**初三阅读综合**

学校:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_考号：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**一、完型填空**

I used to hate being called upon in class mainly because I didn’t like others to notice me. And if I was not told to have a seat by the teacher, I always 1 to sit at the back of the classroom.

All this changed after I joined a sports team. It began when a teacher suggested I join the basketball team. At first I thought it was a crazy idea because I didn’t have a good sense of balance, and I didn’t have the 2 to keep up with the others in the team and they would laugh at me. But because the teacher kept insisting on（坚持） my “ 3 for it”, I decided to give a try.

Getting up the 4 to try was only the half of it! When I first started 5 the practice courses, I didn’t even know the rules of the game. Sometimes I’d get confused (迷惑的) and take a shot at the wrong direction — which made me feel really silly. 6 , I wasn’t the only one “new” at the game, so I decided to learn the game, do my best at each practice course, and not be too hard on myself for the things I didn’t know.

I practiced and practiced. Soon I knew the 7 and the “moves”. Being part of a team was not so difficult. Very soon the exciting part for me was WINNING 8 I didn’t have enough confidence. With time, I learned how to play and made friends. I never had so much fun!

With more self-confidence comes more praise from teachers and classmates. I have gone from “ 9 ” in the back of the classroom and not wanting to call attention to myself, 10 raising my hand — even when I sometimes wasn’t and not 100 percent sure I had the right answer. Now I have more self-confidence in myself.

1．A．hoped B．agreed C．chose D．meant

2．A．duty B．patience C．chance D．ability

3．A．asking B．looking C．cheering D．going

4．A．strength B．courage C．stress D．knowledge

5．A．enjoying B．preparing C．attending D．watching

6．A．Interestingly B．Hopefully C．Exactly D．Luckily

7．A．steps B．orders C．rules D．games

8．A．so B．because C．though D．when

9．A．hiding B．playing C．relaxing D．dreaming

10．A．by B．to C．with D．for

When I was young, I always helped my grandfather in the fields. As I worked beside him, he 11 to tell a story about a man named Joe, and his wife, who moved to a new farm with their three sons. They were setting into the new place 12 a nearby farmer told Joe that there was gold in the earth. Joe was very happy, and told his sons about it.

They began to dig in one corner, and they got to the end of the field. At the same time, Joe thought he would 13 some crops where the earth had been 14 . The plants included corn, tomatoes. potatoes, etc. His sons continued to dig through the soil, made up their mind to find the gold. Since more soil was being turned, Joe could plant more crops. Joe had never farmed before, but it had always been his dream.

As different crops came ready to be harvested, Joe started to realize that there were more vegetables than he and his family could ever 15 . One of Joe's neighbours suggested that he 16 a vegetable shop. Joe and his wife did that very thing. They called it Joe and Family Vegetable. Joe even had to leave some crops in the fields, because he had more than enough to supply the vegetable shop.

This went on for years, and Joe and his wife became quite 17 from their little vegetable shop. They were even able to 18 their sons to college.

Remember the beginning of the story, when Joe was told by his new neighbour that there was gold in the land? Well, the truth is, Joe's 19 of the English language was less than perfect. His new neighbour friend actually meant that his land had rich 20 . So you can see where the concept(概念) of gold comes from.

11．A．feared B．agreed C．used D．failed

12．A．while B．as C．when D．after

13．A．harvest B．plant C．water D．feed

14．A．controlled B．burned C．destroyed D．turned

15．A．feed B．sell C．plant D．eat

16．A．take up B．set up C．turn up D．make up

17．A．careful B．rich C．alone D．cheerful

18．A．bring B．take C．send D．make

19．A．understanding B．knowledge C．thinking D．skills

20．A．mud B．gold C．soil D．material

**二、阅读单选**

LAUGH YOUR HEAD OFF!!!

If you are a huge fan of stand-up comedy（脱口秀）,

you'll have an amazing afternoon at EZ Comedy Club!

The greatest live show ever is coming to town!

Do you want to be part of the live audience（观众）?

Recording Time

Friday,July 12h,2019

Recording Location（位置）

361,3rd Ave,New Haven,CT

How to join the audience?

Please email us the following information at:

ezccaudience\_\_\_\_@yahoo.com

Name,ID number,phone number,one recent photo.

PS:Please check your inbox for our email.

Please show this email to the ticket office.

21．If you are accepted as part of the audience by EZ Comedy Clubfigure you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．perform there B．watch a live show C．record your own comedies

22．Which of the following is *NOT* mentioned in the poster（海报）?

A．The host of the show. B．The way to join the audience. C．Recording time and location.

23．We can infer（推断）from the poster that the show could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．very serious B．quite funny C．kind of boring

The Dead Sea



At 430 meters below sea level, the Dead Sea is Earth's lowest point on land. It is popular for its wonderful buoyancy(浮力). The high salt content-more than 34 percent - makes swimming more like floating.

Now the Dead Sea is actually dying. People are using water from the Jordan River, which takes water away from the Dead Sea. Since 1930, its surf area has reduced by almost 40 percent.

Venice, Italy

With waterways instead of streets. This "Floating City" has attracted visitors for centuries. But no visit to Venice is complete without a ride on one of its famous gondolas, human powered



water taxis. Water creates Venice. But water will also kill the city.

Built on soft earth, Venice has slowly been sinking (下沉) for centuries. Now, with rising sea levels caused by human activities, it's sinking faster. According to US-based magazine Architectural Digest, the city may disappear in the next 100 years. Better book your gondola soon!

Great Barrier Reef, Australia



Covering more than 2,300 kilometers of Australia's northeast coast, Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest reef ecosystem, and an ideal place for scuba divers (水肺潜水者).Thousands of colorful coral (珊瑚) and fish make homes in the blue sea water. It's like a big underwater party!

Sadly, the party might be over soon. The reef is dying. Human activities are changing the weather. Warming ocean, water kills the coral, and this causes problems up the food chain. *The New York Times* reported that large parts are already dead, and the reef system might be gone by 2030.

24．What can be the best title of the passage?

A．Disappearing Watery Wonders

B．Amazing Man-made Wonders on the Sea

C．Lost Watery Wonders on the Sea

D．Last Watery Wonders in the World

25．Which of the following is the shared cause of the problems all the three places are facing?

A．Water loss. B．Sea pollution.

C．Warming seas. D．Human activities.

26．If Tom wants to visit all the following places before they are gone, and he can only afford one in the next 15 years, where must he go?

A．The Dead Sea. B．Venice. C．Italy. D．Great Barrier Reef.

Sunshine Club

For young people from 12 to 18 years old

Include games,music,dancing and more.

Every Saturday:6:30 am-9:30 pm 28 Oxford Street,London

Tel: 76239652 Price:Just £3 a time

Cartoon Museun

Come and see the best of British cartoon art.There is something for everyone,including popular cartoon characters and a great shop full of funny books and cards.

Price:free

Opening times: Tuesday- Saturday 10:30 am-5:30 pm

Sunday 11:00 am-6:00 pm

Tel: 65235873

Cox’s Hotel

Tel: 87058366

E-mail:info@coxshotel.co.uk Website:www.coxshotel.co.uk

Opening times:Coffee shop:9:00 am-6:00 pm Every day

Tea room:10:30 am-5:30 pm Monday- Thursday

Pub(小酒吧) :8:00 pm-11:30 pm Friday- Saturday

Hamilton Zoo

Over 600 animals:tigers,pandas…

Opening hours:9:00 am-5:00 pm Monday- Sunday

An adult: £15 A child (under 12 years old) : £10

Tel: 23653692

27．If Mary wants to join the Sunshine Club,she can call \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A．87058366 B．23653692 C．65235873 D．76239652

28．Which of the following people can join the Sunshine Club?

A．A 10-year-old kid. B．A 14-year-old kid.

C．A 19-year-old man. D．A 30-year-old woman.

29．Where can we get funny cards?

A．In the Cartoon Museum B．At Cox’s Hotel

C．In the Sunshine Club D．In the Hamilton Zoo

30．Which is the right time to go to the pub at Cox’s Hotel?

A．9:00 am-6:00 pm on Friday B．8:30 pm-11:30 pm on Friday

C．8:00 am-11:30 pm on Saturday D．8:00 pm-11:30 pm on Thursday

31．If Jim and his 5-year-old son want to the Hamilton Zoo, they should pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．£10 B．£15 C．£25 D．£4

The world uses about a thousand million (百万) tons of water a day. Water is a human right and everyone should have their share. Yet more than 700 million people around the world have trouble getting clean, safe water.

Treating wastewater is a good way to provide fresh water for us. And it also helps the environment by keeping waste out of rivers and oceans. 80% of wastewater around the world is not treated at all, and it is running into oceans. But now we have got the technology to treat and reuse the wastewater.

While 75% of our planet is covered with water, only about 2% is fresh water—that comes from rivers, lakes, ice and snow. The rest, 98% of the water, is in seas and oceans. It is too salty to drink. Then desalination businesses come in. More than 19,000 factories have been built around the world, mostly in coastal countries. They process (加工) more than 92 million tons of water every day. But the technology they use requires a lot of energy.

Scientists are working to create a less costly technology. They want to produce 20 times more clean water and make sure everyone has enough. But for now, the world still faces each day with not having enough water for everyone.

32．How many people have trouble in getting clean water around the world?

A．Under 10 million. B．Only 19 million.

C．About 92 million. D．Over 700 million.

33．Treating wastewater helps the environment by \_\_\_\_\_.

A．storing waste in ice and snow B．letting waste run into oceans

C．keeping waste out of rivers and oceans D．sending waste to coastal countries

34．What does the underlined word "desalination" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A．远洋运输 B．潮汐发电 C．食盐销售 D．海水淡化

35．At present, the technology to process water\_\_\_\_\_.

