

题型一 完形填空 A

Cloze 1 (素材选自人教七下 Unit 5 Section B 2b)

We all have seen elephants at the zoo. But few people know that elephants are considered 1 one of the symbols of Thailand. The first flag of Thailand had a white elephant on it.



There is a saying that goes, “An elephant never forgets.” Elephants have good 2 . They can walk for a long time and never get lost. Of course, in order to stay alive, they can also 3 where there is food and water. At the same time, elephants are very 4 animals. They can play football and music, and even draw pictures well.

But elephants are in great 5 . Elephants are killed for their ivory. Today there are only about 3,000 elephants (over 100,000 before). Stop the wild animals trade from now!

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. as | B. in | C. for |
| 2. A. energies | B. shapes | C. memories |
| 3. A. remember | B. wonder | C. remind |
| 4. A. stupid | B. smart | C. honest |
| 5. A. fashion | B. danger | C. doubt |

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了大象的基本特征及危险处境，号召人们停止野生动物交易。

1. A 【解析】 考查介词词义辨析。as 作为； in 在……里面； for 为了。be considered as...被认为/看做是……，为固定搭配。故选 A。
2. C 【解析】 考查名词词义辨析。energies 力量，精力； shapes 外形，形状； memories 记忆，回忆。由下句“‘They can walk for a long time and never get lost.’”可知大象有很好的记忆力。故选 C。
3. A 【解析】 考查动词词义辨析。remember 记住； wonder 想知道，琢磨； remind 提醒，使想起。由上文“‘Elephants have good 2 .’”可知它们可以记住哪里有食物和水。故选 A。
4. B 【解析】 考查形容词词义辨析。stupid 愚蠢的； smart 聪明的； honest 诚实的，老实的。由下句“‘They can play football and music, and even draw pictures well.’”可知大象是非常聪明的动物。故选 B。
5. B 【解析】 考查名词词义辨析。fashion 时尚； danger 危险； doubt 怀疑。由下句“‘Elephants are killed for their ivory.’”可知大象处于极大的危险之中。故选 B。

Cloze 2 (素材选自人教八上 Unit 7 Section B 2b)

Have you ever seen a movie about the future, like *WALL-E*? When we watch this kind of movie, we often see lots of 1 . They have many 2 shapes. Some look like humans, and others look like dogs, cars or big eggs.

Robots can help with the housework and do jobs like working in dirty or ____3____ places. Today there are already robots working in ____4____. For example, they can be used to build cars, which is something fewer people will do in the future. Because those jobs are boring for people, but robots will never get bored.

Some scientists are sure that there will be more robots in the future. They think that robots will ____5____ be able to talk, walk or dance like humans in 25 to 50 years.

1. A. robots B. animals C. heroes
2. A. normal B. different C. strange
3. A. safe B. dangerous C. bright
4. A. factories B. schools C. hospitals
5. A. even B. then C. perhaps

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了机器人的发展及用途。

1. A 【解析】 考查名词词义辨析。robots 机器人；animals 动物；heroes 英雄。阅读文章可知，全文都围绕机器人展开，且下文中反复出现“robots”一词，由此可知当我们看这类电影的时候，我们能看到许多机器人。故选 A。

2. B 【解析】 考查形容词词义辨析。normal 正常的；different 不同的；strange 奇怪的。由下句“Some look like humans, and others look like dogs, cars or big eggs.”可知机器人有许多不同的形状。故选 B。

3. B 【解析】 考查形容词词义辨析。safe 安全的；dangerous 危险的；bright 明亮的。根据语境可知机器人不但可以帮忙做家务，还能代替人类在一些肮脏或者危险的地方工作。故选 B。

4. A 【解析】 考查名词词义辨析。factories 工厂；schools 学校；hospitals 医院。由下句“For example, they can be used to build cars...”可知今天已经有机器人在工厂里工作了。故选 A。

5. A 【解析】 考查副词词义辨析。even 甚至；then 然后；perhaps 可能。根据语境可知有科学家认为，在不久的将来，机器人甚至能够像人类一样说话、走路或跳舞，even 表示一种惊讶的程度。故选 A。

Cloze 3 (素材选自人教八下 Unit 1 Section B 2b)



Aron Ralston is an American man who is interested in mountain climbing. He is used to taking risks. This is one of the ____1____ things about doing dangerous sports. On April 26, 2003, he found himself in a very dangerous ____2____ when climbing in Utah.

On that day, when he was climbing the mountain alone, the stone fell on him. He stayed there for five days and ____3____ that he had to do something to save his own life. So he used his knife to cut off half his right arm. Then he climbed down the mountain to find ____4____.

After that accident, he wrote a book named *Between a Rock and a Hard Place*. In this book, Aron tells the ____5____ of making good decisions, and of being in control of one's life.

1. A. exciting B. boring C. surprising

2. A. relationship B. situation C. period
 3. A. guessed B. forgot C. realized
 4. A. news B. help C. money
 5. A. experience B. importance C. direction

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了一位热爱爬山的人——艾伦·拉斯顿，在身处困境时懂得自救，遇到危险时永不言弃。

1. A **【解析】** 考查形容词词义辨析。exciting 使人兴奋的；boring 无趣的；surprising 令人惊讶的。由上句“He is used to taking risks.”可知做危险运动是使人兴奋的事情之一。故选 A。
2. B **【解析】** 考查名词词义辨析。relationship 关系；situation 状况；period 时期。根据语境可知此处是指处于一种危险的状况。故选 B。
3. C **【解析】** 考查动词词义辨析。guessed 猜测；forgot 忘记；realized 意识到。由下句“So he used his knife to cut off half his right arm.”可知此处是指他意识到自己要做一些事情来自救。故选 C。
4. B **【解析】** 考查名词词义辨析。news 新闻；help 帮助；money 金钱。根据语境可知此处是指寻求帮助。故选 B。
5. B **【解析】** 考查名词词义辨析。experience 经验；importance 重要性；direction 方向。根据文章内容可知是艾伦的正确决定拯救了自己，所以此处应是指做对决定的重要性。故选 B。

Cloze 4 (素材选自人教八下 Unit 7 Section B 2b)

At 8:30 a.m., the baby pandas wake up and wait for drinking milk prepared by Lin Wei and the other panda keepers. Lin Wei is a panda keeper at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda.



