3.homework

4.also

5.plans

6.need

7.Start

8.world

9.sports

10.free

【解析】1.句意：当老师给你上课的时候，要记笔记。give sb. a lesson 给某人上课。结合所给首字母，故填 lesson。

2.句意：通过问问题，你会学到许多东西。by 介词，通过，后接动词 ing 形式，表示“通过做某事”。结合所给首字母，故填 asking。

3.句意：认真地做家庭作业。结合所给首字母，故填 homework。

4.句意：这也是你学习的重要的一部分。also 副词，也。故填 also。

5.句意：制定好的计划。plan 名词，计划。根据句意可知，句中的名词应为复数形式。故填 plans。

6.句意：把你所有你需要的东西带到课堂上。need 动词，需要。故填 need。

7.句意：开始阅读更多的书籍。start 动词，开始。注意句首字母大写。故填 Start。

8.句意：当你阅读的时候，你就能学到更多的关于世界的知识。world 名词，世界。故填 world。

9.句意：除此以外，做运动能够帮助你在学习方面变得更好。do sports 动词短语，做运动。故填 sports。

10.句意：在你的业余时间，你可以进行一两个球类运动。in one's free time 在某人的业余时间。故填 free。

114.【答案】【小题1】

why

【小题 2】

because

【小题 3】

with

【小题 4】

feel

【小题 5】

problem

【小题 6】

hard

【小题 7】

but

【小题 8】

behind

【小题 9】

stress

【小题 10】

stop

【解析】1. 句意：如果你不喜欢学校，第一步应该弄清楚为什么。故填 why。

2. or 后面的内容和前面是并列关系，前文表示原因用 because...，故后面也要用 because。

3. get along with 意为“与……和睦相处”，为固定搭配。

4. 句意：你可能感到不同或担心你没有足够的朋友。故填 feel。

5. 根据后面的叙述可知，此处意为“有时是你的课程和功课的问题”。故填 problem。

6. 空格前面是 easy，这里要填 hard。

7. 空前意为“对你来说，阅读可能很难”，后面表示转折，故用 but。

8. 根据空后“而且似乎你永远都不能赶上了”可知，前面空格处应该表示“落后”，far behind 意为“远远落后”。

9. 能与“忧虑”并列并且以 s 开头的名词最合适的是“压力” stress。



10. stop to do sth.表示“停下来（手头的事）去做另一件事”。

115.【答案】【小题 1】

children

【小题 2】

reason

【小题 3】

allowing

【小题 4】

fights

【小题 5】

sent

【小题 6】

twice

【小题 7】

last

【小题 8】

stop

【小题 9】

Another

【小题 10】

instead

【解析】略

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】 Experiences

【小题 2】 passing

【小题 3】 main

【小题 4】 Without

【小题 5】 begin

【小题 6】 caused

【小题 7】 money

【小题 8】 achieve

【小题 9】 darkest

【小题 10】 choice

【解析】 1. 句意：生活中的经历教会我们新的教训，使我们成为一个更好的人。experience 经历，可数名词，要用复数名词泛指各种经验，句首第一个字母要大写。根据句意，故填 Experiences。

2. 句意：随着每一天的过去，我们学会处理各种各样的情况。pass 经过，动词，此句用其动名词形式 passing，修饰后面的名词 day。根据句意，故填 passing。

3. 句意：爱在我们的生活中扮演着主要的角色。main 主要的，形容词，修饰后面的名词 role，在句中作定语。根据句意，故填 main。

4. 句意：没有爱，一个人会变得更残忍。without 无，没有，介词；位于句首第一个字母要大写。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 Without。

5. 句意：只有在结婚生子之后，我们才开始理解别人的感受。begin 开始，动词；根据语境可知，此句用一般现在时；主语是第一人称 we，故谓语动词用原形。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 begin。

6. 句意：悲伤主要是由所爱的人的死亡、失败或绝望引起的。cause 导致，引起，动词。根据语境可知，此句用一般现在时的被动语态，即由“be+动词的过去分词”构成。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 caused。

7. 句意：成功带给我们金钱，骄傲和自尊。money 钱，不可数名词。根据首字母提示及句意，故

填 money。

8. 句意：因此对于我们来说在实现成功后保持清醒的头脑是非常重要的。achieve 实现，动词。

根据语境可知，此句用一般现在时，主语是第一人称，故谓语动词用原形。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 achieve。

9. 句意：生活教会我们即使在最黑暗的时刻也不要绝望，因为每一个夜晚之后有一个白天。dark 黑暗的，形容词，此句用其最高级 darkest，意为“最黑暗的”。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 darkest。

10. 句意：因此，为了享受一个更好的明天，唯一的选择是今天努力工作。choice 选择，是可数名词，由句中“is”可知，本空用其单数形式。根据首字母提示及句意，故填 choice。

#### 117. 【答案】 【小题 1】

little

#### 【小题 2】

myself

#### 【小题 3】

after

#### 【小题 4】

and

#### 【小题 5】

happily

#### 【小题 6】

driving

#### 【小题 7】

everyone

#### 【小题 8】

knew

#### 【小题 9】

with

#### 【小题 10】

hurt

**【解析】**1. 句意为: 家里几乎没有牛奶了, 所以妈妈让我去买一些。little 意为“几乎没有”, 修饰不可数名词, 符合语境。

2. 句意为: 我认为这对我来说是一个独自练习的好机会。by oneself 意为“独自地”, 符合语境, 且主语为第一人称单数, 故答案为 myself。

3. 句意为: 但是在练习了三个月之后, 我真的想要试一下。根据语境及首字母提示可知应填 after, 意为“在……之后”。

4. 句意为: 爸爸看了看我, 然后最终同意让我用他的车。根据语境可知, 设空前后的句子之间为顺承关系, 故答案为 and。

5. 句意为: 我开心地上了车, 然后启动了它。此处修饰动词短语 got into, 应用副词, 结合首字母提示, 故答案为 happily。

6. 句意为: 然而, 我有点儿害怕独自开车, 并且启动得太快。be afraid of doing sth 意为“害怕做某事”, 结合语境可知答案为 driving。

7. 句意为: 我的家人们听到巨响, 每个人都跑了出来。everyone 意为“每个人”, 符合语境。

8. 句意为: 我知道他非常爱他的车。此句的时态为一般过去时, 结合首字母提示, 故填 know 的过去式 knew。

9. 句意为: 正当我认为他会生我气的时候……, 固定搭配 be angry with sb 意为“生某人的气”。故答案为 with。

10. 句意为: 你没有伤到你自己真是太幸运了。hurt 意为“伤害”, 符合语境。

**118. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

impossible

【小题 2】

move

【小题 3】

during

【小题 4】

warm

【小题 5】

provide

【小题 6】

shower

【小题 7】

beginning

【小题 8】

health

【小题 9】

like

【小题 10】

agree

【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】

feel

【小题 2】

mind

【小题 3】

accept

【小题 4】

leads

【小题 5】

perfect

【小题 6】 others

【小题 7】 real

【小题 8】 diet

【小题 9】 body

【小题 10】 happy

【解析】 1.