A．needs much energy B．saves much money

C．satisfies everyone D．causes pollution

36．What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A．Water should be a human right. B．The water problem is still serious.

C．Our planet is covered with water. D．Everyone has enough clean water.

**三、根据首字母、中文提示填空**

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释或通过上下文，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

37．Everyone should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（行动）now to separate rubbish into different groups.

38．Mr. Wu said he had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（很少）seen a child with so much talent.

39．He went\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（野营) with us and taught us how to put up a tent.

40．He seems to have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（第六）sense for knowing that his brother will win.

41．Miss Zhang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（订购）a dress online two weeks ago, but it hasn't arrived yet.

42．Amy and Annie will go on a natural history walk next \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（星期日）.

43．Before you start writing a story, think about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（人物）and what they do.

44．- Tickets for today?

- Sorry, we've got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left, but we have a few for tomorrow.

45．- Have you ever been to the Summer Palace?

- Yes. I have visited it many times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2009.

46．- I hear your grandpa has got an eye problem. Is it serious?

- Yes. He can't see anything now. He has gone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B)根据句意及汉语提示, 写出各单词的正确形式, 每空填一词。

47．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在……期间) his stay in Beijing, he made some foreign friends.

48．He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(误以为) Mary for her twin sister and that made them laugh a lot.

49．I couldn’t fall asleep because the bed was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(不舒服的).

50．The restaurant offers good service to all its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(顾客).

根据句意和汉语提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

51．Leo wanted to catch the cat, but it ran away and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（藏）behind the bushes in the garden.

52．Does the radio say the expressway is closed in both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（方向）because of the heavy fog?

53．Don't be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（不耐烦的）.Learning English takes some time.

54．I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（完全地）forgot that it was your birthday yesterday.

55．Last week Professor Li was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（邀请）to make a speech on Chinese traditional festivals.

**四、用所给单词的正确形式填空**

A）根据句子意思, 用括号中所给词的正确形式填空, 每空填一词。

56．As a good teacher, she is never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(patient) with her students.

57．For your own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(safe), please do not walk about on the plane.

58．Do you believe it is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wind) places on the earth?

59．We hope to live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(peace) with people from other countries.

六、用括号内所给动词的正确形式填空

60．Mum, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(finish) practising the piano. May I go to play football now?

61．He says the problem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(deal) with next year.

62．Passengers are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) or drink when they take the underground.

63．He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(draw) on the beach from 7 to 9 o’clock yesterday morning.

64．He is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a cup of tea first after getting up.

**五、单词填空**

根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词, 使短文意思完整, 每空一词。

As I entered an international high school, all my friends felt surprised at my short hair. This is because, my old school thinks teenage y65． aren’t the time for looking pretty. Then I coloured my hair blue. For the first time, I felt free and beautiful. This international school s66． to meet my needs.

I had a t67． education background. I went to public schools, received normal (常规的) education and was required to follow r68． like every other student. Later, I began to wonder w69． this education was truly suitable for me.

However, in the new school my high hopes were not met. For a while, I found myself in a surprising situation as I faced before. It was s70． the biggest challenge I faced in my education-the freedom to try new things. In the old system, I was strongly advised a71． trying new things. But in my new school, it worked the opposite way-we had many chances to try new things. But if I f72．, I must be responsible (负责任的) because I put myself in such risk. Finally, it led me to get into trouble again.

As time went by, I started to find my o73． balance. In fact, none of the education systems in the world are perfect. I am l74． enough to have a chance to bring great value from both systems together. As a result, I've built a system for myself.

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

Nothing is impossible to a willing heart. A short video about seven people wearing prosthetic devices(人造装置) who t75． on a desert race challenge has become popular.

The seven disabled people j76．in the 108-kilometer desert race from May 11 to 14 in Dunhuang, Northwest China’s Gansu Province. Six of the seven had one leg amputated(截肢)，and o77．had two legs amputated.

Cheng Baojun, a man from Luohe, Central China’s Henan Province, the double amputee, said he never i78． he could take part in the desert race. “It is great, I can do it, and you can also. ” “It is easy to say, but walking it is h79．. ” Cheng said. On the first day, they finished a complete section of 27 kilometers of the race, and on the second day, they finished 20 kilometers.

“My legs were painful while I was walking. We also met with a very big sandstorm on the way. But s 80． it was a challenge, we could not give up. We all encouraged each other to continue. ” he said. After getting t81．, they rested on the third day and walked on the fourth.

Lao Tongyi walked the longest of the group, a distance of more than 70 kilometers. Team leader SunNaicheng said that they had to p82． through depulation (人烟稀少) areas of the Gobi Desert. He also added that team members challenged themselves and realized their d 83．.

They are good e 84．for everyone to learn from. It’s up to you how far you go. If you don’t try, you will never know.



Chinese writing is one of the world’s greatest writing systems. It is more w85． in use than alphabetic (字母的) writing systems. More than half of the world’s books are written in Chinese, including historical writings and novels, along with writings on government and law.

At the beginning, written Chinese was a picture-based l86．. It dates back several thousand years to the u87． of animal bones and shells on which symbols were carved (刻) by ancient Chinese people. Some of the ancient symbols can still be seen in t88． hanzi.

By the Shang Dynasty, these symbols had become a well-developed writing system. Over the years, the system developed into different forms, as it was a time when people were d89． geographically, leading to different dialects (方言) and characters. This, however, c90． under Emperor Qinshihuang of the Qin Dynasty.

Emperor Qinshihuang united (统一) the seven major states into one country where the Chinese writing system began to develop in one direction. That writing system was of great i91． in uniting the Chinese people and culture. Even today, no matter where Chinese people live or what dialect they speak, they can all still c92． in writing. Written Chinese has also become an important method to c93． China’s present with its past. People in modern times can read the classic works which were written by Chinese in ancient times.

Today, Chinese writing system is still an important part of Chinese culture. As China plays a g94． role in the world, an increasing number of international students are beginning to appreciate (欣赏) China’s culture through this amazing language. Written Chinese spreads Chinese culture wherever it goes.

短文填空 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 h95． of "third-hand" smoke?

Third-hand smoke means the pollution left on the surfaces (表面) of things around, l96． 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, e97．

younger children.

Babies have only just learned to walk. They are more likely to be harmed by third-hand smoke. This is b98． they are often close to surfaces of things. such as floors, walls and furniture where tobacco particles remain. When they t99． these surfaces, they get their hands polluted.

So, it is necessary and important to say n100． to third-hand smoke. To achieve this, strict r101． for forbidding (禁止) smoking inside homes should be carved out. If one of your family members smokes, please make sure he smokes o102． the house. Get him a special jacket and hat, so once he f103． 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 s104．". Give up smoking, or if that is not possible, make sure that your loved ones, far away from third-hand smoke.



During all this time I never stopped thinking about escape. When I travelled a105． the sea to the other side of the island, I could see the other islands, and I said to m106．, “Perhaps I can get there with a boat. Perhaps I can r107． to England one day.”

So I decided to make myself a boat. First, I cut down a big tree, and then began to make a long hole in it. It was hard work, b108． about six months later, I had a very fine canoe (独木舟). N109．, I had to get it down to the sea. How silly I was! Why didn’t I think before I began work? Of course, the canoe was too h110．. I couldn’t move it! I pulled and pushed and t111． everything, but it didn’t move. I was very unhappy for a long time after that.

That happened in my fourth year on the island. In my sixth year I did make myself a s112． canoe, but I did not try to escape in it. The boat was too small for a long j113．, and I did not want to d114． at sea. The island was my home now, not my prison, and I was just happy to be alive.

**六、填空**

任务型阅读，每空一词

Why do Chinese say “chuiniu” (blow cow) and not “chuima” (blow horse) or “chuizhu” ( blow pig)?

Stories say that “chuiniu” came from the upper reaches of the Yellow River. In the past, the big tides of the Yellow River made it hard for local people to sail. So they came up with an idea: use cow skin or sheep skin *rafts* (筏子) to cross the river.

To make a cow skin raft, people had to tie several cow skin bags together onto a wooden frame. The cow skin bags were usually made out of the skin of an entire cow. People dried the skin and covered it with salt and oil. There was an opening in the front leg through which people could blow in air. The cow skin bags would fill with air and were then able to float on water.

Since there were no air pumps in old times, people had to blow up the cow skin bags by blowing air in with their mouths. It was very hard work. Several people would have to work together to blow air into the bags. One cannot blow up the raft on his own. If one says he can do this only by himself. People will think he is *bragging* (夸夸其谈). Later “chuiniu” came to mean bragging or talking endlessly.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 115． | Why Chinese say “chuiniu” and not “chuima” or “chuizhu” | |
| Answer | 116． from the upper reaches of the Yellow River | |
| In the past | ✧ People 117． cow skin or sheep skin rafts to 118． the river.  ✧ People needed a 119． cow skin bags and a wooden frame to make a cow skin raft.  ✧ Several people worked together to blow air into the bags 120． an opening in the front leg 121． of no air pumps. |
| At 122． | ✧ When someone 123． endlessly, we use Chinese word “chuiniu” to describe him because one can’t blow up the raft on his 124．. |

**七、回答问题**

“Every worker coming to Beijing has their own reasons. No one lives here without a dream,” said Chen Jianguo, a 35-year-old food deliveryman(送餐员) from a small city called Songyuan.

Chen Jianguo dreamed of having his own business in Beijing about 16 years ago when he graduated from senior high school. but his father asked him to take his place as a truck driver at the oil field. Although Chen disliked the job, he didn’t want to let his father down. He took the job as a truck driver. Then he got married and had a son.

"I got quite good pay, but life was boring there during those years. Most of the time I had nothing to do, because the trucks were not often used," said Chen.