Every morning, 1 breakfast for the baby pandas is her daily job. When breakfast is ready at 9 a.m., she finds that most of the babies are 2 and hungry. As long as the 3 see the keeper coming over, they are so excited that some of them even roll on the ground.

Lin Wei loves her 4. She looks after the pandas as if they were her own babies. Although she repeats the 5 work every day, she finds pleasure in seeing the babies enjoying their meals and having fun.

1. A. preparing B. leaving C. looking
 2. A. natural B. asleep C. awake
 3. A. babies B. workers C. children
 4. A. family B. job C. team
 5. A. difficult B. same C. relaxing

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了成都大熊猫繁育研究基地的熊猫饲养员林伟的日常工作。

1. A **【解析】** 考查动词词义辨析。preparing 准备；leaving 离开；looking 看。根据句意可知此处是指为熊猫宝

宝准备早餐。故选 A。

2. C 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。natural 自然的；asleep 睡着的；awake 醒着的。结合下句中“3 see the keeper coming over”可知此处熊猫宝宝是醒着的。故选 C。

3. A 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。babies 婴儿；workers 工作者；children 孩子们。根据语境可知此处指的是熊猫宝宝，且 baby 也有动物幼崽之意。故选 A。

4. B 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。family 家庭；job 工作；team 团队。本文主要介绍了林伟作为一名饲养员的日常工作，所以此处表示她很喜欢她的工作。故选 B。

5. B 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。difficult 困难的；same 相同的；relaxing 令人放松的。由“repeats”可知，此处表示相同的工作。故选 B。

Cloze 5 (素材选自人教八下 Unit 9 Section B 2b)

Have you ever been to Singapore? For thousands of tourists from China, this small island in Southeast Asia is a 1 and safe place to take a holiday.

In Singapore, you'll find a lot of 2 from China. You won't have any problem getting rice, noodles or dumplings. Singapore is also an excellent place to try 3 food. Whether you like Indian food, Western food or Japanese food, you'll find it all in Singapore!

Another great thing about Singapore is that the 4 is almost the same all year round. So you can 5 to go whenever you like—spring, summer, autumn or winter.

And, of course, it's not too far from China!

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. social | B. wonderful | C. terrible |
| 2. A. food | B. drink | C. fruit |
| 3. A. healthy | B. delicious | C. new |
| 4. A. season | B. temperature | C. style |
| 5. A. introduce | B. expect | C. choose |

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要从美食和气候两方面对新加坡进行了简要介绍。

1. B 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。social 社会的；wonderful 绝妙的；terrible 可怕的。根据句意及 and 后的“safe”可知此处是指新加坡是一个度假的好地方，应用 wonderful。故选 B。

2. A 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。food 食物；drink 饮料；fruit 水果。由下句“You won't have any problem getting rice, noodles or dumplings.”可知此处是指食物。故选 A。

3. C 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。healthy 健康的；delicious 美味的；new 新的。结合下句中“Indian food, Western food or Japanese food”可知此处表示新的食物。故选 C。

4. B 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。season 季节；temperature 温度；style 风格。根据语境可知此处是指新加坡一年四季的温度都一样。故选 B。

5. C 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。introduce 介绍，引见；expect 期望；choose 选择。根据句意可知此处表示你可以选择在任意时间去新加坡。故选 C。

题型二 完成对话

Group 1

Maria: Jack, you're back. How was your first day of school?

Jack: Wonderful. I had a 1 good time. And I met many new classmates.

Maria: What about the 2 ? I hear all of you have got new desks and chairs.

Jack: You're right. The classroom is big and clean. Each desk has our own student ID card. There is a 3 at the back of the classroom, on which are dictionaries and learning tools.

Maria: What do you think of the teachers?

Jack: To be honest, I like them all except my science teacher. Young as he is, his lesson is 4 .

Maria: This is just the beginning. Maybe you'll 5 your mind slowly. How is your English teacher?

Jack: I like her very much. In today's class, she 6 us a speech on how to be a good student. She 7 us not only to study for good grades, but also to spend more 8 on communication.

Maria: That sounds great. Were you able to understand 9 that she said?

Jack: Not all, but almost. She spoke very slowly 10 chose to use easier words.

Maria: What a careful teacher! Wish you enjoy your new term.

1. really/quite/rather/very 【解析】句意：我过得_____愉快。分析句子结构可知此处缺少强调程度的副词。根据上句的“wonderful”和本句句意可知此处是指我“真的/非常/相当”开心。故填 really/quite/rather/very。

2. classroom 【解析】句意：_____怎么样？根据下句“I hear all of you have got new desks and chairs.”可知此处应是询问“教室”的情况。故填 classroom。

3. bookcase 【解析】句意：在教室后面有一个_____，上边放着字典和学习工具。根据句意可知此处应是“书架”，由空前 a 可知用名词单数。故填 bookcase。

4. boring 【解析】句意：他虽然年轻，但他的课程很_____。根据上文“except my science teacher”可知此处应是表达科学老师的课程太“无聊”。故填 boring。

5. change 【解析】句意：或许，你慢慢就会_____你的想法。根据上句“This is just the beginning.”可知你可能会“改变”想法。由空前 will 可知用动词原形。故填 change。

6. gave 【解析】句意：在今天的课上，她_____我们一个关于如何做一个好学生的讲座。根据语境可知应是老师给我们“give a speech 做讲座”，且动作发生在过去。故填 gave。

7. told/advised 【解析】句意：她_____我们学习不仅是为了好成绩……。根据语境可知此处是英语老师做的讲座内容是“告诉/建议”我们如何做，且动作发生在过去。故填 told/advised。

8. time/energy 【解析】句意：她告诉我们不仅要为了好成绩而学习，而且要花费更多_____在交流上。根据

语境可知此处是指要多花费时间或精力在交流上。故填 time/energy。

9. everything 【解析】句意：你能听懂她说的_____吗？根据下句“Not all, but almost.”可知此处是询问“你能听懂她讲的所有内容吗？”。故填 everything。

10. and 【解析】句意：她说得很慢_____选择使用比较简单的词汇。根据句意可知，前后分句是并列关系。故填 and。

Group 2

R—Ricky J—Janet

R: Now the Internet has really entered into every part of our lives. My sister likes shopping online very much.