此处意思是“我们的身体形象就是我们对自己身体的看法和感受”。feel 觉得，动词。根据上下文可知此处应用一般现在时，主语是 we，故填 feel。

2.根据上文 In fact, our body image is what we think and how we f(1) about our body.可知，此处意思是“它是在我们头脑中的身体图像”。in our mind 在我们心中，固定搭配，故填 mind。

3.根据上文 A positive (肯定的) body image means we are happy with our body.可知，积极的身体形象意味着我们对自己的身体感到满意，自然就接受自己的样子。accept 接受，动词。根据上下文可知此处应用一般现在时，主语是 We，故填 accept。

4.根据 to anxiety (焦虑), sometimes much worse.可知，这常常导致焦虑，有时甚至更糟。lead to 导致，固定搭配。根据上下文可知此处应用一般现在时，主语是 This，谓语动词应用单三式 leads，故填 leads。

5.根据下文 It makes us think "perfection" is important and possible.可知，此处意思是“许多模特或演员的身体看起来都那么完美”，系动词 be 后面接形容词作表语。perfect 完美的，形容词，故填 perfect。

6.根据上文 Our body may be different from others'可知，此处意思是“我们可能会担心别人怎么看待我们”。分析句子可知，此处缺少主语，应用代词 others，别人，故填 others。

7.根据下文 They are changed with computers.可知，此处意思是“大部分的媒体形象都是不真实的”。系动词 be 后面接形容词作表语，real 真实的，形容词，故填 real。

8.句意：对于我们的身体，我们应该关心健康的饮食和锻炼。diet 饮食，可数名词。a healthy 后面接单数名词，故填 diet。

9.根据上文 For our bodies, we should care about a healthy d (8)and exercise. 可知，此处意思是“我们不应该太在意对体型的负面评论。” Body image 体型，相当于 Body shape，故填 body。

10.句意：当我们接受我们都是不同的时候，我们会高兴。系动词 be 后面接形容词作表语。

happy 高兴的，形容词。故填 happy。

## 120.【答案】【小题 1】

everything

### 【小题 2】

night

### 【小题 3】

enough

### 【小题 4】

time

### 【小题 5】

put

### 【小题 6】

breakfast

### 【小题 7】

usually

### 【小题 8】

smile

### 【小题 9】

world

### 【小题 10】

remember

- 【解析】** 1. 句意：它给了每个人一生的一切。everything 每件事；一切。结合后文的描述可知，此处指一切。故填 everything。
2. 句意：当你生病时，她马上停止工作，忘我地日夜照顾你。day and night 整日整夜，固定短语。故填 night。
3. 句意：当你到了上学的年龄，妈妈仍然一直照顾你。enough 足够的，修饰形容词 old。分析句子结构和首字母可知，故填 enough。
4. 句意同上。all the time 一直；总是，固定短语。故填 time。
5. 句意：在寒冷的冬天，她总是告诉你多穿点衣服。put on 穿上，固定短语；由 on cold winter days 可知，此处指天冷时妈妈总是告诉我们多穿衣服。tell sb to do sth. 告诉某人去做某事，固定短语。故填 put。
6. 句意：当你匆匆忙忙离开家去上学但没有吃多少早餐时，她总是在家里为你担心。breakfast 早餐，不可数名词。结合 leave home for school 和语境可知，此处指离开家上学但没吃多少早餐。故填 breakfast。
7. 句意：她经常了解你的学习，并在你的学习上花很多钱。usually 通常，副词。由空后的 knows 可知，此处应用副词修饰动词。结合语境和首字母，故填 usually。
8. 句意：当你在学校表现优异时，你会在她脸上看到最灿烂的笑容。由 When you do well at school 可知，表现优异时，妈妈的脸上总是漏出灿烂的笑容。smile 微笑，故填 smile。
9. 句意：这真是世界上最真挚的爱啊！in the world 世界上，固定短语。故填 world。
10. 句意：我们会永远记得母亲的爱。remember 记得；由前文 What true love that is in the world 可知，我们要永远记得母亲的爱。结合句意和首字母，故填 remember。

**121. 【答案】** 1.few

2.success

3.steps

4.simple

5.spending

6.healthier

7.Another

8.show



9.If

10.with

**【解析】**1.句意：大多数人想要幸福，但很少有人知道如何找到幸福。few 很少，几乎没有，后接可数名词复数。结合句意，故填 few。

2.句意：光是金钱和成功并不能带来持久的幸福。success 为不可数名词，成功。结合句意，故填 success。

3.句意：下面是帮助你变得更快乐的几个步骤。step 为可数名词，步骤。a few 一些，后接可数名词复数，故填 steps。

4.句意：快乐的第一个秘诀是在生活中享受简单的事物。simple 为形容词，简单的，此处做定语修饰名词 things，故填 simple。

5.句意：你应该享受生活中简单的乐趣，比如读一本好书，听你最喜欢的音乐，或者和亲密的朋友在一起。spend 为动词，花费。spend time with sb.和某人在一起消磨时间。such as 后接动名词形式，故此处用动名词 spending，故填 spending。

6.句意：有几个亲密朋友的人通常过着更幸福、更健康的生活。healthy 为形容词，健康的，结合句意和并列连词前面用的是形容词比较级可知，此处也用比较级 healthier，故填 healthier。

7.句意：过上幸福生活的另一个秘诀是积极主动，并且有能让你忘记难题和时间的爱好。another（三者或者三者以上）另一个。位于句首需要大写首字母。结合句意，故填 Another。

8.句意：研究表明，人们把时间花在帮助别人上时感觉很好。show 为动词，表明，此处作谓语动词，且时态为一般现在时，主语为第三人称复数，结合语境，故填 show。

9.句意：如果你想更快乐，为别人做好事。if 如果，引导条件状语从句，此处位于句首需要大写首字母。结合语境，故填 If。

10.句意：你可以帮助朋友学习。help sb. with sth.帮助某人某事。结合语境，故填 with。

**122.【答案】**【小题 1】planning

**【小题 2】**pay

**【小题 3】**themselves

**【小题 4】**where

**【小题 5】**join

**【小题 6】**fun

**【小题 7】**shops

【小题 8】need

【小题 9】discuss

【小题 10】interesting

【解析】1. 句意：当他们正在计划一个假期时，他们会选择去不同的地方旅行。plan 计划，为动词；根据空前的 are 和此处语境可知，此处时态是现在进行时，结构为：am/is/are+动词的现在分词，表示“当他们正在计划一个假期时”；动词 plan 的现在分词形式为 planning。故填 planning。

2. 句意：大部分人将付钱给旅行社，而一些人选择自己单独旅行。根据空后的 money 可知，空处应填表示“支付”的单词；pay 支付，为动词；will 后跟动词原形，故填 pay。

3. 固定用法 by oneself 单独，独自；根据空前内容 Most people will p(2) money to the agency(旅行社)，（大部分人将付钱给旅行社，）可知，此处含义应为：而一些人选择“独自”旅行；people 是集体名词，本身是复数；由设空处所在句主语为 some people，所以空处应填 themselves 他们自己，故填 themselves。

4. 根据空后内容 to live 可知，此处含义应为：你能自己决定吃什么和住“哪里”；where 哪里，故填 where。

5. 分析句子可知，此处为 if 引导的条件状语从句；根据空后内容 a tourist group 可知，此处含义应为：如果你“参加”旅游团，很多钱会进入导游和其他人的口袋；join 加入，为动词；根据此处描述“如果你参加旅游团，很多钱会进入导游和其他人的口袋”的一般情况可知，此处时态应用一般现在时，主语是 you，动词使用原形，故填 join。