Two months ago, Chen decided to give up his job and come to Beijing. His wife agreed that he should go for his dream.

Chen has been a food deliveryman for a month. He works 15 hours every day and hardly has time for lunch at noon. Chen spends only 10 yuan on each meal to cut the cost of living in Beijing. "I want to give a better life to my wife and little son." he said. "I must work harder and try to become the best food deliveryman at my station." Chen likes his job because he can meet many different people. Every "thank you" from a customer is like praise for his work.

Chen plans to start his own restaurant in the future, so he always writes down what food people have ordered. In this way, he gets a better knowledge of people's tastes.

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

125．Where is Chen Jianguo from?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

126．What was Chen's job before he came to Beijing?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

127．Who supported Chen's decision?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

128．How long does Chen work in Beijing every day?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

129．Why does Chen want to get a better knowledge of people's tastes?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A young lady was driving a family car home with her father when they were caught in a heavy storm. The young lady was a little afraid and asked her father. "What should I do, stop or keep driving? "

Her father said, "Keep driving. "

After driving a few kilometers, the storm was becoming heavier and heavier. The young lady noticed that some cars and big transport trucks were pulling over（靠边停）to the side of the road. The young lady asked her father again if they should stop. But her father said nothing. So, she had to keep on driving.

Ten minutes later, the storm started to become small and she could see a little more clearly. After a couple of kilometers, she drove out of the storm. Moreover. the sun came out and the road ahead was dry.

Her father told her to stop and get out of the car.

"But why now, Father? " she asked in surprise.

Her father said, "When you get out, you can look back at all the people in cars and big trucks that gave up and they are still in the storm. Now, your storm is over because you didn't give up.

Don't give up, even if the stronger do. If you keep going, soon your "personal storms" will be over. The sun will shine on you again and the road ahead will be dry and clear.

根据上面短文的内容回答问题（每个小题答案不超过6个单词）

130．Who did the young lady drive home with?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

131．Where did some cars and big transport trucks pull over?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

132．What did her father say when the daughter wanted to stop the car again?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

133．Did the young lady drive out of the storm at last?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

134．What can you learn from the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

阅读表达 阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。



Obey the rules of British roads

British roads, some of the safest in the world. A study in 2018 compared more than 30 countries and found that 3.8 people per 100,000 died in traffic accidents in the UK. This number was lower than any other country. So, what did British drivers do to achieve this? What are they doing differently? Here are five top tips for drivers who are planning a trip to the UK.

People in Britain drive on the left side of the road. In fact, a long time ago people drove on the left in most countries, but now only a few countries have this. Don't forget that this also means you must drive the other way around roundabouts ( 环岛) .

British people feel that waiting should be fair for everybody. If you are in a queue of traffic, then don't try to push past the cars in front of yours. This is called "jumping the queue". You must wait for your turn; otherwise people may get angry with you.

You must stop at the traffic lights when they are red. In many countries. it is OK to go past the red lights if you are turning a corner or if there isn't any other traffic around. In the UK you could have a lot of trouble if you do this.

If another driver flashes (闪烁) his cars lights at you, he is probably trying to tell you that he will wait for you to go first. British people don't like to use their car horn ( 喇叭) much and they think people who do so are rude.

If you get in an accident, don't try to pay the police. The police in the UK never take money, and if you try to offer them some, you could end your holiday visiting British prison.

回答下面5个问题，每题答案不超过六个词。

135．How many tips are mentioned in the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

136．Which side do British people drive on?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

137．If you jump the queue, how will other drivers feel?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

138．What does the driver probably mean if he flashes his car's lights at you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

139．If you give the police money, what will happen to you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**八、多任务混合问题**

People in different countries speak different languages. But is there a lanuage that can be understood by everyone in the world ? Emojis might be the first truly universal(通用的)language.

Emojis are a kind of special language. Pictures are used to put meaning across. A group called the Unicode Consortium is in charge of choosing official(官方的) emojis. It has added new emojis every year since 2014. These new emojis do not come out of nowhere. They come from what people think about, like and care about.

Emojis can be used to represent (代表) different groups of people. In 2015, emoji faces with different skin tones (肤色） were added. In 2016, different jobs were added, such as doctor, police officer and painter along with female versions of these jobs. This year, emojis of disabled people were added, including emojis of blind people and people in wheel chairs.

But there is also more to emojis. They can also refer to pop culture and new cultural trends. New emojis in 2019 have included several animals, such as sloths（树懒） and flamingos (火烈鸟).These animals are not very common, but are known to many people. For example, sloths have become popular thanks to the 2016 film Zootopia (《疯狂动物城 》 ). Many fashion designers have included flamingos in their designs in recent years. This animal makes people feel like they're on a tropical (热带） vacation.

It seems that emojis are a mirror of the world we live in. It will be interesting to see how they change and grow in the years to come.

140．Emojis are a special language using the\_\_\_\_\_to put meaning across. (仅填1个词）

141．Where do new emojis come from?（回答不超过9个词）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

142．When did emojis begin to show different jobs?（回答不超过2个词）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

143．What kind of animals have been included in 2019?（回答不超过6个词）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

144．将画线句子翻译成汉语。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

阅读短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。

Most of you will enter high school this autumn. By that time, you'll find yourself immersed in (沉浸于) traditional Chinese culture. 83. The traditional Chinese culture can help students build cultural confidence. Nowadays, the education focuses more on the traditional Chinese culture.

At public schools, the students are called for to recite(背诵) 72 ancient poems or articles. Besides Chinese language, other subjects such a fine arts, music and physical education will also focus more on traditional Chinese culture. For example, fine arts will include new lessons on Chinese calligraphy(书法) and painting

China has also seem a growing interest in traditional culture in the private(私立的) education area. It is reported that more than 3,000 traditional private schools have been built since 2004. They mainly teach traditional Chinese classic(经典).

According to Fu Yan, a Chinese language teacher at Hangzhou Xuejun High School, learning about traditional Chinese culture is a good thing for students. 84."At their age, the students may be too young to understand some classics." Fu told Qianjiang Evening News. “However, as their life experience builds up, they may develop their own thoughts about the wisdom(智慧)of the classics, which could be a driving force for their growth."

A根据短文内容简要回答问题。

145．How many ancient poems or articles do the students need to recite at public school?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

146．What does Fu Yan think of learning about traditional Chinese culture?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B将短文中划线的句子译成汉语。

147．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

148．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C请给短文拟个适当的标题。

149．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

1．C

2．D

3．D

4．B

5．C

6．D

7．C

8．C

9．A

10．B

【解析】

【分析】

本文作者讲述自己过去讨厌在课堂上被提问，总是喜欢坐在教室的后面。后来作者参加了篮球队。起初他没有自信，怕别人嘲笑他。但是在老师鼓励下，他决定尝试。他刚开始参加练习课时，他甚至不知道比赛的规则。有时他会感到困惑，并投篮投错方向。在每一个练习课程上他尽最大的努力，对于他不知道的东西他非常严厉要求自己。不久他就知道了规则和“行动”。成为团体的一部分并不难。很快，对于作者来说激动人心的事情是赢了比赛，尽管他没有足够的信心。随着时间的推移，他学会了如何玩耍和交朋友。更多的自信来自老师和同学的更多的赞扬。我他已经从躲在教室后面，不想引起别人注意变成了举手，即使有时候他不能百分之百地肯定他的答案是正确的。

1．句意：如果老师不告诉我有座位，我总是选择坐在教室的后面。考查动词辨析。A. hoped希望；B. agreed同意；C. chose选择；D. meant意思，意味着。结合句意可知选C。

2．句意：起初我认为这是一个疯狂的想法，因为我没有很好的平衡感，我没有能力跟上团队中的其他人，他们会嘲笑我。考查名词辨析。A. duty职责，责任；B. patience忍耐，耐心，耐性；C. chance机会，机遇；D. ability能力。结合句意可知选D。

3．句意：但是因为老师一直坚持要我去，所以我决定试一试。考查动词辨析。A. asking让，要求，ask for sth.：索要，要某物；B. looking看，look for：寻找；C. cheering欢呼，使高兴，为…喝彩，cheer for为…喝彩叫好，为…鼓劲加油； D. going去，go for it ： 是一句鼓励别人试一试的句子，隐含的意思是你不必担心失败，不要谨小慎微，应该利用这个机会勇敢地、果断地行动。结合句意可知选D。

4．句意：鼓起勇气去尝试只是成功的一半！考查名词辨析。A. strength力量；B. courage勇气；C. stress压力；D. knowledge知识。根据上文“但是因为老师一直坚持要我去，所以我决定试一试。”可知此句句意是鼓起勇气去尝试只是成功的一半！故选B。

5．句意：当我刚开始参加练习课时，我甚至不知道比赛的规则。考查动词辨析。A. enjoying喜欢，享受；B. preparing准备；C. attending参加出席；D. watching观看。结合句意可知选C。

6．句意：幸运的是，在这个运动中我不是唯一一个“新手”，所以我决定学校这项运动，在每一个练习课程上我尽我最大的努力，对我不知道的东西更加严格要求自己。考查副词辨析。A. Interestingly有趣地；B. Hopefully满怀希望地；C. Exactly准确地说；D. Luckily幸运地。根据下文“在这个运动中我不是唯一一个“新手””可知是“幸运地”，结和句意可知答案是D。

7．句意：不久我就知道了规则和“行动”。考查名词辨析。A. steps步骤；B. orders秩序，命令；C. rules规则，规章，规程；D. games游戏，运动。根据上文When I first started \_\_\_5\_\_\_the practice courses, I didn’t even know the rules of the game.（当我刚开始参加练习课时，我甚至不知道比赛的规则。）可知此句句意是不久我就知道了规则和“行动”。故选C。