J: I can't ___1___ with you more. Do you also do a lot of shopping online?

R: I like surfing the Internet, ___2___, I usually prefer to see and touch things in person before paying. Sometimes if it is cheaper, I will ___3___ it online. What about you?

J: The same as you, not too often. Because I'm a little worried about ___4___. You never know who is ___5___ to find out your password. Aren't you worried?

R: Not really. You can ___6___ some shopping websites with safe protection. They do a good ___7___ in customer safety. But I ___8___ don't think it's the best ___9___ to shop. We also need to turn off our computers and get out more.

J: So, how about going shopping with me? I want to see if there are any ___10___ summer clothes on sale yet.

R: Sure. I'd love to join you. Please wait a minute. I'll take my wallet and mobile phone.

J: Take your time. Let's meet in the parking lot in ten minutes.

1. agree 【解析】句意：我不能_____你再多了。“I can't agree with you more.我完全同意你的看法。”为固定用法。故填 agree。

2. however 【解析】句意：我喜欢上网，_____，我通常更喜欢在付款前亲自去感受一下实物。根据句意可知前后句之间存在转折关系，且空格前后有逗号隔开。故填 however。

3. buy/order 【解析】句意：有时如果它更便宜，我会在网上_____它。根据句意可知此处是指“购买/预定”，will 后跟动词原形。故填 buy/order。

4. safety 【解析】句意：因为我有点儿担心_____。根据下句“You never know who is ___5___ to find out your password.”可知此处指“安全”问题。故填 safety。

5. trying 【解析】句意：你永远不知道谁在_____找出你的密码。根据句意可知此处应是表达“试图”找出你的密码。故填 trying。

6. choose/ visit 【解析】句意：你可以_____一些有安全保护的购物网站。根据语境可推测此处是指“选择/访问”。can 是情态动词，其后跟动词原形。故填 choose/ visit。

7. job/ service 【解析】句意：他们在客户安全方面_____做得很好。根据语境可知此处是“工作/服务”做得很

好。故填 job/service。

8. still 【解析】句意：但我_____认为这不是……分析句子结构可知此处是表示逻辑的副词。根据语境可知，说话者认为即使网络购物有安全保护，但“仍然”不是最佳购物方式。故填 still。

9. way 【解析】句意：但我仍然认为这不是购物的最佳_____。根据语境可知此处是“方式”，由空前 the best 可知用名词单数。故填 way。

10. beautiful/pretty/new 【解析】句意：我想看看还有没有_____的夏装在出售。根据生活常识可知去购物应该是买“好看的/新的”衣服。故填 beautiful/pretty/new。

Group 3

A: Hi, which club do you want to join?

B: I haven't decided yet. What about you? Any suggestions?

A: I want to go to the film ____ 1 _____. In my spare time, I often ____ 2 ____ many excellent movies from different countries. And I really enjoy ____ 3 ____ different roles, experiencing different lives.

B: That's a great ____ 4 _____. I hope you will succeed in being chosen.

A: Thank you. My suggestion is that you should know your ____ 5 ____ or interests first, and ____ 6 ____ choose a club you would like to join, so you will have more attention to do the later things.

B: I like dancing very much. But I learned it all by ____ 7 ____ at home. And I never show it in front of many people, including my parents. I'm ____ 8 ____ I can't dance well.

A: It doesn't matter. No one is the best at the ____ 9 _____. If you join the dance club, you can practice with others. What's more, you will make many friends who ____ 10 ____ like dancing, and you can have more communication with them.

B: Thanks for your encouragement. I think I know what to do. And I'll try my best to do what I like.

1. club 【解析】句意：我想参加电影_____。根据上文“which club do you want to join?”可知此处是在选择要加入的“俱乐部”。故填 club。

2. watch/see/enjoy 【解析】句意：在我的业余时间，我经常_____来自不同国家的许多优秀的影片。根据语境可知此处是“观看/欣赏”。由空前的 often 可知应用一般现在时。故填 watch/see/enjoy。

3. playing/creating 【解析】句意：我真的很喜欢_____不同的角色，体验不同的生活。根据语境可知此处是“扮演/创造”不同的角色，enjoy doing sth.喜欢做某事，为固定用法。故填 playing/creating。

4. idea/ choice 【解析】句意：那是一个好_____。结合上文可知，此处是对对方想法或选择的赞同。由空前的 a great 可知用名词单数。故填 idea/ choice。

5. hobbies 【解析】句意：我的建议是：你首先应该知道你的_____或兴趣……根据语境可知此处是指“爱好”。由空后的 interests 可知此处用名词复数。故填 hobbies。

6. then 【解析】句意：……_____选择一个你想加入的俱乐部，这样你就会有更多的注意力去做后面的事情。

结合上文语境可知此处是一个表示时间顺承的词。故填 then。

7. myself 【解析】句意：但是我都是在家里_____学习的。根据语境可知此处是“自学”，learn sth. by oneself 意为“自学”为固定搭配。故填 myself。

8. afraid 【解析】句意：我_____我跳不好。根据语境可知此处是“担心”。故填 afraid。

9. beginning 【解析】句意：没有人在_____就是最好的。根据语境可知此处应表示没有人“一开始”就是最好的。at the beginning 意为“一开始”为固定搭配。故填 beginning。

10. also/really 【解析】句意：而且，你会交到很多_____喜欢跳舞的朋友，你可以和他們有更多的交流。分析句子结构可知此处缺少副词，由语境可知是“也/真正地”。故填 also/really。

题型三 短文填空

Passage 1

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| water | serious | rock | relaxed | ask | leave |
| excite | forget | you | make | because | meaning |

One day an expert was giving a lesson to a group of students. To explain his points clearly, he used an example that made students 1.