6. 根据后文内容 You can visit the sights you like.（你可以参观你喜欢的景点。）可知，此处含义应为：自助游能给人们带来许多“乐趣”；a lot of 后可加不可数名词；fun 乐趣，不可数名词，故填 fun。

7. 句意：如果你在旅游团中旅行，导游可能会带你去当地的一些商店。shop 商店，为可数名词；some 后跟可数名词复数形式，故填 shops。

8. 句意：然后你不得不买一些你不是真正需要的东西。need 需要，为动词；助动词 don't 后跟动词原形，故填 need。

9. 句意：你必须上网找到一些信息并且和你的父母亲谈论你的计划。discuss 讨论，为动词；need to do sth. 必须做某事，and 连接并列成分，结合动词原形 surf，故填 discuss。

10. 根据 Sometimes, if you are lucky enough 可知，此处含义应为：有时候，如果你够幸运的话，你也能在小地方找到“有趣的”东西；interesting 有趣的，为形容词，此处作定语修饰名词

things, 故填interesting。

123.【答案】【小题 1】

ground

【小题 2】

own

【小题 3】

other

【小题 4】

dining

【小题 5】

Over

【小题 6】

videos

【小题 7】

front

【小题 8】

metres

【小题 9】

garden

【小题 10】

flowers

【解析】1. 我们的卧室都在第一层。on the ground floor 意为“在第一层”。

2. 我自己的书房和浴室在第二层。own 意为“自己的”，符合句意。

3. 在第二层没有其他的房间。other 意为“其他的”，符合句意。

4. 有一个大餐厅在第三层。dining room 意为“餐厅”。

5. 超过一百人能同时在那儿吃饭。over 有“超过；多于”的意思，相当于 more than。

6. 在顶层，有一个大房间供我们看电影或视频。watch videos 意为“看视频”。

7. 我房子前面，有一个游泳池。短语 in front of...意为“在……前面”。

8. 它三十米长。metre 意为“米”，是可数名词，故填 metres。
9. 房子后面有一个花园。garden 意为“花园”，符合句意。
10. 我父母可以在那儿种花。flower 意为“花朵”，是可数名词，故填 flowers。

#### 124. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
introduced	ld	reamed	ogether	razy
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
ecause	chieving	ifference	peacefully	oss

- 【解析】1. introduced, 考查动词辨析, 根据 On the first day of school 上学第一天, 所以是自我介绍, 故事发生在过去, 故填 introduced。
2. old, 考查形容词辨析, 根据 I'm eighty-seven years old 已经 87 岁了, 所以是一个老妇人, 故填 old。
3. dreamed, 考查动词辨析, 根据 having a college education and now I'm getting one 大学教育, 现在有了, 所以是在过去经常梦想自己可以上大学, 用过去式, 故填 dreamed。
4. together, 考查副词辨析, 根据 talk nonstop 没完没了的说话, 所以是两个人一起, 故填 together。
5. crazy, 考查动词辨析, 根据 as she shared her wisdom and experience with me 他和我分享自己的故事, 所以是觉得故事很好, 听得很有感觉, be crazy about 对……疯狂, 故填 crazy。
6. because, 考查连词辨析, 根据 we grow old because we stop playing 我们是因为不玩就老了, 由此可知不是因为老了就不玩了, 故填 because。
7. achieving, 考查动词辨析, 根据 success 成功, 所以是获得成功, 前面提到 being happy 开心, 使用动名词短语, 此处用 and 连接两个并列的成分, 故用动名词短语, 填写 achieving。
8. difference, 考查名词辨析, 根据 growing older and growing up 变老和长大, 这两个词对应的人生还是有区别的, 故填 difference。
9. peacefully, 考查副词辨析, 根据 One week later Rose died 一周后去世了, 因为自己过得没有遗憾, 所以是安详的去世, 修饰动词用副词, 故填 peacefully。
10. loss, 考查名词辨析, 根据 wonderful woman 一位很不错的女士, 因为是去世了, 所以是失去了他, the loss of 表示失去, 故填 loss。

本文主要讲述的是有关于一个老妇人的故事。老妇人在 87 岁的时候上完了大学，她用行动告诉人们变老并不是一件可怕的事情，同时变老和长大也是完全不同的，我们虽然年纪大了，但是我们能做的还有很多。

对于首字母填空题目，首先应该阅读全文，了解一个老妇人的事情，然后根据给定的首字母及上下文含义进行分析，确定答案。

125. 【答案】 【小题 1】

beautiful

【小题 2】

else

【小题 3】

map

【小题 4】

highest

【小题 5】

nearly

【小题 6】

water

【小题 7】

becomes

【小题 8】

plants

【小题 9】

taste

【小题 10】

strange

【解析】 1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略
6. 略
7. 略
8. 略
9. 略
10. 略

126. 【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. 根据下句中的“petrol prices dropped”可知，那时候汽油是昂贵的。故填 expensive。

2. 句意：当汽油降价、新技术发展了，电动汽车就过时了。放在句首，首字母大写。故填

When。

3. 根据下文 “because they could travel longer distances without stopping” 可知，汽油汽车变得更受欢迎，因为它们可以行驶更长的距离。故填 popular。

4. 句意：它们需要更多的汽油，并且它们造成了更多的空气污染。cause 意为“造成”，根据上下文可知为一般过去时，故用 cause 的过去式形式。

5. 根据上句“很多年汽车制造商不担心污染”可知，本句是说他们也不担心汽车使用的汽油数量。either 意为“也”，放在否定句句尾。

6. 解决这个问题的一個方法是混合动力车。method 意为“方式；方法”。

7. 句意：当汽油价格上升、混合动力车的价格下降时，混合动力车在 21 世纪变得受欢迎了。go down “下降”。

8. 句意：那使得电动汽车在长途旅行中不那么有用。

9. 句意：许多人对它不满意。be pleased with “对……满意”。

10. 句意：政府和汽车制造商一起努力来发展安全、便宜、有用的电动汽车。根据系动词 are 可知应用现在进行时态，work 变为 working。

## 127. 【答案】 【小题 1】

different

### 【小题 2】

subjects

### 【小题 3】

America

### 【小题 4】

teachers

### 【小题 5】

choosing

### 【小题 6】

homework

### 【小题 7】

expensive

### 【小题 8】

textbooks

【小题 9】

library

【小题 10】

discussing

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

128. 【答案】 【小题 1】

heard

【小题 2】

like

【小题 3】

especially

【小题 4】

because

【小题 5】

touch

【小题 6】

no

【小题 7】

rules



**【小题 8】**

outside

**【小题 9】**

finishes

**【小题 10】**

safe

**【解析】** 1. 考查动词。根据语境可知此处表示“听说”，需用固定结构 hear of。根据前面的 have 可知，用现在完成时，故填 heard。

2. 考查介词。此处是在列举实例，需用介词 like。

3. 考查副词。根据语境可知，此处表示“尤其”，故填副词 especially。

4. 考查连词。设空处后的“they are often close to surfaces of things, such as floors, walls and furniture where tobacco particles remain”是原因，故填连词 because。