8．句意：很快，对于我来说令人兴奋的是赢了，尽管我没有足够的信心。考查连词辨析。A. so因此，所以，表示因果关系，so后面跟果；B. because因为，表示因果关系，后面跟因；C. though尽管，即使，虽然，表示让步或转折关系；D. when当…时候。根据句意可知后面的句子表示让步，可知选C。

9．句意：我已经从躲在教室后面，不想引起别人注意变成了举手，即使有时候我不能百分之百地肯定我的答案是正确的。考查动词辨析。A. hiding躲藏；B. playing玩，打；C. relaxing放松；D. dreaming做梦。根据第一段中I always \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to sit at the back of the classroom.（我总是选择坐在教室的后面。）可知“我躲在教室后面”，故选A。

10．句意：我已经从躲在教室后面，不想引起别人注意变成了举手，即使有时候我不能百分之百地肯定我的答案是正确的。考查介词辨析。A. by乘坐（某种交通工具），在…以前，在…旁边；B. to到，朝；C. with和，用，拥有；D. for给，为了，对于。介词短语from…to…：从…到…；结合句意可知填to；选B。

【点睛】

完形填空是一卷难度最大的题。它集阅读理解、语法、词法、句法于一体，是考查语言综合运用的能力的一道题。 解题的方法第一要带着空通读文章，搞清事件发生的背景。本题主要考查词义辨析：名词辨析、形容词副词辨析、冠词辨析、介词连词辨析等，做此类型题时，要知道每一个词的意义，然后结合上下文背景语境，短语结合语境选择正确的选项。

11．C

12．C

13．B

14．D

15．D

16．B

17．B

18．C

19．A

20．C

【解析】

【分析】

这篇短文是记叙文，给我们讲述了Joe一家人通过辛勤劳作，在自己的土地上种植蔬菜、庄稼，后来开了一个蔬菜店，全家人变富的故事。

11．句意：当我在他旁边工作的时候，他经常给我讲Joe和他的妻子的故事，他们带着三个儿子搬到了一个新农场。

feared害怕；agreed同意；used过去常常；failed失败。used to do sth.过去常常做某事，根据文意可知，作者回忆他小时候帮助爷爷干活的事情，爷爷经常给他讲这个故事，故应选C。

12．句意：他们正在搬进新地方，这时一个附近的农民告诉他地里有金子。

while当…时候；as当…时候，作为；when当…时候，正在这时；after在…之后。be doing sth….when…正在做某事这时…，是一个固定句型。故应选C。

13．句意：同时Joe想在翻过的土地里种一些庄稼。

harvest收获；plant种植；water水；feed喂养。根据下文Since more soil was being turned, Joe could plant more crops.可知，Joe在地里种植了一些庄稼，故应选B。

14．句意：同时Joe想在翻过的土地里种一些庄稼。

controlled控制；burned燃烧；destroyed毁坏；turned翻转。根据下文Since more soil was being turned, Joe could plant more crops.可知，Joe把他的土地都翻了一遍。故应选D。

15．句意：Joe开始意识到他和家人吃不完这么多蔬菜。

feed喂养；sell卖，销售；plant种植；eat吃。根据文意和常识可知，Joe和家人在地里种了很多庄稼和蔬菜，当然是为了自己吃的。故应选D。

16．句意：Joe的一个邻居建议他开一个蔬菜店。

take up拿起，占据；从事；set up建立，开办；turn up出现；开大声音；make up编造。根据空后a vegetable shop和下文Joe and his wife did that very thing. They called it Joe and Family Vegetable可知，Joe和家人“开了一个蔬菜店”，故应选B。

17．句意：这种情况持续了好几年，Joe和他的妻子因为他们的小蔬菜店变得非常富有。

careful小心的，仔细的；rich富有的；alone独自一人；cheerful快乐的，愉快的。根据上下文Joe even had to leave some crops in the fields, because he had more than enough to supply the vegetable shop…. They were even able to\_\_\_8\_\_\_their sons to college.可知，Joe一家人因为开办了蔬菜店而变得非常富有。故应选B。

18．句意：他们甚至把他们的儿子送进了大学。

bring带来；take带走；send送，寄；make制作。根据句意可知，Joe夫妇把儿子们送入了大学，故应选C。

19．句意：事实是，Joe对英语这门语言的理解不是那么完美。

understanding理解；knowledge知识；thinking思考；skills技能。根据空后the English language was less than perfect.下句话His new neighbour friend actually meant that his land had rich\_\_\_10\_\_\_.可知，Joe没有理解邻居所说的那句话的意思，故应选A。

20．句意：他的新邻居朋友的意思其实是他的土地有肥沃的土壤。

mud泥；gold金子；soil土壤；material材料。根据文意可知，Joe通过在他的土地上种植蔬菜、庄稼，辛勤劳作，最后变得富有。故rich在这里说的是“肥沃的土壤”，故应选C。

【点睛】

题型是完形填空，考查学生们在具体情境中运用语言的能力，综合性较强。做题时，应先通读短文，了解大意；然后根据上下文语境做题，注意空前后的固定搭配，并仔细辨析选项中单词的意思和用法；最后将答案代入原文，检查答案是否正确。例如第3小题，考查动词辨析，harvest收获；plant种植；water水；feed喂养。根据下文Since more soil was being turned, Joe could plant more crops.可知，Joe在地里种植了一些庄稼，故应选B。再如第10小题，考查名词辨析，mud泥；gold金子；soil土壤；material材料。根据文意可知，Joe通过在他的土地上种植蔬菜、庄稼，辛勤劳作，最后变得富有。故rich在这里说的是“肥沃的土壤”，故应选C。

21．B

22．A

23．B

【解析】

【分析】

本文是EZ喜剧俱乐部为一场演出而发布的一则海报。介绍了演出的时间、地点、联系方式以及注意事项。

21．细节理解题。根据文中句子“The greatest live show ever is coming to town! Do you want to be part of the live audience(观众)?”有史以来最伟大的现场表演即将到来！你想成为现场观众的一部分吗？由此可知如果你被EZ喜剧俱乐部接受为观众的一部分，可以观看现场表演。故选B。

22．细节理解题。根据文中信息“How to join the audience? Please email us the following information atezccaudience2019(@yahoo.com…”可知，海报中介绍了加入现场观众的方式；根据文中信息“Recording Time Friday, July 12, 2019 Recording Location(位置)361 3 Ave. New Haven. CT”可知，海报中介绍了录制时间和地点。没有提到节目主持人。故选A。

23．推理判断题。根据海报的标题LAUGH YOUR HEAD OFF! 狂笑不止，捧腹大笑。以及文中句子“you’ll have an amazing afternoon at EZ Comedy Club.”你将在EZ喜剧俱乐部度过一个美妙的下午。由此我们可以从海报上推断出这个节目可能很有趣。故选B。

【点睛】

细节推断题。推理判断就是根据文章所提供的信息，脱离字面理解的局限，抓住关键细节，得出合乎逻辑的结论。所以我们可以根据文章中的相关细节去判断推理，得知答案。

本文第三题考查了推理判断题。推理判断题。根据海报的标题LAUGH YOUR HEAD OFF! 狂笑不止，捧腹大笑。以及文中句子“you’ll have an amazing afternoon at EZ Comedy Club.”你将在EZ喜剧俱乐部度过一个美妙的下午。由此我们可以从海报上推断出这个节目可能很有趣。故选B。

24．A

25．D

26．D

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了三个水上奇观。一是：死海；二是：威尼斯；三是：大堡礁。文章介绍了它们消失的原因——人类活动。

24．推理判断题。根据Now the Dead Sea is actually dying. 现在死海真的要死了。由句子According to US-based magazine Architectural Digest, the city may disappear in the next 100 years. 据美国《建筑文摘》杂志报道，这座城市可能在未来100年内消失。以及句子The New York Times reported that large parts are already dead, and the reef system might be gone by 2030. 《纽约时报》报道说，大部分已经死亡，到2030年，珊瑚礁系统可能会消失。可知，本文介绍了这些景点正在逐步的消失，因此最好的题目应该Disappearing Watery Wonders消失的水上奇观！故选A。

25．细节理解题。根据People are using water from the Jordan River, which takes water away from the Dead Sea. 人们正在使用约旦河的水，这条河将死海的水带走。由句子Now, with rising sea levels caused by human activities, it's sinking faster. 现在，随着人类活动引起的海平面上升，它下沉的速度越来越快。以及句子Human activities are changing the weather. Warming ocean, water kills the coral, and this causes problems up the food chain. 人类活动正在改变天气。海洋变暖，水杀死了珊瑚，这导致了食物链的问题。可知，这三个地方面临的问题的共同原因是因为人类活动造成的。故选D。

26．细节理解题。根据The New York Times reported that large parts are already dead, and the reef system might be gone by 2030. 《纽约时报》报道说，大部分已经死亡，到2030年，珊瑚礁系统可能会消失。可知，如果汤姆想在这些地方消失之前游览一下，而且在接下来的15年里他应该先去大堡礁。因为大堡礁将会在（2030-2019=11）11后消失，故选D。

【点睛】

用细节定位法来做细节理解题。

细节理解题属直接解答性问题，是阅读理解题中最简单的一种，多数属中低难度的送分题。但由于中考所占的比例很大，应特别引起注意。

事实和细节题的命题特点是：把某词语、某个句子或某具体事实用不同于原文的另一方式或句型表达，即同义改写。解答这类题的窍门是：A)注意掌握英语的多种表达法；B）正确分析词语在句中的作用；C）熟练运用英语的句型转换；D）读懂题干所提出的问题，并准确地找到文中涉及该问题的句子。