He pulled out a wide-mouthed jar (广口瓶) and set it on the table in front of him. Then he placed several 2 into the jar, one at a time. When he 3 if the jar was full, everyone said, “The jar is full.”

Next, he pulled out a bowl of gravel (沙砾) and poured some gravel in the jar. He shook the jar 4 the gravel go into the space between the big rocks. This time one student said, “Perhaps, the jar isn’t full.” “Good!” he answered 5.

He reached under the table and brought out some sand. He poured the sand in the jar and it went into all the space 6 between the rocks and the gravel. One more time he asked the question, “Is this jar full?” “No!” the class shouted. It turned out that the students were right 7 he poured some water into the jar again until it was full. Then he looked at the class and asked, “What is the point of this example?”

Then the expert said to the students 8, “If you don’t put the big rocks in first, you’ll never get them in at all.” He continued to ask, “What are the ‘big rocks’ in 9 life? They may be your loved ones, your dreams... If you fill your life with little 10 things that don’t really matter, you’ll never have more time you need to spend on the big and important things.”

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一位专家给学生们上的令人印象深刻的一堂课：在一个广口瓶里，先将大的石块放进去，再用小的沙砾和水将它填满；而如果反过来，先将沙砾和水放进去之后，大的石块无论如何都已经放不进去了。生活中也是如此，要先将时间花费在重要的大事上，不能让无关的琐事填满所有的时间。

1. unforgettable 【解析】句意：为了清楚地解释他的观点，他举了一个让学生_____例子。make sb.+adj.使

某人怎么样，为固定用法。结合句意及备选词汇可知，专家为了更清楚地解释他的观点，讲了个令学生难忘的例子。此处应用 forget 形容词形式的反义词。故填 unforgettable。

2. rocks 【解析】句意：然后他把几块_____放进瓶子里，一次放一块。分析句子结构可知本句缺少宾语。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示“石头”，选词 rock，由 several 可知此处应用名词复数。故填 rocks。

3. asked 【解析】句意：当他_____瓶子是否满了时，每个人都说“满了”。分析句子结构可知此处缺少谓语动词。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示“询问”，ask 符合句意。且此处讲述过去发生的事情，谓语动词应用过去式。故填 asked。

4. to make 【解析】句意：他摇了摇瓶子，_____沙砾填满大石头之间的空隙。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示使沙砾填满大石头之间的空隙，选词 make。且此处应用动词不定式表目的。故填 to make。

5. excitedly 【解析】句意：他_____回答：“太棒了!” 分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词修饰谓语动词 answered，结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示“兴奋地”。故填 excitedly。

6. left 【解析】句意：他把沙子倒进瓶子里，沙子填满了石块和沙砾之间的_____空隙。分析句子结构可知，此处 space 缺少后置定语。结合句意及备选词汇选词 leave，此处用过去分词表示被动。故填 left。

7. because 【解析】句意：结果证明学生们是对的，_____他又往瓶子里倒了一些水，直到瓶子满了。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少连词连接两个分句。根据语境可知前后分句之间存在因果关系。故填 because。

8. seriously 【解析】句意：然后专家_____对学生们说：“如果你不先把大石块放进去，它们永远也放不进去。” 分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词修饰动词 said。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示“严肃地”。故填 seriously。

9. your 【解析】句意：他继续问：“_____生命中的‘大石头’是什么?” 分析句子结构可知，空格后为名词 life，此处应用形容词修饰名词。结合句意及备选词汇可知，此处表示“你们的”生命，应用形容词性物主代词。故填 your。

10. meaningless 【解析】句意：如果你用_____小事填满你的生活，你就永远不会有更多的时间花在重要的大事上。分析句子结构可知，此处应用形容词作定语修饰名词 things。根据后半句“you'll never have more time you need to spend on the big and important things”可知，此处指的是毫无意义，无关紧要的小事。故填 meaningless。

Passage 2

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| pear | grow | fun | happy | slow | plant |
| spend | rain | notice | it | cut | quick |

Alice was a little girl of six. Being the only child, Alice got lonely, often 1 hours talking with an old pear tree that stood tall just outside her house. She loved hearing the birds singing and the squirrels(松鼠) making 2 sounds. Most of all she loved the pear tree.

One morning as Alice walked to the window, she 3 that the pear tree had been cut down. A tear rolled down Alice's face and she stared in disbelief. She ran up to her bedroom crying. Alice's mother heard her crying and she asked, "Honey, why are you crying?" Alice 4 opened the door with a sad face and replied, "Mom, they've 5 down the pear tree!"

The next day to cheer Alice up, her parents took her to see her favourite Disney film *The Lion King*. In the movie Mufasa explained the circle of life which puzzled (使……困惑) Alice and she remained 6 .

On a 7 day, as she ate the last pear in the bowl, Alice asked, "Mom, what do you mean by the circle of life?" Her mother smiled and replied, "Honey, whatever begins must come to an end. It changes 8 form and comes back again." "Even my pear tree? Can it come back?" Alice asked. "Yes," replied her mother as she led Alice to the garden 9 the seed in her hand.

Years later, Alice saw red dots(点) outside her window. As she stepped outside she saw 10 on the tree. There were birds singing and squirrels jumping. Alice smiled because she could see the circle of life.