5. 考查动词。句意：当他们接触这些表面时，他们的手就会受到污染。由句意可知填 touch。

6. 考查固定搭配。表示“对……说不”需用固定搭配 say no to sth.。故填 no。

7. 考查名词。根据语境可知此处表示“严格的制度”，故填 rules。

8. 考查介词。根据下文中的“before getting inside the house”可知，此处表示“在房子外面吸烟”，故填 outside。

9. 考查动词。根据语境可知，此处表示“吸完烟”，主语为 he，故填 finishes。

10. 考查形容词。根据前面的“you cannot see the smoke doing harm to your child”可知，此处需用形容词 safe。

**129. 【答案】 【小题 1】**

third

**【小题 2】**

company

**【小题 3】**

success

**【小题 4】**

achievements

**【小题 5】**

including

【小题 6】

hero

【小题 7】

think

【小题 8】

other

【小题 9】

about

【小题 10】

party

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

### 130. 【答案】

【小题 1】

【小题 2】

【小题 3】

【小题 4】 seful

【小题 5】

roud

ubjects

asily

arefully

【小题 9】

【小题 6】 ith

【小题 7】 etter

【小题 8】 ail

【小题 10】 ot

rogress

【解析】文章大意

本文讲述的是有关于如何学习的事情。为了更好地取得进步，首先就是上课的时候应该注意听

讲，其次课后要进行复习和预习，养成良好的学习习惯，最后不要害怕失败。

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. proud, 考察形容词辨析, be the envy of all of your friends in school 在学校是学生们嫉妒的对象, 由此可知是老师和父母的骄傲, be proud of 表示以……为骄傲, 填写 proud。
2. subjects, 考察名词辨析, you learn at school 在学校里学习的, 由此可知是学科, 不止一个学科, 所以用复数, 填写 subjects。
3. easily, 考察副词辨析, It seems that hard-working students can have success 努力学习的孩子获得成功, 由此可知是更容易获得成功, 填写副词 easily。
4. useful, 考察形容词辨析, good study habits 好的学习习惯, 由此可知是对学习有用的, 填写 useful。
5. carefully, 考察副词辨析, you must listen to the teacher 听老师讲课, 由此可知是认真地, 用副词, 填写 carefully。
6. with, 考察介词辨析, answers by yourself 答案, 靠自己, 由此可知是想出答案, come up with 表示想出, 填写 with。
7. better, 考察形容词辨析, than those don't 比这些不这么做的……由此可知是做的更好, 两者之间的比较, 用比较级, 填写 better。
8. fail, 考察动词辨析, because you can learn something from failure 可在在失败中学习, 由此可知是失败, if 引导的条件状语从句时态为一般现在时, 用动词原形, 填写 fail。
9. progress, 考察名词辨析, you will surely make 俗话说失败是成功之母, 由此可知是进步, 填写不可数名词 progress。
10. lot, 考察短语辨析, famous people once failed 有名的人曾经失败过, 由此可知是很多有名的人都经历过失败, a lot of 很多, 填写 lot。

### 131. 【答案】

【小题 1】 1.	【小题 2】 2.	【小题 3】	【小题 4】 4.	【小题 5】 5.
vacation	plane	3. weather	visited	places
【小题 6】 6.	【小题 7】 7.	【小题 8】 8.	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
later	wonderful	restaurants	9. stayed	10. likes

- 【解析】 1. 句意：去年他和他表弟去云南度假。on vacation 度假。故填 vacation。
2. 句意：首先他们乘坐飞机去昆明。by plane 乘坐飞机。故填 plane。
3. 句意：戴维喜欢那儿的天气，不冷不热。天气 weather。故填 weather。
4. 句意：他们参观了大理的古老城市和那里的一些名胜古迹。参观 visit，这里是一般过去时用参观的过去式形式 visited。故填 visited。
5. 句意：他们参观了大理的古老城市和那里的一些名胜古迹。place of interest 名胜古迹，根据 some 得知用复数。故填 places。
6. 句意：一周以后 David 和 Cindy 乘坐公共汽车去美丽的城镇丽江。以后，过后 later。故填 later。
7. 句意：它简直太棒了。精彩的，美妙的 wonderful。故填 wonderful。
8. 句意：这里有些有趣的商店和饭店。饭店 restaurant，many 后面接名词复数 restaurants。故填 restaurants。
9. 句意：戴维不得不回学校，因此他在丽江只待了一周。停留 stay，这里是一般过去时，用 stayed。故填 stayed。
10. 句意：戴维非常喜欢丽江。喜欢 like，戴维是第三人称单数，用 likes。故填 likes。

132. 【答案】 ities

【解析】 1-5 cities; hard; improve; ordering; busy  
6-10 cheaper; how; health; tons; pairs

略

略

133. 【答案】 【小题 1】

pet

【小题 2】

clean

【小题 3】

smell

【小题 4】

bites

【小题 5】

feed

【小题 6】

healthy

【小题 7】

interesting

【小题 8】

cleverest

【小题 9】

care

【小题 10】

build

【解析】略

1. 句意：它是我最喜欢的宠物。pet 意为“宠物”。
2. 给它刷毛的目的是让它“干净、整洁”，clean 意为“干净的”，符合语境。
3. 由设空处前“它的嗅觉灵敏”可知此处表达的是“它闻东西很灵敏”，用 smell things very well。
4. 由设空处前“彼得很友好”可知此处句意：它很少吠叫或咬人。bite 意为“咬”，由 or 之前的 barks 可知此处填 bites。
5. 此处表达的是“每天，当它饿了的时候，我喂它”，feed 意为“喂”，符合语境。
6. 此处表达的是“我想让它健康”，在 be 动词之后用形容词 healthy 作表语。
7. 由设空处前“追逐猫、鸟”可知此处表达的是“很有趣”，interesting 意为“有趣的”。
8. 句意：我认为它是所有动物中最聪明的。clever 意为“聪明的”，由设空处前的 the 和设空处后的 of all 可知此处用最高级 cleverest。
9. 句意：我们把它照看得很好。短语 take good care of...意为“好好照看……”。

10. 句意：我将为它建造一个新狗窝。build 意为“建造”，符合句意。

134. 【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
welcome	express	invention	better	showing/sending
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】 face	【小题 9】	【小题 10】 provides
relaxed	culture		join	

【解析】略

135. 【答案】 【小题 1】

Foreign

【小题 2】

because

【小题 3】

straight

【小题 4】

past

【小题 5】

tell

【小题 6】

far

【小题 7】

never

【小题 8】

easily

【小题 9】

language

【小题 10】

find

【解析】1. 略

2. 略

3. 略

4. 略

5. 略

6. 略

7. 略

8. 略

9. 略

10. 略

### 136. 【答案】

【小题 1】

【小题 2】

【小题 3】

【小题 5】

expensive

hopping

decided

【小题 4】 any

hungry

【小题 6】 eat

【小题 7】 heard

【小题 8】

【小题 9】

【小题 10】 ifts

address

ack

【解析】71. expensive 考查形容词，根据前文

She wanted to buy her a present that would be nice and useful 她想给她买一件既漂亮又有用的礼物，结合 but not 但是不，可知她想给妈妈买一个物美价廉的生日礼物，转折后应该是指不贵，结合首字母，推出是形容词"expensive 昂贵的"符合题意，故填 expensive.