做细节题具体方法与步骤如下：

① 略读材料,大概了解原文，掌握中心或主旨。

② 按文章的体裁，作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词，如for example，first，second…等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的事实。

③ 将自己精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上，快速通篇跳读，眼睛自左至右，自上而下呈Z形扫视，直到找到细节出处，待找到含细节句子时，放慢速度，仔细核对比较内容，直至找到答案。

27．D

28．B

29．A

30．B

31．C

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：本文介绍了四篇信息。第一篇为一则俱乐部的广告。本俱乐部为12岁到18岁的孩子开放。信息中包括开放时间、地址、电话和俱乐部的内容。第二篇为卡通博物馆的广告。第三篇为考克斯酒店的广告。第四篇为汉密尔顿动物园的广告。

27．细节理解题。根据Sunshine Club Tel: 76239652 阳光俱乐部电话：76239652 可知，故选 D。

28．细节理解题。根据For young people from 12 to 18 years old. Include games,music,dancing and more. 适合12至18岁的年轻人，包括游戏、音乐、舞蹈等。可知，故选B。

29．细节理解题。根据Cartoon Museun Come and see the best of British cartoon art.There is something for everyone,including popular cartoon characters and a great shop full of funny books and cards. 卡通博物馆 。来看看英国最好的卡通艺术。每个人都有自己的东西，包括受欢迎的卡通人物和一家满是有趣书籍和卡片的大商店。可知，故选A。

30．细节理解题。根据Opening times:Coffee shop:9:00 am-6:00 pm Every day Tea room:10:30 am-5:30 pm Monday- Thursday Pub(小酒吧) :8:00 pm-11:30 pm Friday- Saturday 开放时间：咖啡店：每天上午9:00-下午6:00；茶室：周一至周四上午10:30-下午5:30；“小酒吧”：星期五至星期六下午8:00-11:30。可知，故选B。

31．细节理解题。根据An adult: £15 A child (under 12 years old) : £10成人：15英镑/儿童（12岁以下）：10英镑，可知，£15+£10= £25，故选C。

32．D

33．C

34．D

35．A

36．B

【解析】

【分析】

“水是生命之源”，我们的生活离不开水。但地球上的水资源是有限的，全世界很多地方的人们仍然没有办法获得干净、安全的水。现在我们有了一项新的技术，可以处理和再利用废水，但它需要大量的能源，因此科学家们正在努力创造一种成本更低的技术。

32．细节理解题。根据短文第一段最后一句话Yet more than 700 million people around the world have trouble getting clean, safe water.可知，有超过7亿人在获得清洁、安全的水方面存在困难。由此可知应选D。

33．细节理解题。根据短文第二段Treating wastewater is a good way to provide fresh water for us. And it also helps the environment by keeping waste out of rivers and oceans.可知，处理废水可以使废物远离河流和海洋，从而有利于保护环境。由此可知应选C。

34．词义猜测题。根据单词所在的上下文语境The rest, 98% of the water, is in seas and oceans. It is too salty to drink. Then desalination businesses come in.，地球上98%的水在海洋里，是咸水不能喝，然后下文More than 19,000 factories have been built around the world提到了很多处理海水的工厂。由此可推测desalination的意思应该是“海水淡化”，故应选D。

35．细节理解题。根据短文第三段最后一句话But the technology they use requires a lot of energy.可知，现在处理海水的技术需要大量的能量。由此可知应选A。

36．推理判断题。根据短文最后一句话But for now, the world still faces each day with not having enough water for everyone.可知，现在，世界每天仍然面临着没有足够的水供每个人使用。由此可知现在水问题仍然非常严重，故应选B。

37．act

38．seldom

39．camping

40．sixth

41．ordered

42．Sunday

43．characters

44．none

45．since

46．blind

【解析】

【分析】

37．句意：现在每个人都应该采取行动把垃圾分成不同的组。

should应该，表建议，后接原形动词；根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知填art。

38．句意：吴先生说，他很少看到一个孩子有这么大的天赋。

很少not often，即seldom；根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知需用否定副词，故填seldom。

39．句意：他和我们一起去露营，教我们如何搭帐篷。

go camping去野营；根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知填camping。

40．句意：他似乎有第六感，知道他哥哥会赢。sense感觉，名词，需用序数词修饰；sixth sense第六感，根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知填sixth。

41．句意：张小姐两周前在网上订购了一件衣服，但是还没有到货

。two weeks ago两周前，用于一般过去时，动词需用过去式；根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知填ordered。

42．句意：艾米和安妮下星期天要去自然历史公园散步。

根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知填Sunday。

43．句意：在你开始写故事之前，想想人物角色和他们做什么。

定冠词the后接名词，根据句意语境和汉语提示，可知用复数形式表泛指，故填characters。

44．句意：——有今天的票吗?——抱歉,我们一张也没剩下,但是有一些明天的。

根据句意结构和下文but we have a few for tomorrow.提示，可知今天的没有了，故填none。

45．句意：——你去过颐和园吗?——是的。自2009年以来，我已经去过很多次了。

本句是时间状语从句，since自从；根据句意结构和上下文提示，可知填since。

46．句意：——我听说你爷爷的眼睛有问题。严重吗?——是的。他现在什么也看不见。他失明了。

get是表变化系动词，需接形容词；根据句意结构和上文He can't see anything now.提示，可知失明了，故填blind。

【点睛】

单词拼写题，要求根据句意语境和汉语或上下文提示填空，主要考查单词形式，包括名词的单复数和所有格、动词的三单形式、非谓语动词、基数词或序数词，主格代词/宾格代词和物主代词（形容词性物主代词/名词性物主代词）等。这类题目难度不大，重点是掌握句意，在理解的基础上把握句子时态，从而判断所给单词的正确形式。

47．During

48．mistook

49．uncomfortable

50．customers

【解析】

47．句意：在北京期间，他结交了一些外国朋友。

由语境和汉语提示可知，应该填during；during是介词，一般表示“在…期间”；语境是：在北京期间，他结交了一些外国朋友。首字母要大写，故答案为：During。

48．句意：他把玛丽误认为是她的孪生妹妹，这使他们大笑不止。

由语境和汉语提示可知，应该填mistake；根据 and that made them laugh a lot. 这使他们大笑不止。可知，该句话的时态为一般过去时，因此句子He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(误以为) Mary for her twin sister也应该用一般过去时，mistake的过去式为mistook。故答案为：mistook。

49．句意：我睡不着，因为床太不舒服了。

由语境和汉语提示可知，应该填uncomfortable；uncomfortable是一个英语单词，可以用作形容词，可以翻译为“不舒服的、令人不舒服的”，语境是：我睡不着，因为床太不舒服了。故答案为：uncomfortable。

50．句意：这家餐馆为所有顾客提供优质服务。

由语境和汉语提示可知，应该填customer；根据句中的单词all可知，后面的可数名词应该用复数，customer是可数名词，其复数为customers。故答案为：customers。

【点睛】

该类题主要以考查学生的记忆能力、句子分析能力和构词知识运用能力为主。首先要根据中文提示回忆该单词的正确拼写形式；其次回想一下该词的词性，有无相关的派生词语；结合句子所表达的意义，通过分析所填词或词组在句中的语法作用，从而确定语法变化形式（如名词的复数形式、名词所有格；形容词的比较级和最高级；数词的基数词形式与序数词形式；动词的时态、语态等）；决定所填词或词组的最终形式。

51．hid

52．directions

53．impatient

54．completely

55．invited

【解析】

51．句意“里欧想要抓住这个猫，但是它跑开了并且躲在院子的灌木丛后面”。hide躲藏，且根据ran可知，用一般过去时，故填hid。

52．句意“收音机说了由于大雾高速公路两个方向都要关闭了吗？”。direction方向，且根据空前both可知，用复数，故填directions。

53．句意“不要不耐烦，学习英语需要花费一些时间”。根据空前be可知，空处用形容词。impatient不耐烦的，故填impatient。

54．句意“对不起，我完全忘记昨天是你的生日了”。空处修饰动词forgot，用副词，completely完全地，故填completely。

55．句意“上周李教授被邀请去做一个关于中国传统节日的演讲”。invite邀请，且主语Professor Li与谓语invite之间为被动，根据空前was可知，故填invited。

56．impatient

57．safety

58．windiest

59．peacefully

【解析】

56．句意：作为一名好老师，她从不对学生不耐烦。

分析句子As a good teacher, she is never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(patient) with her students.的结构可知，句中有never“从不”，表示否定，因此要说As a good teacher（作为一名好老师），应该具有耐心。这里应该用双重否定表示肯定的意思。所以应该用patient的反义词impatient；故答案为：impatient。

57．句意：为了您的安全，请不要在飞机上走动。

句中的own做形容词讲是“(用于强调)自己的，本人的”意思；后面应该跟名词，safe的名词为safety。语境是：为了您的安全，请不要在飞机上走动。故答案为：safety。

58．句意：你相信它是地球上风最大的地方之一吗？

本题考查：one of the +形容词的最高级+名词的复数，表示“其中之一最……”；wind的形容词为windy，其最高级为windiest。所以答案为：windiest。

59．句意：我们希望与其他国家的人民和平共处。

句中的live是动词“居住，生活”的意思，后面应该用副词来修它；peace的形容词为peaceful，其副词为peacefully。故答案填：peacefully。

60．have finished

61．will be dealt

62．to eat

63．was drawing

64．having

【解析】

60．句意：妈妈，我已经练完钢琴了。我现在可以去踢足球吗？

根据May I go to play football now? 我现在可以去踢足球吗？可以推知，练钢琴，这一动作发生在过去，对现在造成的影响是琴已经练习完了。所以句子Mum, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(finish) practising the piano.应该使用现在完成时，其结构是：助动词have/has+动词的过去分词。本题的主语是I，因此助动词用have。故答案为：have finished。