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了爱丽丝因为窗外的老梨树被砍而难过，后来她的妈妈带着她种下梨树的种子并亲眼见证了梨树的成长，爱丽丝由此明白了生命轮回的道理。

1. spending **【解析】** 句意：作为独生子女，爱丽丝感到孤独，常常_____几个小时和她家门外的一棵老梨树聊天。分析句子结构可知，所填词作伴随状语。结合句意及备选词汇可知选词 spend，构成 spend time (in) doing sth. 固定搭配。故填 spending。

2. funny **【解析】** 句意：她喜欢听小鸟歌唱，喜欢听松鼠制造_____声音。分析句子结构可知，此处应用形容词作定语修饰名词 sounds。结合备选词汇可知 fun 的形容词形式符合此处语境。故填 funny。

3. noticed **【解析】** 句意：一天早上，当爱丽丝走到窗前时，她_____梨树被砍倒了。分析句子结构可知此处缺少谓语动词。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示“注意到”，notice 符合语境。此处讲述过去发生的事情，谓语动词应用过去式。故填 noticed。

4. slowly **【解析】** 句意：爱丽丝_____打开了门，脸上带着悲伤的表情……分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词修饰动词 opened。根据句意可知此处是指“缓慢地”。故填 slowly。

5. cut **【解析】** 句意：……“妈妈，他们把梨树_____了！”分析句子结构可知，此处缺少谓语动词。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示梨树被“砍倒”，选词 cut，构成 cut down 固定短语。空格前有 have，此处应用动词的过去分词构成现在完成时。故填 cut。

6. unhappy **【解析】** 句意：电影中，木法沙解释了令爱丽丝迷惑不解的生命的轮回，她仍然_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少形容词作表语。结合备选词汇可知 happy 的反义词 unhappy 符合此处语境。故填 unhappy。

7. rainy **【解析】** 句意：在一个_____天，当她吃完碗里的最后一个梨时，爱丽丝问……分析句子结构可知，此处缺少形容词作定语修饰名词 day。结合备选词汇可知此处表示“雨”天。故填 rainy。

8. its **【解析】** 句意：它改变了_____形式，然后又回来了。分析句子结构可知，空格后有名词 form，此处应用形容词性质的词修饰名词。结合句意及备选词汇可知，此处表示梨树改变了它的“形式”，it 的形容词性物

主代词符合此处语境。故填 its。

9. to plant 【解析】句意：“是的”，她妈妈一边回答，一边领着爱丽丝到花园去_____她手里的种子。分析句子结构可知，句中已有谓语动词 led，由此可知，所填词在句中作非谓语成分。结合句意及备选词汇可知此处表示“种植”。lead sb. to do sth.带领某人做某事，为固定用法。故填 to plant。

10. pears 【解析】句意：当她走到外面时，她看到树上的_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少宾语。结合语境可知，她种下了种子，长出了梨树，那么梨树上应该是梨子，且不止一个，应用名词复数。故填 pears。

Passage 3

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| discover | return | sun | worry | water | pull |
| wear | quiet | shoe | happiness | he | drive |

Once upon a time there was a king who 1 day and night about what tomorrow might bring.

One day he noticed a poor cobbler(修鞋匠). He wore ragged(衣衫褴褛的) clothes but his smile was 2 .

The king decided to find out why this man smiled so brightly without worries.

The next day the king dressed in rags and followed the cobbler 3 . Then he saw the cobbler buy some bread before 4 to his old house. The king knocked on the door.

While they were eating, the king asked, “Why are you so 5 ?”

“Today I made enough money to buy some bread!”

“But what if you don’t make enough food for tomorrow?” the king asked.

“I have faith(信念),” the cobbler answered. “All will be well.”

When the king left, he wondered what would happen if the cobbler could not get 6 bread.

The next morning the king ordered no one was allowed to repair 7 . The cobbler couldn’t understand why, but he did not give up. When he saw an old woman trying 8 a heavy bucket(桶) of water, he walked over to help and carried her bucket home for her. “Thank you.” she said, and she paid him a coin.

That evening the king once again dressed in rags and hurried to the cobbler’s house.

The king said, “I came to see if you were all right.”

“I carried 9 ,” the cobbler said.

“But what will you do tomorrow?” the king asked.

“I have faith,” the cobbler said. “All will be well.”

“Your faith has 10 away my fears about the future,” the king said. There is no problem that cannot be solved, as long as we are always full of hope for tomorrow.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一位国王整天为将来担忧，当他看到一个衣衫褴褛脸上却总是挂满微笑的修鞋匠时，他问修鞋匠为什么不担心明天，修鞋匠说因为他对未来有信心。当国王不允许全国人

修鞋的时候，修鞋匠仍然对未来充满信心，他的信念感也让国王对未来的担忧烟消云散。故事告诉我们：只要我们对明天充满希望，就没有解决不了的问题。

1. worried 【解析】句意：从前有一个国王，他日夜为明天可能发生的事情_____。分析句子结构可知本句缺少谓语动词，根据句意可知此处是指“担心”，选词 worry。本文时态为一般过去时，所以此处应用动词的过去式。故填 worried。

2. sunny 【解析】句意：他穿着破旧的衣服，但他的笑容_____。分析句子结构可知此处缺少表语，be + adj. 构成系表结构，表示状态。结合备选词汇可知 sun 的形容词形式 sunny 符合此处语境。故填 sunny。

3. quietly 【解析】句意：第二天，国王穿得破破烂烂，_____跟在鞋匠后面。分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词修饰动词 followed。根据句意可知此处是指“悄悄地”。故填 quietly。

4. returning 【解析】句意：然后他看到鞋匠在_____他的老房子之前买了一些面包。根据句意及备选词汇可知此处是指“返回”。before 是介词，其后动词用动名词形式。故填 returning。

5. happy 【解析】句意：他们正在吃饭的时候，国王问道：“你为什么这么_____?” 分析句子结构可知此处缺少形容词作表语。结合语境及备选词汇可知此处表示“高兴的”。故填 happy。

6. his 【解析】句意：当国王离开时，他想知道如果鞋匠得不到_____面包会怎么样。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少形容词性的词作定语修饰 bread，结合语境及备选词汇可知此处表示“他的”面包。故填 his。

7. shoes 【解析】句意：第二天早上，国王下令不许任何人修理_____。根据语境可知此处是指“鞋子”，且不止一只鞋子，应用名词复数。故填 shoes。

8. to pull 【解析】句意：当他看到一位老妇人正努力_____一桶沉重的水时，他走过去帮她把桶提回家。根据句意及备选词汇可知此处是指“提着”一桶水，选词 pull。try to do sth. 努力做某事，为固定用法。故填 to pull。

9. water 【解析】句意：鞋匠说：“我挑_____。” 分析句子结构可知，此处需填名词作宾语。结合语境可知此处表示挑“水”，且 water 是不可数名词。故填 water。

10. driven 【解析】句意：国王说：“你的信念已经_____我对未来的恐惧。” 根据句意可知此处是指“赶走”，选词 drive。由空前的 has 可知此处应用动词的过去分词构成现在完成时。故填 driven。

Passage 4

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------------|------------|-------|----------|
| explain | drive | break | difference | quick | minute |
| get | they | preparation | require | three | surprise |

One night, four college students were out partying late night. It was not until they got back to school late at night that they remembered that there would be an exam the next day. But they didn't do any preparation for the exam.