72. shopping 考查动词，根据后文 she found a shop that was selling cheap umbrellas 她找到一家卖廉价雨伞的商店，可知她要去购物，结合首字母，推出是动词短语 go shopping 去购物，这是固定搭配，故填 shopping.

73. decided 考查动词，根据后文 So she bought a lovely black umbrella 于是她买了一把漂亮的黑伞，可知此处是她决定买把伞，结合首字母，推出是动词"decide 决定"，decide to do 决定做某事，结合时态为一般过去时，故他填 decided.

74. any 考查形容词，根据 she is wearing clothes of 她穿...的衣服，结合后面的 color 颜色，可推出是：她穿任何颜色的衣服，结合首字母，"any 任何"符合题意，句意是"当妈妈穿任何颜色的衣服时都可以带着它"，故填 any.

75. hungry 考查形容词，根据后文 So she went to the buffet car（餐车）。所以她去了餐车，可知她感到饿了，结合首字母，推出是"hungry 饥饿的"符合题意，故填 hungry.

76. seat 考查名词，根据前文提到 on the train 在火车上，结合 She left the umbrella on her 她把伞放在她的…上面，可推出是放在座位上，结合首字母，"seat 座位"符合题意，故填 seat.

77. heard 考查动词，根据前文 She told them…她告诉他们…，可知观众听到了她的解释，结合首字母，推出是"hear 听到"符合题意，时态为一般过去时，故填 heard.

78. address 考查名词，根据 so that they could send the umbrella to her if someone took it by mistake（弄错）如果有人误拿了，这样他们就可以把雨伞寄给她，可知寄伞需要知道对方的地址，结合首字母，推出是名词"address 地址"符合题意，故填 address.

79. back 考查副词，根据前文 so that they could send the umbrella to her 这样他们就可以把雨伞送给她，可知需要把伞拿回来寄出去，结合首字母，推出"back 回来"符合题意。故填 back.

80. gifts 考查名词，根据 but why do you send me three black umbrellas? 但是你为什么要把我三个黑伞呢，可知妈妈以为收到的是女儿送的生日礼物。结合首字母，推出是"gift 礼物"符合题意，三把伞是复数，故填 gifts.

短文讲了沙莉是个学生，妈妈的生日要到了，想给妈妈买份好看但不贵的礼物，她去商店时，决定给妈妈买一把黑伞，因为妈妈上个月把伞丢了。在乘火车回家的路上，她去餐车吃饭，把伞放在车厢里，当时没有人，但当回来时伞不见了。沙莉哭了，三个旅客要了她妈妈的地址，答应她把伞寄给她妈妈。但当她收到妈妈的信时，妈妈说收到了 3 把伞。

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。

137.【答案】【小题 1】enjoy

【小题 2】worth

【小题 3】that

【小题 4】online

【小题 5】through

【小题 6】stories

【小题 7】ages

【小题 8】tired

【小题 9】else

【小题 10】another



- 【解析】1. 句意：在博物馆里，有许多可能的方式来过得愉快。enjoy oneself 过得愉快，空前有不定式符号 to，故enjoy 用原形，故填enjoy。
2. 句意：如果你遵循下面的步骤，你就会知道什么值得看和做。be worth doing 值得做某事，故填worth。
3. 句意：如果你遵循下面的步骤，你就会知道什么值得看和做，以便于你可以充分利用你在博物馆的时间。so that 以便于，连接目的状语从句，故填that。
4. 句意：网上做些调查。结合下文 Every museum now has a website “每个博物馆现在都有一个网站”可知，是“网上 online”调查。故填online。
5. 句意：每个博物馆现在都有一个网站，可以让你浏览关于它的信息。look through 浏览，故填through。
6. 句意：关于展品和赞助者，通常会有非常有趣的故事。结合上文 The history of the museum 博物馆的历史，可知是“故事” story，故事不止一个，故用复数 stories，故填stories。
7. 句意：老年人和年轻人都能找到合适的活动，因为许多博物馆举办一些符合所有年龄段人的活动。由句意可知此处是“年龄 age”，all 修饰复数名词，故填 ages。
8. 句意：当你走来走去，站在这里研究那里的展品时，你可能会变得非常疲劳。结合下文So it is important to take rests.所以休息是很重要的。可知，走来走去会很“疲劳tired”，故填 tired。
9. 句意：当你和其他人一起时，参观博物馆总是更有趣。结合上文 Take a friend or two.带一两个朋友，可知，else 其他的，修饰疑问词或不定代词，后置，故填else。
10. 句意：当你谈论展览时，朋友也会带来另一种思考方式。another 另一，泛指，修饰单数名词。朋友会和你有不同思考方式，故填another。

138. 【答案】 【小题 1】

wears

【小题 2】

Who 下文的答语是表示“人”的 Mr Cooper，故此处用 Who 提问。

【小题 3】

library

【小题 4】

hard

【小题 5】

students

【小题 6】

meet

【小题 7】

borrow

【小题 8】

late

【小题 9】

with

【小题 10】

all

【解析】1. 句意：他穿着一件红色的 T 恤衫和一条黑裤子。由主语 He 可知此处用第三人称单数 wears。

2. 略

3. 由前文的“librarian（图书管理员）”可知他是为图书馆（library）工作。

4. 由下文具体的叙述可知本句句意：他工作非常认真。短语 work hard 意为“认真工作”，符合句意。

5. 由上下文可知 Mr Cooper 在学校图书馆工作，所以此处意为“许多学生来到图书馆”。在 lots of 后，student 应该用复数形式 students。

6. Mr Cooper 开始工作就是“meet students(遇见学生们)”。

7. 此处意为“所以当学生们借书时”，“借书”用 borrow books。

8. 句意：他经常熬夜工作。在此处副词 late 修饰动词 works。

9. 句意：他认为和学生们在在一起的确很有趣。be with sb.意为“和某人在一起”。

10. 句意：所有的学生们都非常喜欢他。all 意为“所有的”。

139. 【答案】

【小题 1】      【小题 2】      【小题 3】      【小题 4】 ut   【小题 5】 at  
usy              ave              ays

【小题 6】                              【小题 9】      【小题 10】  
【小题 7】 nd   【小题 8】 is              my              classes  
hat

【解析】 busy    have   says   but      at that    and   is      my    classes  
略  
略

#### 140. 【答案】

【小题 1】              【小题 2】              【小题 3】              【小题 4】              【小题 5】  
others;              attention;              support;              against;              deal;  
【小题 6】                              【小题 9】              【小题 10】  
【小题 7】 rich;      【小题 8】 like;              happiest;              making  
share;