61．句意：他说这个问题将在明年解决。

宾语从句的主语the problem与动词deal之间存在着被动关系，因此应该用被动句；在由next year可知，本题的时态为一般将来时，故本题是一般将来时的被动句。其结构是：will be+动词的过去分词。deal的过去分词为dealt。所以答案为：will be dealt。

62．句意：乘坐地铁时，乘客不得饮食。

本题考查：be allowed to do sth. 被允许做某事。be not allowed to do sth. 不被允许做某事。后面应该用动词不定式做主补。故答案为：to eat。

63．句意：他昨天早上7点到9点在海滩上画画。

根据from 7 to 9 o’clock yesterday morning昨天早上7点到9点，可以推知，在这个时间段内，主语正在做的事情（在海滩上画画），因此应该用过去进行时。其结构是：was/were+动词的现在分词。本题的主语是He，所以be动词用was。故答案为：was drawing。

64．句意：他习惯起床后先喝杯茶。

本题考查：be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。be used to doing sth. 表示“习惯于做某事”，其中to是介词，后接名词或动名词。所以答案为：having。

65．youth

66．seems

67．terrible

68．rules

69．whether

70．surprising

71．against

72．fail

73．own

74．lucky

【解析】

【分析】

这篇短文作者讲述了他经历的两种完全不同的教育体系，他原来的学校限制学生们的自由，要求学生们遵守很多的规则，反对学生们尝试新事物；而新学校正好相反。随着时间的推移，作者也意识到没有哪种教育体系是完美的，将不同体系的价值结合在一起，形成自己的体系，作者感到自己很幸运。

65．句意：这是因为我原来的学校认为青少年时期不是好看的时候。

根据句意aren't the time for looking pretty可知，这里应指的是“青少年时期”，单词的首字母是y，由此可猜到应填youth，意为“青年，青少年时期”。

66．句意：这个国际学校好像满足了我的需要。

根据句意和首字母可知，这里应填seem，意为“似乎，好像”，后面常跟动词不定式，seem to do sth.“好像做某事”。短文第一段使用的是一般现在时态，主语The international school是单数，故动词应变为三单形式，填seems。

67．句意：我的教育背景很糟糕。

根据下文I went to public schools, received normal (常规的) education and was required to follow r\_\_\_4\_\_\_ like every other student. Later, I began to wonder w\_\_\_5\_\_\_ this education was truly suitable for me.可知，作者对自己在从前的学校里接受的教育表示怀疑，不知道那种教育是不是适合“我”。结合首字母可知，这里应填terrible，“糟糕的”。

68．句意：我上公立学校，接受常规的教育，像每一个其他的学生一样被要求遵守规则。

根据句意follow….“遵守…”和首字母r可知，这里应表示“遵守规则”，应用名词rule，且学生们遵守的规则是有很多的，故应填复数形式rules。

69．句意：后来，我开始想知道这种教育是否真正适合我。

根据句意I began to wonder…和文意可知，作者不知道这种教育是不是适合他，故这里填whether，意为“是否”，引导宾语从句。

70．句意：真的很令人吃惊，我在教育中面临的最大挑战是尝试新事物的自由。

根据上句话For a while, I found myself in a surprising situation as I faced before.可知，这里作者说的是在新学校里让他吃惊的事，故应填surprising，形容词，“令人吃惊的”，在句中作表语。

71．句意：在旧的体系里，我被建议说反对尝试新事物。

根据文意可知，作者接受的新旧两个教育体系是不一样的，下句话But in my new school, it worked the opposite way-we had many chances to try new things.“新学校鼓励学生们尝试新事物”，因此原来的学校是反对的，故这里填against，“反对，违抗”。

72．句意：但是如果我失败了，我必须要负责任，因为我把自己置于这样的风险之中。

根据句意I must be responsible可知，这里表示“假如失败的话”，应用fail，是一个动词。这一段使用的是一般现在时，主语为I，故动词填原形。

73．句意：随着时间的推移，我开始找到了我自己的平衡。

根据文意和首字母可知，这里应填own，意为“某人自己的”，常和形容词性物主代词搭配使用。

74．句意：我很幸运有机会将两个体系的巨大价值结合在一起。

根据文意和句意to have a chance to bring great value from both systems together.可知，作者经历了两种教育体系，将他们的家长结合在一起，作者是非常幸运的。故这里应填lucky，是一个形容词，意为“幸运的”。

【点睛】

这篇短文作者通过对比他经历的两种完全相反的教育体系，告诉我们每一种教育体系都有它自己的优点和缺点，没有哪种是完美的。短文主题明确，结构清晰，文章中作者通过对比、举例的方式，使学生们更容易理解文章的内容。题型是短文填空，要求根据文意以及单词的首字母，填写适当的单词，并注意使用其正确的形式。做题时，应先通读短文，了解文章大意；然后根据首字母提示填写单词，再根据句中使用的句型、单词的作用等，变化其正确的形式。例如第4小题，根据句意follow….“遵守…”和首字母r可知，这里应表示“遵守规则”，应用名词rule，且学生们遵守的规则是有很多的，故应填复数形式rules。再如第7小题，根据文意可知，作者接受的新旧两个教育体系是不一样的，下句话But in my new school, it worked the opposite way-we had many chances to try new things.“新学校鼓励学生们尝试新事物”，因此原来的学校是反对的，故这里填against，“反对，违抗”。

75．took

76．joined

77．others

78．imagined

79．hard

80．since

81．tired

82．pass

83．dream

84．examples

【解析】

【分析】

这篇短文主要讲述了一段关于七个人戴着假肢参加沙漠竞赛的视频已经很流行了。告诉我们有志者事竟成。

75．句意：一个关于七个人戴着假肢参加沙漠竞赛的短片已经很流行了。短语take on a desert race challenge参加挑战沙漠竞赛。这里是一般过去时态，take的过去式是took。根据句意，故填took。

76．句意：7名残疾人参加了5月11日至14日在敦煌举行的108公里沙漠竞赛。jion in…参加……。这里是一般过去时态，joined，根据题意，故填joined。

77．句意：七名患者中有六名一条腿被截肢，其他人则两条被截肢。Six of the seven had one leg amputated(截肢)可知下文是其他的。根据句意，故填others。

78．句意：来自中国中部河南省洛河市的双重截肢者程宝军（音）说，他从来没有想过自己能参加沙漠赛跑。这里是一般过去时态，imagine的意思是“想象”，imagine的过去式imagined。根据题意，故填imagined。

79．句意：程说：“说起来容易，走起来难。”根据上文It is easy to say hard可知下文是是难的。根据句意，故填hard。

80．句意：我们在途中还遇到了一场很大的沙尘暴。但由于这是一个挑战，我们不能放弃。根据下文it was a challenge, we could not give up可知这里是表示原因，用since。根据句意，

故填since。

81．句意：他们累了，第三天休息，第四天走。Tired的意思是“累人的”，根据句意，故填tired。

82．句意：组长孙乃成说，他们必须通过戈壁沙漠的人烟稀少的区域。根据下文through depulation (人烟稀少) areas of the Gobi Desert.可知这里是通过的意思。have to do sth.表示不得不做某事；pass意思是“通过”，根据句意，故填pass。

83．句意：他还补充说，团队成员挑战自己，实现了自己的梦想。这里是说实现梦想。短语realize one’s dream表示实现某人的梦想。根据句意，故填dream。

84．句意：他们是每个人学习的好榜样。主语是They，这里表语用复数，examples的意思是“榜样”，根据句意，故填examples。

85．widely

86．language

87．use

88．today’s

89．divided

90．changed

91．importance

92．communicate

93．connect

94．great/greater

【解析】

【分析】

文章讲诉了中国汉字的历史和在世界上的重要性。中国的汉字可追溯到古代的甲骨文，到秦朝秦始皇统一了文字，汉字的书写是联系中国的现在和过去的一个主要方法，是中国文化的一个重要组成部分，中国在世界上扮演者重要角色，大量的国际学生正在通过这一神奇的语言欣赏中国文化。

85．句意：比字母书写体系运用的更广泛。根据句意和首字母，可知是widely广泛地，故填 widely。

86．句意：在开始，汉字书写是以图片为基础的语言。根据句意和首字母，可知是language语言；故填language。

87．句意：它可以追溯到几千年前动物骨头的使用。根据animal bones and shells on which symbols were carved (刻) by ancient Chinese people.和首字母，可知是use使用；故填use。

88．句意：一些古代的标志仍然在今天的汉字中能被看见。根据Some of the ancient symbols can still be seen和首字母，可知是今天的，根据hanzi可知用名词所有格；故填today’s。

89．句意：这是一个人们被地域分开的时期。根据leading to different dialects (方言) and characters. This, however, c\_\_\_6\_\_\_ under Emperor Qinshihuang of the Qin Dynasty和首字母，可知是分开，根据were可知是被动语态；故填divided。

90．句意：这在秦始皇统治下改变了。根据as it was a time when people were d\_\_\_5\_\_\_ geographically, leading to different dialects (方言) and characters.和Emperor Qinshihuang united (统一) the seven major states into one country where the Chinese writing system began to develop in one direction.以及首字母，可知改变了，根据秦朝，可知是过去时态；故填changed。

91．句意：书写体系在联合中国人和文化上有很大的重要性。根据Even today, no matter where Chinese people live or what dialect they speak, they can all still c\_\_\_8\_\_\_ in writing. Written Chinese has also become an important method to c\_\_\_9\_\_\_ China’s present with its past.和首字母，可知是重要性，根据great可知用名词形式；故填importance。