In the morning, they thought of a plan. They made 1 look dirty with grease(油脂) and dirt. Then they went to the headmaster 2 the situation. They said last night they went out to the bookstore to buy learning tools. And on their way back, they had to help the taxi 3 push the car to a repair shop after a tire(轮胎) broke.

It was early morning when they 4 back to school, so they were in no condition to take the test. They asked the headmaster if he could put off their exam.

The headmaster thought for a few 5 and said they can have the re-test after 3 days. They thanked him 6 and said they would be ready by that time.

On the 7 day, they appeared in front of the headmaster on time. The headmaster said that since this was a Special Condition Test, all four were required to sit in divided classrooms for the test. They all agreed as they had 8 well in the last 3 days. When they got the test paper, all four of them were 9. The papers of theirs were 10 from others. There were only two questions on the test paper, with a total of 100 Points.

1) Your Name _____ (1 Point);

2) Which tire is broken? _____ (99 Points).

As a result, as you guessed, none of them passed the exam.

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了四个学生因外出贪玩没有为第二天的考试做准备，便向校长撒谎请求推迟考试。校长同意推迟他们四人的考试至三天后。等到第三天他们准备充分要考试时，却发现试卷上只有两道题。然而，四个人中无一人通过考试。文章告诉我们：要对自己负责，不要试图用谎话来掩盖错误。

1. themselves **【解析】** 句意：他们用油脂和灰尘使_____看起来很脏。分析句子结构可知句中缺少宾语，句中主语为 they，此处表示使“他们自己”看起来很脏，所以用人称代词 they 的反身代词形式。故填 themselves。

2. to explain **【解析】** 句意：然后他们去找校长_____情况。结合语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示他们向校长“解释”情况，选词 explain，且应用动词不定式作目的状语。故填 to explain。

3. driver **【解析】** 句意：在他们回来的路上，出租车的的一个轮胎破了，他们不得不帮助出租车_____把车推到修理店。分析句子结构可知此处缺少名词作宾语，结合语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示出租车“司机”，所以应用 drive 的名词形式。故填 driver。

4. got **【解析】** 句意：当他们_____学校时，已经是清晨了，所以他们没有条件参加考试。分析句子结构可知，句中缺少谓语动词，与 back 一起构成动词短语。结合语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示他们“回到”学校，选词 get。此处讲述过去发生的事情，动词用过去式。故填 got。

5. minutes **【解析】** 句意：校长想了几_____，说他们可以3天后再考。分析句子结构可知句中缺少名词做宾语，空格前有 a few，应用名词复数，结合语境及备选词汇可知此处表示“分钟”。故填 minutes。

6. quickly **【解析】** 句意：他们_____谢了他，说到那时他们就准备好了。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少副词修饰谓语动词 thanked。结合语境及备选词汇可知，校长同意他们3天后参加考试，他们很高兴，赶紧感谢校长。quick 的副词形式符合此处语境。故填 quickly。

7. third **【解析】** 句意：在_____天，他们准时出现在校长面前。结合语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示第“三”天，应用 three 的序数词形式，表示第三。故填 third。

8. prepared **【解析】** 句意：他们都同意了，因为他们在过去的三天里_____充分。分析句子结构可知，此处

缺少谓语动词。结合语境及备选词汇可知此处表示他们“准备”得很充分，选词 preparation，空格前有 had，此处应用其动词形式的过去分词构成过去完成时。故填 prepared。

9. surprised 【解析】句意：当他们拿到试卷时，四个人都很_____。分析句子结构可知，此处应用形容词作系动词 were 的表语。结合后文语境及备选词汇可知此处表示他们很“惊讶”。故填 surprised。

10. different 【解析】句意：他们的试卷与别人的_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少形容词作表语。结合语境及备选词汇可知选词 difference，其形容词形式构成 be different from 固定短语。故填 different。

Passage 5

| |
|--|
| young age make develop educate importance |
| actually usual everything take good leader |

Adolescence(青春期) is the process of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. The World Health Organization(WHO) defines(定义) an adolescent as any person between ___1___ 10 and 19. This age falls within WHO's definition of young people. Girls' adolescence ___2___ starts and ends about two years earlier than boys.

Adolescence is a very ___3___ time in one's life. During that time, a person's character is being ___4___. Parents play the main roles in the lives of teenagers. What they say and do have a great influence on their children, and even decide the children's future. So parents need to pay attention to right ___5___.

First of all, parents should treat their children as grown-ups. In parents' eyes, no matter how old their children are, they always treat them as babies. So they will be easy ___6___ every decision for the children. Then the children will be a bit out of control and don't want to talk to their parents, because they think there is ___7___ in common between them. ___8___, as children grow up, they will have their own ideas, and parents should learn to communicate with their children instead of making all the decisions for them.