【解析】 1.略  
2.略  
3.略  
4.略  
5.略  
6.略  
7.略  
8.略  
9.略  
10.略

#### 141. 【答案】 1.problems

2.choices  
3.before  
4.last  
5.relaxed

6.face

7.twice

8.trouble

9.end

10.ourselves

**【解析】** 1.句意：你周围的任何人将没有困难讲他痛惜的事。没有困难做某事是 have no problems doing，故填 problems。

2.句意：我们做最好的选择。选择的名词 choice，是可数名词，应用复数 choices。故填 choices。

3.句意：在做事情之前你需要做个计划。在.....以前是 before，故填 before。

4.句意：你将知道先做什么后做什么。最后是 last，故填 last。

5.句意：较多的户外活动能使你在一天辛苦工作后放松。keep sb adj 使某人放松，relax 放松，形容词是 relaxed，故填 relaxed。

6.句意：想到把微笑带到别人的脸上。脸 face，故填 face。

7.句意：所以当你选择朋友的时候，你需要三思而后行。两次 twice，think twice 三思，反复考虑。故填 twice。

8.句意：当你遇到麻烦时，向他或她求助。麻烦 trouble，故填 trouble。

9.句意：因为失败不是路的尽头。末尾，尽头是 end，故填 end。

10.句意：我们必须把失败当做学习和提高自己的机会。提高自己 improve oneself，我们自己是 ourselves，故填 ourselves。

142. **【答案】**

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
walking	back	forget	buy	time
6】	7】	8】	9】	10】
foot	same	wrong	trouble	why

【解析】【小题 1】试题分析：作者描述在英国生活时的感受，英国人日常生活中说最多的就是“抱歉”。作者从几次亲身经历的事情来讲述，“抱歉”这句话在英国应用的普遍性。最后，作者总结出为什么在英国的大街上几乎看不到会有人在公交车上或者大街上争吵的原因。

细节理解题。联系句意：英国人日常生活中说最多的就是“抱歉”。一天当我正在大街上行走的时候，一个年青的男人着急地跑着，并且轻擦了我一下。说明我正在行走，体现现在进行时的用法。故填： walking

【小题 2】细节理解题。联系句意：这个年青人回头对我说：“抱歉”。在匆忙中，他没有忘记说抱歉。分析：返回之意， back.故填： back

【小题 3】细节理解题。联系句意：这个年青人回头对我说：“抱歉”。在匆忙中，他没有忘记说抱歉。分析：考查固定短语 forget to do sth.忘记做某事。故填： forget

【小题 4】细节理解题。联系句意：一天，在我买香蕉之后，服务员给我找钱，我没有接住掉在地上，她对我说“抱歉”。联系下文，买香蕉。故填： buy

【小题 5】细节理解题。联系句意：另一次，我在电影院的入口踩到了一个男子的脚。我们两人同时说“抱歉”。分析：表示另一次，次数为 time. 故填： time

【小题 6】细节理解题。联系句意：另一次，我在电影院的入口踩到了一个男子的脚。我们两人同时说“抱歉”。分析考查名词脚 foot.故填： foot

【小题 7】细节理解题。联系句意：另一次，我在电影院的入口踩到了一个男子的脚。我们两人同时说“抱歉”。分析：考查固定短语 at the same time 同时。故填: same

【小题 8】细节理解题。联系句意：英国人没有太多的抱怨，无论是谁有错误。结合句意为错误的 wrong.

故填： wrong

【小题9】细节理解题。联系句意：如果某人在麻烦中，一句“抱歉”一直是需要的。那就是为什么在英国的大街上几乎看不到会有人在公交车上或者大街上争吵。分析：考查固定短语 be in trouble.处于麻烦中。故填：trouble

【小题10】细节理解题。联系句意：如果某人在麻烦中，一句“抱歉”一直是需要的。那就是为什么在英国的大街上几乎看不到会有人在公交车上或者大街上争吵。分析：表语从句，表示为会出现的现象。故填：why

### 143.【答案】【小题1】birth

【小题2】spent

【小题3】toys/things

【小题4】own

【小题5】Finally

【小题6】idea

【小题7】seldom

【小题8】alone

【小题9】changed

【小题10】free

【解析】1.句意：从他出生的那一刻起，我就是他生命的一部分了。根据首字母和下文 I've been part of his life.可知是出生 birth，不可数名词，故填 birth。

2.句意：我已经过了七年被周围的人关注的日子。根据首字母和句意可知是度过 spend，根据上下文可知是叙述过去发生的事情，需用一般过去时，spend 的过去式是 spent，故填 spent。

3.句意：突然，我不得不分享我的玩具或东西，再也没有睡前故事或我自己选择的食物了。根据首字母和句意可知是玩具/东西 toys/thing，玩具或东西不止一个，需用复数形式，故填 toys/things。

4.句意：突然，我不得不分享我的玩具或东西，再也没有睡前故事或我自己选择的食物了。根据首字母和句意，可知自己的 own，形容词修饰名词，故填 own。

5.句意：最后，我把怨气洒在我弟弟身上。根据首字母和句意可知是最后 finally，首字母大写，故填 Finally。

6.考查固定搭配。句意：这个可怜的婴儿不知道是什么使我这么不高兴。根据首字母和句意可知

是不知道 have no idea, 固定搭配, 故填 idea。

7.句意: 然而我很少和他说话并且总是让他不要打扰我。根据首字母和上文 Whatever the reason was, he loved following me around.可知是很少 seldom, 故填 seldom。

8.考查固定搭配。句意: 然而我很少和他说话并且总是让他不要打扰我。根据首字母和句意可知是不打扰某人 leave sb. alone, 固定搭配, 故填alone。

9.考查一般过去时。句意: 后来一切都改变了。根据首字母和上下文作者对弟弟的态度, 可知是改变 change, 此句叙述的是过去发生的事情, 需用一般过去时, 故填 changed。

10.考查固定搭配。句意: 我的手完全不听大脑使唤。根据首字母和句意, 可知是不受……的影响 free from, 固定搭配, 形容词短语作后置定语, 故填 free。

#### 144.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
growing/getting	few	largest	interest	spending
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
own	chatting	pity	places	leads

【解析】句意: 青少年网络使用者的数量正在变得更大, 多达两亿五千三百万。有两个单词符合题意: grow/get 变得, 系动词。由 is 可知, 句子要用现在进行时。根据句意及首字母提示, 故填 growing/getting。

句意: 数字显示了中国的网络使用者在过去几年里的快速增长, 尤其是在青少年之中。few 几乎没有, 修饰可数名词。the last few years 在过去的几年。根据句意及首字母提示, 故填 few。

句意: 现在中国有世界上最大数量的网络使用者。large 大的, 形容词。由 in the world 可知, 要用形容词的最高级, 根据句意及首字母提示, 故填 largest。

句意: 一项新的调查显示中国的青少年对网上活动很感兴趣。interest 兴趣, 不可数名词。show great interest in…对……很感兴趣。根据句意及首字母提示, 故填 interest。

句意: 他们似乎不知道花费太多的时间在电脑屏幕前对他们的健康有害。spend 花费, 动词。动词不能直接作主语, 要用动名词形式作主语。根据句意及首字母提示, 故填 spending。

句意：据调查，42.6%的青少年建了他们自己的微博。own 自己的，形容词。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 own。

句意：超过一半的人喜欢和朋友们网上聊天，10.6%的青少年玩网络游戏。chat 聊天，动词。

enjoy doing sth.喜欢干某事。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 chatting。

句意：很遗憾只有 6%的人为他们的学习项目而使用网络去得到信息。pity 遗憾，可数名词。由不定冠词 a 可知，要用单数名词。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 pity。

句意：而且，调查发现青少年有不同的最喜爱的地方使用网络。place 地方，可数名词。由 different 可知，要用复数名词。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 places。

句意：太多的上网时间肯定对他们年轻的生活带来问题。lead to 导致。句子要用一般现在时，表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态，因为主语是第三人称单数，所以动词要用三单形式。根据句意及首字母提示，故填 leads。

#### 145. 【答案】

【小题 1】y	【小题 2】hen	【小题 3】ot	【小题 4】 reakfast	【小题 5】hey
【小题 6】alf	【小题 7】omework	【小题 8】fter	【小题 9】re	【小题 10】ater

【解析】1. by, 考查介词辨析, spaceship 宇宙飞船, 由此可知是乘坐宇宙飞船去太阳, 填写 by 表示使用何种交通工具.