92．句意：他们仍然用书写来联系交流。根据Even today, no matter where Chinese people live or what dialect they speak, they can all still c\_\_\_8\_\_\_ in writing.和首字母，可知是communicate联系，交流；故填communicate。

93．句意：汉语书写也成了一个把中国的现在和过去连在一起的一个重要方法。根据China’s present with its past和首字母，可知是connect---with--- 把……和……连在一起；故填connect。

94．句意：中国在世界上扮演者重要/更重大的角色。根据句意和首字母，可知是great伟大的，重要的；故填great/greater。

95．heard

96．like

97．especially

98．because

99．touch

100．no

101．rules

102．outside

103．finished

104．safe

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了“三手”烟的危害。“三手”烟是指：附着在家具或衣服等周围物体表面上的烟草颗粒。这会对家庭，尤其是年幼的孩子造成很大的危险。因为婴儿刚学会走路，当他们接触这些表面时，他们的手会受到污染。因此对第三手烟说“不”是必要和重要的。应该制定严格的规定禁止在家里吸烟。

95．句意：但是你听说过“三手”烟吗？由语境和首字母提示可知，填：hear；hear of：听说。分析句子But have you h\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ of "third-hand" smoke?的结构可知，本题为现在完成时的一般疑问句，其结构是：助动词has/have+动词的过去分词。故答案为：heard。

96．句意：第“三手”烟是指家具或衣服等周围物体表面上的污染物。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：like；like在这里用来表示举例，所以答案为：like。

97．句意：这会对你的家庭，尤其是年幼的孩子造成很大的危险。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：especially；especially是个副词，表示陈述某一事实之后，列举一个具有代表性的例子，作进一步强调，其后可接名词、介词短语、从句等。本题就是这种用法，用especially来列举一个具有代表性的例子（younger children），来进一步强调“三手”烟的危害。故答案为：especially。

98．句意：这是因为它们经常接近如地板、墙壁和家具上残留着烟草颗粒的物体的表面。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：because；根据Babies have only just learned to walk. They are more likely to be harmed by third-hand smoke. 婴儿刚学会走路。他们更有可能受到第三手烟的伤害。可知，因为婴儿刚学会走路，所以他们会扶着这些物体，因此接触的机会就多，因此会受到危害。这里解释了婴儿受到危害的原因，故答案为：because。

99．句意：当他们接触这些表面时，他们的手会受到污染。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：touch；主句they get their hands polluted. 他们的手会受到污染。可知，本题的时态为一般现在时，因此再由when引导的时间状语从句中也用一般现在时，主语they是复数，因此谓语用动词原形。故答案为：touch。

100．句意：所以，对第三手烟说“不”是必要和重要的。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：no；say no to：对……说“不”；这里是指拒绝三手烟。故答案为：no。

101．句意：为此，应制定严格的规定禁止在家里吸烟。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：rule；根据forbidding (禁止) smoking inside homes禁止在家里吸烟，中的homes是复数，因此前面的名词应该用复数形式。故答案为：rules。

102．句意：如果你的一个家庭成员有吸烟的，请确保他在屋外吸烟。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：outside；根据To achieve this, strict r\_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ for forbidding (禁止) smoking inside homes should be carved out. 应制定严格的规定禁止在家里吸烟。可知，如果你的一个家庭成员有吸烟的，应该是让他在屋外吸烟。故答案为：outside。

103．句意：给他买一件特别的夹克和帽子，等他抽完烟，他就在进屋前把它们脱掉。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：finish；根据he will take them off before getting inside the house. 他就在进屋前把它们脱掉。可知，进屋前，烟已经吸完了，因此动作是发生在过去。故用一般过去时，所以答案为：finished。

104．句意：很多时候，你看不到烟对你的孩子有害，但这并不意味着他或她是安全的。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：safe；根据but表示转折，说明：尽管看不到烟对孩子的危害，但这并不意味着他或她是安全的。因此才有了下文的Give up smoking, or if that is not possible, make sure that your loved ones, far away from third-hand smoke. 戒烟，或者如果不可能的话，确保你所爱的人远离三手烟。所以答案为：safe。

【点睛】

英语首字母填空技巧

1. 通读短文知大意，看整体全面了解来源：

　　与阅读理解题和其它类型的完形填空一样，首先要通读短文，了解文章的大意。每篇短文段落之间必然承上启下、前呼后应。因此通读全文时要一气呵成，只要能了解短文的大意即可，细节不理解可以跳过。因此，在解题之前通读一遍短文，目的是对文章有个全面的了解，弄清其中心思想和大意。

2. 复读短文抓信息，前后照应巧猜词

　　在了解文章大意的前提之下再次通读短文，目的是对短文有更进一步的了解。在阅读时要特别注意一篇文章的开头（一般不设空）和结尾，它们能提供主要的信息，帮助了解全文所描述的事件或文章的中心思想。在阅读过程中，要注意上、下文的关系，这对于把握文章的整体意义大有用处。另外，要学会跳读，即对不理解的地方采用暂时回避的方式，待真正理解全文之后再找解决的方法。有些短文填空题，有时出现约 3%~5% 的生词是很正常的，这就要求学生根据构词知识或上、下文的意思加以猜测，来确定它的词义。

3. 反复推敲多分析，慎重答题讲合理

　　再次通读短文，对留空的句子进行全面的分析，看它在全文中所处的位置、作用和意义。这一遍阅读要求是精心阅读，要留心找出关键词、短语或句子，还要结合所给首字母的提示，进行填写，并注意单词的正确形式。例如：第3小题，句意：这会对你的家庭，尤其是年幼的孩子造成很大的危险。由语境和首字母提示可知，填：especially；especially是个副词，表示陈述某一事实之后，列举一个具有代表性的例子，作进一步强调，其后可接名词、介词短语、从句等。本题就是这种用法，用especially来列举一个具有代表性的例子（younger children），来进一步强调“三手”烟的危害。故答案为：especially。

4. 认真复查全文，把握整体和词形来源：

做完以后，再认真读一遍，检查所填写的单词是否与文章要求相符，文章是否通顺，前后是否呼应，有无句型结构及语法错误。

105．across

106．myself

107．return

108．but

109．Next

110．heavy

111．tried

112．smaller

113．journey

114．die

【解析】

【分析】

文章大意：在这段时间里，我从未停止过逃跑的念头。我决定做一艘船。首先，我砍倒了一棵大树，然后在树上挖了一个大洞。这是一项艰苦的工作，但六个月后，我有了一艘非常漂亮的独木舟。下一步，我得把它弄到海里。我真傻！为什么在我开始工作之前我不想呢，当然，独木舟太重了。我动不了！我拉了又推，什么都试过了，但它没动。之后很长一段时间我都很不开心。我确实给自己做了一艘小独木舟，但我并没有试图在里面逃跑。这条船太小，不适合长途旅行，我不想在海上死去。这个岛现在是我的家，而不是我的监狱，我很高兴活着。

105．句意：当我穿过大海来到岛的另一边时。

根据空后名词the sea 可知，此空应填介词，根据句意，此空是“穿过”的意思，根据首字母提示可知， 故填across 。

106．句意：我可以看到其他的岛屿，我对自己说：“也许我可以乘船去那里。”

根据空前to可知，此空应填反身代词，根据句意和首字母提示可知，此空应填myself。

107．句意：也许有一天我可以回到英国。

根据空前情态动词can可知，此空应填动词原形，根据句意和首字母提示可知，此空应填return。

108．句意：这是一项艰苦的工作，但六个月后，我有了一艘非常漂亮的独木舟。

根据上下句之间是表示转折关系，根据句意和首字母提示可知，此空应填but。

109．句意：下一步，我得把它弄到海里。

根据此空放在句首，结合句意可知，此空是“下一步”的意思，根据首字母提示可知，故填Next。

110．句意：当然，独木舟太重了。

根据空前was too 可知，此空应填形容词。根据下句I couldn’t move it! 可知，此空是“重的”意思，根据首字母提示可知，故填heavy。

111．句意：我拉了又推，什么都试过了，但它没动。

根据空前pulled and pushed 可知，此空应填动词的过去式，根据句意和首字母提示可知，此空应填tried。

112．句意：在我第六年的时候，我确实给自己做了一艘更小的独木舟，但我并没有试图在里面逃跑。根据句意可知，此空是“更小的”意思，根据首字母可知，故填smaller。

113．句意：这条船太小，不适合长途旅行，我不想在海上死去。

根据空前a long 可知，此空应填名词，根据句意和首字母提示可知，此空应填journey。

114．句意：这条船太小，不适合长途旅行，我不想在海上死去。

根据空前want to 可知，此空应填动词原形，根据句意和首字母提示可知，此空应填die。

115．Question

116．Stories

117．used

118．cross

119．few

120．through

121．because

122．present

123．talks

124．own

【解析】

【分析】

文章介绍了“吹牛”这个词的来历。说在古代人们为了过黄河，用一整张牛皮里面灌满空气做成皮筏过黄河，过去没有打气筒，人们用嘴向牛皮里吹气，这项工作需要几个人合作才能完成，如果一个人说他自己能完成这项工作，说明他就是夸夸其谈，吹牛就是这么来的。

115．根据Why Chinese say “chuiniu” and not “chuima” or “chuizhu”可知是“问题”，故填Question。

116．根据Stories say that “chuiniu” came from the upper reaches of the Yellow River.可知是“故事”故填Stories。

117．根据So they came up with an idea: use cow skin or sheep skin *rafts* (筏子) to cross the river.可知是“使用”，根据文章可知是过去时态；故填used。

118．根据So they came up with an idea: use cow skin or sheep skin *rafts* (筏子) to cross the river.可知是“穿过”，故填cross。

119．根据, people had to tie several cow skin bags together onto a wooden frame可知是“几个、一些”，a few几个，一些，修饰可数名词复数；故填few。

120．根据There was an opening in the front leg through which people could blow in air.可知是通过前腿的一个开口向里面吹起；故填through。

121．根据Since there were no air pumps in old times, people had to blow up the cow skin bags by blowing air in with their mouths.可知是因为没有打气筒，所以用嘴；故填because。

122．根据Later “chuiniu” came to mean bragging or talking endlessly.可知是现在；故填present。

123．根据Later “chuiniu” came to mean bragging or talking endlessly可知是没完没了的说，主语someone单数，谓语动词用单数形式；故填talks。

124．根据One cannot blow up the raft on his own可知是独自；故填own。

125．He is from a small city called Songyuan.