Secondly, parents should encourage their children. As parents always treat their children as babies, they will deny(否定) their children's ideas all the time. It is wrong to do so. Parents should encourage their children and ___9___ them to have their own ideas. It is ___10___ to let the children realize their mistakes by themselves. Teenagers' education is of great importance and parents should do it in the right way.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了父母在孩子们处于青春期时应该采取的正确教育方式。

1. ages 【解析】句意：世界卫生组织将青少年定义为_____ 10 至 19 岁之间的任何人。根据语境及备选词汇可知，此处表示“年龄”，选词 age。从 10 到 19 岁表示年龄范围，所以应用名词复数。故填 ages。

2. usually 【解析】句意：女孩的青春期中_____比男孩开始和结束大约早两年。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少副词修饰动词 starts 和 ends。故填 usually。

3. important 【解析】句意：青春期是人生中一个非常_____时期。分析句子结构可知，此处名词 time 前缺

少定语，备选词汇 importance 的形容词形式符合此处语境。故填 important。

4. developed 【解析】句意：在这段时间里，一个人的性格正在被_____。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少谓语动词，句子主语“a person's character”与谓语动词“develop”构成逻辑上的动宾关系，应用被动语态。故填 developed。

5. education 【解析】句意：所以父母需要注意正确的_____。分析句子结构可知此处是被形容词修饰的名词充当宾语，应用 educate 的名词形式。故填 education。

6. to make 【解析】句意：所以他们很容易为孩子们_____每个决定。根据语法知识可知，形容词后接动词不定式作表语补足语。make a decision 做决定，为固定搭配。故填 to make。

7. nothing 【解析】句意：然后孩子们会有点儿失控，不想和他们的父母说话，因为他们认为他们之间有_____共同点。根据语境及备选词汇可知此处应是表示否定意义。故填 nothing。

8. Actually 【解析】句意：_____，随着孩子的成长，他们会有自己的想法……根据语境可知，此处是在阐述一种事实，actually 意为“事实上”符合此处语境。注意句首单词首字母大写。故填 Actually。

9. lead 【解析】句意：父母应该鼓励他们的孩子，_____他们有自己的想法。根据句意可知此处是指“引导”，情态动词后跟动词原形。故填 lead。

10. better 【解析】句意：_____让孩子们自己意识到他们的错误。It's + adj. + to do sth. 意为“做某事是怎么样”为固定句型。分析语境可知此处是青少年自己做出决定与父母代替青少年做出决定形成对比，应用形容词比较级。故填 better。

题型四 完成表格

Passage 1

Are you a happy person most of the time? Or do you easily get angry sometimes? Everyone has a different mood(情绪). It is usually believed that both genes and environment may influence people's moods in different ways. But now scientists have found that the season of birth also plays a role.

Scientists from Budapest, Hungary did a survey among 400 university students. In the survey, each student needed to finish a questionnaire(问卷). The purpose of it was to find out which of the four kinds of moods they had. From the questionnaires, scientists found that the students always answered something like “My mood often changes for no reason.” and “I love to deal with new projects, even if it is risky.” These answers were then matched with their birthdays.

They discovered that people born in summer easily changed between sad and happy moods compared with people born in winter. Those who always felt positive were mostly born in spring and summer.

The study also found that those who were born in autumn less probably had a mood of sadness which may easily drive them to cry.

Scientists said that this was probably because the seasons had an influence on certain chemicals in human body.

These chemicals are important and can control people's moods even in adult life. "It seems that when you were born may increase or decrease your chance of developing certain mood disorders (紊乱)," the lead scientist Xenia Gonda told *The telegraph*.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>What to do:</p> <p>Scientists did a <u> 1 </u> among 400 university students.</p> | <p>Purpose:</p> <p>To <u> 2 </u> which of the four kinds of moods they had.</p> |
|---|--|



Title: The season of birth influences people's moods

| | |
|---|---|
| <p><u> 3 </u> of the questionnaires</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ People whose birthdays were in summer changed moods easily between sadness and happiness. ◆ People who were born in spring and summer always faced life actively. ◆ It seems that you can hardly feel <u> 4 </u> mood from those who were born in autumn. |
| <p>Conclusion (结论)</p> | <p>Seasons play a role in influencing important certain chemicals in <u> 5 </u>, which can make people change moods easily.</p> |

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。科学家通过调查发现，人在不同的季节出生，可能会产生不同的化学物质，从而影响人拥有不同的情绪。

1. survey/study/test **【解析】** 根据设空表格中的关键词“**What to do**”可知，此处表格主要讲的是科学家们在 400 个大学生当中所做的事情，因此可定位至第二段第一句“**Scientists from Budapest, Hungary did a survey among 400 university students.**”可知科学家们在 400 个大学生中做了一项调查。故填 **survey/study/test**。

2. find out **【解析】** 根据设空表格中的关键词“**Purpose**”可知，此处主要说的是这次调查的目的，可定位至第二段第三句“**The purpose of it was to find out which of the four kinds of moods they had.**”可知，目的是找出他们是属于四种情绪中的哪一种。故填 **find out**。

3. Results **【解析】** 根据设空位置可知，此处应是对后面内容的总结，应是指调查问卷的结果。故填 **Results**。

4. sad 【解析】根据第四段内容可知，在秋天出生的人，不太能感受到容易让他们哭的悲伤的情绪。故填 sad。
5. people's/human bodies/body 【解析】根据前面的 Conclusion 可知，此处答案可定位至最后一段第一句“Scientists said that this was probably because the seasons have an influence on certain chemicals in human body.”由此可知季节对人身体内的化学物质有影响。故填 people's/human bodies/body。

Passage 2

Kite is one of the oldest folk arts and amusement(娱乐) activities in China. When it comes to flying kites, both children and adults are all excited.

Speaking of the history of kite, many think that China was the most likely home of the kite as the Chinese had already discovered how to make material and bamboo which were easily gotten into the silk. Others believe it could have been invented by the Malaysians or Indonesians who first made kites from leaves and also had a very long history of kite flying.

And some experts believe that the ancients invented the kite mainly to remember the relatives and friends of the dead. So in the Tomb-Sweeping Day(清明节), the feeling of missing the loved ones will be placed on the kite and sent to the relatives and friends of the dead.

After the Chinese kite came into being, it was quickly used to send messages. During the Tang and Song Dynasties, because of the emergence(出现) of the paper industry, kite was made of paper which was soon introduced to people and became an amusement toy.

During the Song Dynasty, kite had been popular among people. With the increase of international exchanges, Chinese kite had spread to all parts of the world. It was first spread to neighbouring countries such as Japan and Korea. It is thought that missionaries(传教士) from China started the spread of kite throughout Japan and Korea where both people developed their own special styles of kite. Then it was spread across the sea to Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma and India. The Silk Road was also thought to be responsible for spreading kite into Arabia and North Africa.