2. Then, 考查副词辨析, I'll take the spaceship to the sun 开着飞船去太阳上, 这是登上宇宙飞船之后的事情, 填写 Then.

3. hot, 考查形容词辨析, So I put on the super shirt 穿上了衬衣, 由此可知是很热, 填写 hot.

4. breakfast, 考查名词辨析, In the morning 在早上, 此处提到汉堡, 由此可知是早餐, 填写 breakfast.

5. They, 考查代词辨析, I will play with my friends there 和朋友们一起玩, 由此可知此处说明的是他们是……填写 They.

6. half, 考查名词辨析, So I play with them for 我会和他们玩……此处 for 表示持续时间, an hour and a half 表示一个半小时, 填写 half.



7. homework, 考查名词辨析, on a small blue table 在一个蓝色的小桌子上, 由此可知是做作业, 填写 homework.

8. After, 考查连词辨析, finishing my homework 做完了作业, 由此可知是做完了作业之后吃完饭, 填写 After.

9. are, 考查动词辨析, I will have red juice, red fish and red rice 我会喝红色的果汁, 吃红色的鱼和红色的米, 所以是所有的都是红色的, 填写 are.

10. water, 考查名词辨析, because the sun is too hot 因为太阳上太热了, 所以是喝水, 填写 water.

文章大意

文章主要讲述的是主人公去太阳上旅行的事情. 去太阳时乘坐的是宇宙飞船, 到太阳之后很热, 早上吃汉堡, 八点会和朋友玩耍, 晚上写作业之后吃饭.

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.

#### 146. 【答案】 【小题 1】

shouting

#### 【小题 2】

next

#### 【小题 3】

answers

#### 【小题 4】

hearts

#### 【小题 5】

louder

#### 【小题 6】

example

#### 【小题 7】

because

#### 【小题 8】

how

【小题 9】

Otherwise

【小题 10】

path

- 【解析】1. 句意：他发现一群家庭成员互相怒吼。根据 Why do people shout in anger at each other? 可知，此处指家庭成员正在互相怒吼，shout 动词，喊叫，再根据上句 A wise man was visiting a village with his students. 可知，此处事情正在发生，find sb. doing sth. 发现某人正在做某事，此处用现在分词。故填 shouting。
2. 句意：但是为什么你要在别人就在你身边的时候大喊大叫呢？next to 紧挨着，符合语境，故填 next。
3. 句意：学生们给出了一些其它的答案，但没有一个是好的。根据上文 He turned to his students and asked, "Why do people shout in anger at each other?" 可知，此处智者向学生提出了问题，此处是回答，answer 答复，回答，可数名词，此处由 some 修饰，使用其复数形式。故填 answers。
4. 句意：当两个人生对方的气时，他们的心就变得疏远了。根据首字母提示，heart 心，可数名词，此处由 their 修饰，使用其复数形式。故填 hearts。
5. 句意：他们越生气，就得互相大声喊叫才能走完那么远的距离。根据首字母提示，loud 副词，大声地，此处为 “the+比较级，the+比较级” 结构，表示 “越……，越……。” 此处使用 loud 的比较级 louder。故填 louder。
6. 句意：然后智者举了一个例子……根据后文可知，智者举了一个例子，example 例子，可数名词。此处由不定冠词 an 修饰，使用其单数形式。故填 example。
7. 句意：他们不会互相喊叫，而是轻声交谈，因为他们的心很近。此处表示原因，故用连词 because “因为”，引导原因状语从句。故填 because。
8. 句意：这就是相爱的两个人的亲密程度。分析句子可知，此处为表语从句，表示方式，故用 how “如何” 引导。故填 how。
9. 句意：否则，总有一天，距离太远了，你将找不到回去的路。根据语境可知，此处表示转折，otherwise 否则，转折连词，置于句首，首字母大写。故填 Otherwise。
10. 句意同上。根据空后 to return 可知，此处指找不到回来的路，path 道路，小路，可数名词，此处表示特指，使用其单数形式，故填 path。

147.【答案】

【小题 1】	【小题 2】	【小题 3】	【小题 4】	【小题 5】
discussing	roads	map	asked	tested
【小题 6】	【小题 7】	【小题 8】	【小题 9】	【小题 10】
higher	smile	Suppose	successfully	lost

- 【解析】1. 一位老师正在和学生们讨论学习的话题。discuss 讨论；由上下文可知，本句应用过去进行时，表示当时正在进行的动作。故填 discussing。
2. 句意：你认识南京市内所有的道路吗？road 道路，可数名词；all 后接可数名词的复数形式。故填 roads。
3. 现在我将一张南京市的地图给这位女同学。map 地图；由空前的 a 可知，空处用 map 的单数形式。故填 map。
4. 她将被要求在明天的考试中写出所有南京市道路的名字。be asked to do sth.被要求做某事；从句句子的主语 she 与 ask 间是逻辑上的被动关系，故应用被动语态，即空处填 ask 的过去分词形式。根据句意，故填 asked。
5. 我不会告诉来自于南京市的这位男生会考到什么内容。test 测试；检查；what 在宾语从句中作主语，其与 test 间是逻辑上的被动关系，故从句中应用被动语态，即空处填 test 的过去分词形式。故填 tested。
6. 你们认为谁的分数会更高一点？high 高的；由语境可知，这里表示二者之间的比较，故应用 high 的比较级形式。故填 higher。
7. 老师笑着说：“现在我把这位男同学和这位女同学都带到南京。” with a smile 微笑着，是一个常见的短语。根据句意，故填 smile。
8. 假设所有的路标都被拆除了。suppose 假定；假设。本句为祈使句，故空处填其原形。根据句意，故填 Suppose。
9. 你认为谁会成功地从 A 地走到 B 地？successfully 成功地，副词，在句中修饰动词 walk。根据句意，故填 successfully。
10. 但如果没有路标的帮助，她可能会迷路。get lost 迷路，是一个固定短语。根据句意，故填

lost。

148.【答案】【小题 1】asked

【小题 2】friendly

【小题 3】suddenly

【小题 4】nose

【小题 5】closest

【小题 6】with

【小题 7】afford

【小题 8】noticed

【小题 9】more

【小题 10】shared

【解析】1.根据语境，可知本句句意：我被要求出去对三个人微笑，并写下他们的反应。be asked to do sth.被要求做某事，固定短语。故填 asked。

2.根据 always smile at everyone and say hello anyway 及首字母，可知我是一个友好的人。friendly 友好的，形容词，此处作定语修饰 person。故填 friendly。

3.根据语境及首字母提示，可知本句句意：我正在排队的时候，突然周围的人都开始后退。suddenly 突然，副词。故填 suddenly。

4.根据 an unpleasant body smell 及首字母提示，可知此处应该是 came to my nose，表达“我闻到一股难闻的体臭”。故填 nose。