126．He was a truck driver before he came to Beijing.

127．His wife.

128．15 hours

129．Because he plans to start his own restaurant in the future.

【解析】

【分析】

这篇短文主要介绍了来自松原的送菜员Uo，他以前是一位司机，现在是一名送菜园，他非常喜欢自己的工作。

125．根据文中“Every worker coming to Beijing has their own reasons. No one lives here without a dream,” said Chen Jianguo, a 35-year-old food deliveryman(送餐员) from a small city called Songyuan.可知，他来自一个叫松原的小城市。故填He is from a small city called Songyuan.。

126．根据文中Although Chen disliked the job, he didn’t want to let his father down. He took the job as a truck driver.可知，他来北京之前是个卡车司机。故填He was a truck driver before he came to Beijing.。

127．根据文中His wife agreed that he should go for his dream.可知，他的妻子支持他。故填His wife。

128．根据文中He works 15 hours every day and hardly has time for lunch at noon.可知，每天工作15小时。故填15 hours。

129．根据文中Chen plans to start his own restaurant in the future, so he always writes down what food people have ordered可知，因为他计划将来开自己的餐馆。故填Because he plans to start his own restaurant in the future.。

130．Her father.

131．On the side of the road.

132．He said, "Keep driving. "

133．Yes, she did.

134．Never give up.

【解析】

【分析】

这篇短文主要讲述了一位年轻的女士开车带着他的父亲，在路上他们遇到了暴风雨，几次想停下，但是父亲坚持让她往前开，最终冲出暴风雨，迎来了太阳。

130．根据文中A young lady was driving a family car home with her father when they were caught in a heavy storm.可知，和她的父亲。故填Her father.

131．根据文中The young lady noticed that some cars and big transport trucks were pulling over（靠边停）to the side of the road.可知，在路边上停着。故填On the side of the road.

132．根据文中"What should I do, stop or keep driving? "Her father said, "Keep driving. "可知，父亲说“继续开”。故填He said, "Keep driving. "

133．根据文中Ten minutes later, the storm started to become small and she could see a little more clearly. After a couple of kilometers, she drove out of the storm. Moreover. the sun came out and the road ahead was dry.可知，这里做肯定回答。Yes, she did.是的，她是。故填Yes, she did.

134．根据文中Don't give up, even if the stronger do. If you keep going, soon your "personal storms" will be over. The sun will shine on you again and the road ahead will be dry and clear.可知，从这篇文章中我们能学到决不能放弃。故填Never give up.

135．Five.

136．On the left.

137．They may feel angry.

138．He will follow you.

139．You’ll be in prison.

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了遵守英国道路规则。英国道路，世界上最安全的道路之一。以下是给计划去英国旅行的司机的五个最适合的建议。（1）英国人在路的左边开车。（2）不要“插队”。你必须等待轮到你，否则人们可能会生你的气。（3）红灯亮时，你必须在红绿灯处停车。（4）如果另一个司机向你闪烁车灯，他很可能会告诉你他会等你先去。（5）如果你出了事故，不要试图付钱给警察。

135．细节理解题。根据Here are five top tips for drivers who are planning a trip to the UK. 以下是五个最适合计划去英国旅行的司机的建议。可知，文章中提到了5个小贴士。故答案为：Five.

136．细节理解题。根据People in Britain drive on the left side of the road. 可知，英国人在路的左边开车。故答案为：On the left.

137．细节理解题。根据You must wait for your turn; otherwise people may get angry with you. 可知，你必须等待轮到你，否则人们可能会生你的气。故答案为：They may feel angry.

138．细节理解题。根据If another driver flashes (闪烁) his cars lights at you, he is probably trying to tell you that he will wait for you to go first. 可知，如果另一个司机向你闪动（闪烁），他的车就会亮起来，他很可能会告诉你他会等你先过去。故答案为：He will follow you.

139．推理判断题。由句子The police in the UK never take money, and if you try to offer them some, you could end your holiday visiting British prison. 英国警察从不收钱，如果你想给他们一些钱，你可以结束你在英国的假期而去监狱坐牢。故答案为：You’ll be in prison.

【点睛】

回答问题的任务型阅读

该题型是给同学们呈现一段阅读资料，然后设置几个问题，做题时，我们应该先浏览一下问题，心中对所给任务有一个初步的了解，带着问题去阅读，有针对性地阅读，提高阅读效率。

一、阅读全文，了解大意

在做任务型阅读题时，同学们应先浏览文章后所提出的问题，在浏览过任务后，应迅速回头阅读全文了解文章的主要内容，作者想表述的观点，情感等。

二、寻找细节，逐题攻克

对于任务型阅读中的细节考查题，需要同学们有对语言的理解和分析能力，并带着问题回到阅读材料中，采用跳读的方式来寻找细节所在的段落，然后锁定目标段落，寻找总结自己所要的答案。

此外，同学们在答题和书写方面还要注意以下几点：

1. 作答时，要遵循的原则就是：能简略回答的，尽量简略回答。

2. 书写要规范整洁。句子开头首字母要大写；标点符号要规范，单词拼写要正确无误；注意时态的呼应和人称的转变。

3. 做出适当调整。在回答时，同学们应对照题目，根据需要对句子的人称、单复数、时态、语态、词性、主谓搭配等做出适当的调整。

4. 词数的要求。尽量不要超过要求的词数。

三、通读全文，仔细检查

在完成所有的答题任务后，同学们一定要检查一下自己的答案：是否存在书写问题，首字母是否大写，人称单复数是否按照要求书写，时态、语态、词性、主谓搭配是否正确，要避免不必要的失分。

140．pictures.

141．They're from people's real life and thoughts.

142．In 2016.

143．Animals such as/like sloths and flamingos./Animals known but not common.

144．看它们（表情符号）将来如何变化发展是很有趣的。

【解析】

【分析】

本篇文章难度适中，主要介绍表情符号的发展史。以及对它未来的期待。

140．细节理解题。根据Emojis are a kind of special language. Pictures are used to put meaning across可知，表情符号是一种特别的语言，图片被用来表达含义。所以空处应填picture图片，且用复数，故填pictures。

141．细节理解题。根据These new emojis do not come out of nowhere. They come from what people think about, like and care about可知，这些图片来自于人们所想和所关心的事物，所以表示人们真实的生活和想法，故填They're from people's real life and thoughts。

142．细节理解题。根据In 2016, different jobs were added, such as doctor, police officer and painter along with female versions of these jobs可知，表情符号在2016年开始展示不同的工作，故填In 2016。

143．细节理解题。根据New emojis in 2019 have included several animals, such as sloths（树懒）and flamingos (火烈鸟).These animals are not very common可知，在2019年新的表情符号包括一些像树懒和火烈鸟的动物，这些动物并不常见，故填Animals such as/like sloths and flamingos./Animals known but not common。

144．翻译题。根据句式可知，it作形式主语，真正的主语为to see how they change and grow in the years to come。in the years to come在未来几年，how如何，故填“看它们（表情符号）将来如何变化发展是很有趣的”。

145．At public schools, the students are called for to recite 72 ancient poems or articles.

146．Fu Yan thinks traditional Chinese culture is a good thing for students.

147．中国传统文化可以帮助学生建立文化自信。

148．在他们这个年龄，学生们可能太小，无法理解一些经典著作。

149．Learning about traditional Chinese culture

【解析】

【分析】

本文介绍了如今的教育更加注重中国传统文化教育。中国传统文化有助于培养学生的文化自信。在公立学校，学生们被要求背诵72首古诗或古文。中国似乎对私立教育领域的传统文化也越来越感兴趣。杭州学军中学的汉语老师傅艳说，学习中国传统文化对学生来说是件好事。随着他们生活经验的积累，他们可能会发展自己对经典智慧的思考，这可能是他们成长的动力。

145．细节理解题。根据At public schools, the students are called for to recite(背诵) 72 ancient poems or articles. 在公立学校，学生们被要求背诵72首古诗或古文。故答案为At public schools, the students are called for to recite 72 ancient poems or articles.

146．细节理解题。根据According to Fu Yan, a Chinese language teacher at Hangzhou Xuejun High School, learning about traditional Chinese culture is a good thing for students. 杭州学军中学的汉语老师傅艳说，学习中国传统文化对学生来说是件好事。所以答案为：Fu Yan thinks traditional Chinese culture is a good thing for students.

147．翻译题，英译汉。the traditional Chinese culture：中国传统文化；can：能够；help：帮助； students：学生；build cultural confidence：建立文化自信。help sb. do sth.: 帮助某人做某事。所以答案为：中国传统文化可以帮助学生建立文化自信。

148．翻译题，英译汉。at their age：在他们这个年龄；the students：学生们；may be：也许，或许； young：年轻的；understand：理解；some classics：一些经典著作。too…to…：太……而不能……；所以答案为：在他们这个年龄，学生们可能太小，无法理解一些经典著作。

149．本文介绍了如今的教育更加注重中国传统文化教育。中国传统文化有助于培养学生的文化自信。所以最佳标题为：Learning about traditional Chinese culture.