Now, kite flying has become an international sport. Weifang International Kite Festival is held in Weifang City, Shandong Province on April 20 every year. There are more than 30 countries and areas from all over the world to take part in the competition.

Histories:

View A: China is the home of kite — having 1;

View B: Kite was first invented by Indonesians and Malaysians — made from leaves and had a long history.

Roles:

- Send the feeling of missing lost loved ones;
- An amusement toy — the development of 2;
- Come to pass messages to people;
- Be used for 3 — Weifang International Kite Festival.



| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| The process of the kite <u>4</u> | The main reason: exchanges between countries have increased. |
| | Japan and Korea: <u>5</u> to be spread; were taken there by missionaries; the people of both countries developed their own special styles of kite. |
| | Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma and India: spread by travelling across the ocean. |
| | Arabia and North Africa: spread through the Silk Road. |

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了风筝的历史起源、作用及被传播至世界各地的过程。

1. making kite' skills **【解析】** 根据设空表格中的关键词“Histories”可知，此处是在介绍风筝的历史起源，可定位至文章第二段第一句中“the Chinese had already discovered how to make material and bamboo which were easily gotten into the silk”可知此处中国被认为是风筝的故乡是因为中国有“制作风筝的技能”。故填 making kite' skills。

2. paper industry **【解析】** 根据设空处前面的关键词“An amusement toy”可知，此处是在介绍风筝作为娱乐玩具的作用，可定位至第四段第二句中“During the Tang and Song Dynasties, because of the emergence(出现) of the paper industry”可知此处是指“造纸工业”的发展使纸做的风筝普及为娱乐工具。故填 paper industry。

3. competition/racing **【解析】** 根据空后内容可知，此处是在说明风筝被用作比赛的工具，可定位至第六段最后一句“There are more than 30 countries and areas from all over the world to take part in the competition.”可知在潍坊国际风筝节中风筝被用来“比赛”。故填 competition/racing。

4. being spread **【解析】** 根据表格右栏内容及第五段第二句“With the increase of international exchanges, Chinese kite had spread to all parts of the world.”可知此处是指风筝“被传播”的过程。故填 being spread。

5. the first two countries **【解析】** 根据第五段第三句“It was first spread to neighbouring countries such as Japan and Korea.”可知，日本和韩国是风筝最先被传入的两个国家。故填 the first two countries。

Passage 3

School uniforms have become a rule in schools around the world. Uniforms make the classroom a serious environment. Most importantly, there is no competition for being dressed in the latest fashion. Students can stop worrying about their appearance. But at the same time, wearing the same clothes is not good for the cultivation(培养) of students' character.

Li Le, 15, from China

Blue jackets, white shirts and black pants...The school uniform looks so out of fashion. This is the style of school uniform in most schools in China. Maybe a lot of people don't like wearing school uniforms, but the uniforms show that we are a part of our school. Therefore, in China, it is necessary for every student to wear school uniform to school.

Bailey, 15, from America

Schools have more relaxing requirements for students to wear uniforms in our country. Different states and schools have different requirements for students' uniforms, but by no means does it mean that American students can not wear uniforms at all. Students can choose their own uniforms more freely according to their preferences. Still, more than half of high schools in the United States have "dress codes(着装规定)". A relaxing "dress codes" can make it easier for children to come to school.

Abner, 15, from England

British school uniform is classic. Regular leather(皮革) shoes and a tie are necessary. This classic style of school uniform has an important influence on the aesthetics(审美) of British students. Our school uniforms, in fact, tend to be more traditional. Skirt length is generally below the knee, the clothes are loose, and the cultural sense is strong.

Charlie, 16, from Australia

In Australia, the requirements for school uniforms are strict. It requires that we students must wear school uniforms, black shoes and black socks to go to school. Only on physical education can we change into sportswear. This is the school rule. Some school activities can be allowed not to wear uniforms, but this rarely happens. So it is called the "strictest" school uniform!

Advantages:

- ◇ Create a more serious 1;
- ◇ Reduce the pressure on students to compare their clothes.

Disadvantages:

It is not good for the personal development of students.



Differences in 2



| Country | Style |
|-----------|---|
| China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The style is similar—blue jackets, white shirts and black pants, a bit <u>3</u>; ◇ Must be worn to school. |
| America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Encourage children to go to school with a relaxing “dress code”; ◇ It is necessary to wear uniforms to school. |
| England | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Classic style—leather shoes and a tie; ◇ The skirt length should not be <u>4</u>; ◇ There is a strong sense of culture. |
| Australia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Black shoes and black socks; ◇ Only on physical education can students wear <u>5</u>; ◇ It is strict that students must wear school uniforms. |

【主旨大意】 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了不同国家校服的特点及着装要求。

1. environment **【解析】** 根据设空表格中的关键词“Advantages”可知，此处是在介绍统一校服穿着的好处，由此可定位至第一段第二句“Uniforms make the classroom a serious environment.”可知此处是说校服给教室营造了一种严肃的环境。故填 environment。

2. school uniforms **【解析】** 设空处起到总结全文的作用。总结下面表格内容可知此处表示校服的差异。故填 school uniforms。

3. out of fashion/old-fashioned **【解析】** 根据表格左栏小标题可定位至文章第二段，根据本段第一、二句“Blue jackets, white shirts and black pants...The school uniform looks so out of fashion.”可知此处介绍中国的校服款式都是老式的，有点过时。故填 out of fashion/old-fashioned。

4. above the knee 【解析】根据表格左栏小标题可定位至第四段，根据本段最后一句“Skirt length is generally below the knee, the clothes are loose, and the cultural sense is strong.”可知英国要求学生们穿的裙子长度一般在膝盖以下。也就是不应该在膝盖以上。故填 above the knee。

5. sportswear 【解析】根据表格左栏小标题可定位至第五段，根据本段第三句“Only on physical education can we change into sportswear.”可知只有在体育课上才能换成运动装。故填 sportswear。