5.根据 I was standing in line when s\_(3)\_ everyone around me，可知我身后有很多人，又结合 two poor men stood just behind me 及首字母，可知本句表达的意思是看着我站在离我最近的那位蓝眼睛的矮个子先生。closest 最近的，close 的最高级。故填 closest。

6.根据语境及首字母提示，可知本句句意：第二个人用手摸索着。with 用，介词。故填 with。

7.根据“Coffee is all, Miss,”及首字母，可知本句句意：因为这是他们能买得起的全部。afford 买得起，动词，could 后跟动词原形。故填 afford。

8.根据句意及首字母提示，可知本句句意：就在那时，我注意到餐厅里所有的眼睛都盯着我。notice 注意到，动词。本文主题语境是一般过去时，谓语动词应使用过去式。notice 的过去式为 noticed。故填 noticed。

9.根据语境及首字母，可知本句句意：我笑了，向女士又要了两份早餐。more 又，再，two

more...又两个……。故填 more。

10.根据下文 everyone that heard the story in the classroom 及首字母，可知本句句意：我在班级分享了这个故事。share 分享，动词。本文是一般过去时，谓语动词使用过去式。share 的过去式为 shared。故填 shared。

149.【答案】【小题 1】willing

【小题 2】alone

【小题 3】easier

【小题 4】shy

【小题 5】same

【小题 6】enter

【小题 7】smile

【小题 8】wait

【小题 9】friends

【小题 10】takes

【解析】1. 根据下句 You must first go where there are people 及 be w\_(1)\_ to do something，可知本句句意：如果你想认识一些人，结交朋友，你必须愿意做一些事情。be willing to do sth.愿意做某事，固定短语。故填 willing。

2. 根据上句 You must first go where there are people 及 staying home a\_(2)\_.，可知本句表达“独自待在家里，你不会交到朋友”。alone 独自，此处是副词，修饰 stay at home。故填 alone。

3. 此处需要形容词，作定语，修饰 way，根据首字母及 Joining a club or a group, talking to those who like the same things as you do，可知本句句意：加入一个俱乐部或团体，和那些和你有相同爱好的人交谈是一个更容易的交友方式。much 不能直接修饰形容词，但可以修饰形容词比较级，easy 容易的，形容词，其比较级是 easier。故填 easier。

4. 根据 when talking to new people 及首字母，可知本句句意：许多人和陌生人交谈的时候，他们是害羞的。此处应填形容词，作表语。shy 害羞的，形容词。故填 shy。

5. 见面的双方相互都是陌生人，结合首字母及 But don't forget that they must be feeling the s\_(5)\_\_\_way，可知本句句意：别忘了，他们一定有相同的感受。空格处应填形容词，作定语，修饰 way。same 相同的，形容词。故填 same。

6. 根据首字母及 when you e\_(6)\_\_\_a room full of strangers，可知本句句意：当你进入一屋子都

是陌生人的房间的时候，要勇敢些。空格处缺少谓语动词，主句是祈使句，从句应该是一般现在时，主语是 you，谓语动词用原形。enter 进入，动词。故填 enter。

7. 根据下句 your smiling face means friendship 及 with a s (7) on your face，可知本句句意：径直走，面带微笑地直视别人，你的笑脸意味着友谊。根据空格前的 a，可知此处是可数名词单数。with a smile 带着微笑。故填 smile。

8. 根据上句 “If you see someone you'd like to speak to, say something. 如果你看到你想说话的人，就说点什么” 及 Don't w (8) for the other person，可知本句句意：不要等待别人开始对话。wait for 等待，don't 后跟动词原形。故填 wait。

9. 根据下句 Friendship is not so easy 及 you'll make f (9) with that person，可知本句句意：仅仅认识一个新人并不意味着你会和那个人交朋友。make friends 交朋友，固定短语。故填 friends。

10. 结合首字母及 It t (10) time to develop friendship.，可知本句句意：发展友谊需要花费时间。本句陈述的是客观事实，用一般现在时，主语 it 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用三单形式。take 花费，动词，其三单形式为 takes。故填 takes。

150. 【答案】 【小题 1】 refuse

【小题 2】 used

【小题 3】 dropped

【小题 4】 five

【小题 5】 encouraged/expected

【小题 6】 problem

【小题 7】 feed

【小题 8】 rest

【小题 9】 needs

【小题 10】 since

【解析】 1. 句意：清光你的盘子，拒绝浪费食物。根据 This is part of a nationwide campaign (运动) to cut down on food waste in China. (这是中国消减食物浪费的全国运动的一部分) 可知，应该是拒绝浪费食物；refuse 拒绝，祈使句用动词原形，故填 refuse。

2. 句意：咖啡店的管理者告诉衡阳新闻他们过去每天浪费一百公斤食物。根据 In the cafeteria at Hengyang No 1 Middle School in Hunan province, new banners (条幅) are put up. “Who knows that

each bowl of rice is the fruit of hard toil? (谁知盘中餐，粒粒皆辛苦)”。可知，应该是过去浪费食物，used to do sth.过去做某事，固定搭配，故填 used。

3. 句意：但是，由于要求学生仅仅订他们需要的食物量，这个数量减少了百分之七十五。根据 as students are asked to take just the amount of food they need.可知，应该是浪费的数量减少了。drop 下降，减少，根据前面 has 可知，是现在完成时，结构是 has+动词过去分词，drop 的过去分词是 dropped，故填 dropped。

4. 句意：所以如果有六个人就餐，你应该只订五个菜。根据 They wish people to order dishes using the “N-1” formula (公式). “N” stands for the number of diners at a table.可知，六个人就餐仅需要订五个菜，five 五，基数词，表示数量，故填 five。

5. 句意：如果人们吃不完菜，鼓励/期望他们把剩菜带回家。根据 If people can't finish their meals, 可知，应该是鼓励/期望人们把剩菜带回家，encourage 鼓励，expect 期望，根据前面 are 可知，是一般现在时的被动语态，结构是 be+动词过去分词；encourage 的过去分词是 encouraged，expect 过去分词是 expected。故填 encouraged/expected。

6. 句意：食物浪费早就是全世界的一个大问题。根据 Chinese restaurants wasted 17 to 18 million tons (吨) of food a year from 2013 to 2015. (从 2013 年到 2015 年，中国饭店每年浪费一千七百万到一千八百万吨食物) 可知，食物浪费是一个大问题，problem 问题，可数名词，根据 a 可知，用单数形式，故填 problem。

7. 句意：那可以养三千万到五千万人一整年。feed 喂养，情态动词 could 后跟动词原形，故填 feed。

8. 句意：如果你吃不了，把它剩下的带回家。根据 We should not be too picky (挑剔的) about food. (我们不应该对食物太挑剔) 可知，应该是把剩下的带回家，the rest of...剩下的，固定搭配，故填 rest。

9. 句意：有些食物可能尝起来不好，但是你的身体需要它。根据 We should not be too picky (挑剔的) about food. (我们不应该太挑剔食物) 可知，应该是说“某些食物是我们的身体需要的”，需要 need，主语是单数 body，谓语动词用三单形式，故填 needs。

10. 句意：我们不应该买太多食物，特别是蔬菜和水果因为它们容易坏掉。根据分析可知，前后句是因果关系，结合首字母提示可知，应该是 since (因为，由于)，故填 since。