

2022 长沙黑白卷重难题型

重难题型 一 阅读 C 篇

外文素材选自 *New Headway Intermediate*

海明威的一生

文体：说明文 话题：人物介绍 词数：244 难度：★★★☆☆ 建议用时：7 分钟

Ernest Hemingway was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born on 21 July 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois. His father taught him a love of nature and the outdoor life. His mother taught him a love of music and art. At school, he was good at English and wrote for the school newspaper. He graduated in 1917 but he didn't go to college. He worked as a reporter for *The Kansas City Star* and left after only six months to go to the war.

Hemingway wanted to become a soldier when he was a child. But he couldn't do it because he had poor eyesight. Instead, in the First World War, he became an ambulance(救护车) driver. After the war, he went to live in Paris, where he was encouraged in his work by the American writer Gertrude Stein. Many of his works were about the war.

However, Hemingway's personal life wasn't so successful as his writings. His health was not good and he experienced many accidents. In 1954, he survived(幸存) two plane crashes. In October of the same year he won the Nobel Prize for Literature(文学), but he was too ill to receive it in person.

His final years were taken up with health problems. He began to lose his memory and he couldn't write any more. On Sunday, 2 July 1961, Hemingway died.

1. What did Hemingway's mother teach him?

- A. Music and art.                      B. Nature and math.                      C. Music and math.

2. How long has Hemingway been in *The Kansas City Star*?

- A. For 7 months.                      B. For 9 months.                      C. For 6 months.

3. What does the underlined word "soldier" mean in Chinese in Paragraph 2?

- A. 农民                                  B. 士兵                                  C. 记者

4. Why did Hemingway fail to receive the Nobel Prize in person?

- A. He was in a war at that time.  
B. He got serious illness at that time.  
C. He couldn't write at that time.

5. What can we know about Hemingway's whole life from the passage?

- A. He had a happy and healthy life in his final years.
- B. He had a wonderful time when he worked as a driver.
- C. He had the good ability to write but his health was not good.

**重难题型 二 阅读 D 篇**

文体：说明文 话题：水资源的真实现状 词数：253 难度：★★★☆☆ 建议用时：7 分


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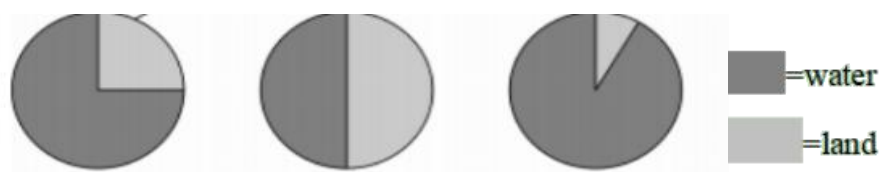
Earth is often called the “Blue Planet”. That’s because almost three-fourths of Earth is covered by water. Normally, people think we are not short of water. In fact, it turns out to be a totally wrong idea. Most of the water is salt water found in the world’s oceans. Only around three percent of all the water is fresh water that we can drink.

Although you might think that most of the fresh water on Earth is found in lakes and rivers, in fact less than one percent of the fresh water can be found in these places. Around seventy percent of Earth’s fresh water is from ice in the polar places (极地) which are far from the place where most people live. The problem is that the water there is hard to transport.

The second greatest source of fresh water on Earth is under the ground. This kind of water is called groundwater. Places that don’t have fresh water from rivers and lakes depend on groundwater for drinking and other uses. Groundwater also can’t get away from pollution. Chemicals used in farming and factories can get into the ground or get carried into an aquifer(含水层) by rainwater.

Earth has little usable water. Luckily, each of us can do something to save water. Kids and adults are saving water wisely in their own communities. If we pull together, we can have a better world.

1.  **创新考点** 图片理解题 Which of the following can explain Earth’s water and land areas situation?



A.

B.

C.

2. Where is most of the fresh water on Earth?
- A. In the rivers.                      B. In the polar places.                      C. Under the ground.
3. What does the underlined word “*source*” mean in Chinese in Paragraph 3?
- A. 来源                                      B. 含量                                      C. 位置
4. According to Paragraph 3, which one of the following can cause the pollution of underground water?
- A. Oil poured into the rivers.  
B. Chemicals used by farmers.  
C. Rubbish produced by people.
5. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the introduction to groundwater  
B. the pollution of fresh water on Earth  
C. the real situation of fresh water on Earth

**重难题型** **三** **阅读第二节**

**Passage 1**

**外文素材选自 THE WEEK Junior**

**如何成为一名积极的倾听者**

**文体：说明文    话题：倾听他人    词数：240    难度：★★★☆☆    建议用时：8分钟**

How do you feel when someone listens to you without interrupting(打断) or giving their opinions? This is called active listening.   1  .

**What is active listening?**

Active listening means trying to understand how someone feels. It’s common to listen carefully to what they’re saying and pay attention to their body language. Annie, aged 11, explains what it means to her. “When my friends tell me something important,   2  .” When you’re actively listening to someone, you’re focusing(关注) on them instead of what’s going on around you. Doing like this can make them feel supported and valued.

**How is active listening good for you?**

Listening closely to someone shows that you’re interested in what they’re saying,   3  . It’s also a good way to improve your empathy(共鸣) skills because you’re learning to see the world through someone else’s eyes. Empathy is the ability to know the feelings of other people.

4 ?

Listen carefully to what your friend is saying. Avoid jumping in with your own thoughts and feelings. If you want to talk, you can make a listening sign like nodding your head instead. 5 Active listening is a skill and it takes practice. But, don't give up, and remember you can only do your best.

- A. How to be an active listener
- B. Avoid asking the question by answering "Yes" or "No", like "Do you..."
- C. which helps to avoid arguments and strengthen the friendship
- D. I can tell by their voice and the look on their face if they're upset or happy
- E. It's a great way to understand others' feelings and build trust between friends

## Passage 2

文体：说明文 话题：“吸猫一族” 词数：286 难度：★★★★☆ 建议用时：9 分钟

A new report says cats accounted for(占) 59.5% of all the pets among the 30,000 people surveyed for the research. By last year, there were about 58 million pet cats in China's city houses. Also, they have played many roles in short videos. Many cat lovers online also call themselves as "cat sniffers(吸猫者)," publicly showing their pet preference. 1.

### The lifestyle in cities

Researchers think the lifestyle in cities leads to the fast growth of cat pets. Liu Yi, a reporter said that many people in cities have busy lives and their houses are usually small, 2. It's easy to raise cats, unlike dogs that require more attention and outdoor activities.

### The habit of cats

Some experts also consider that the habit of cats is another reason which makes them popular. The research shows that most of the pet owners are people born between 1990 and 1995. Liu said, "Young people are looking for freedom in their lives, 3."

### The need of working people

Cai, a 27-year-old woman who works in Beijing, said cats were the perfect pets for busy *dagongren*, which means "working people" because they are more independent. 4. People who work in big cities alone always face the problems.

5  . In the U. S. and the U. K., cats have been the most popular pets in Europe lately as well.

- A. so cats are perfect pets
- B. The popularity of cats is not just in China
- C. Here are possible reasons for the popularity
- D. The cat has helped her go through lots of difficulties
- E. and the habit of cats is more suited to their needs

#### 重难题型 四 阅读第三节

文体：记叙文 话题：外国小伙痴迷中医药 词数：258 难度：★★★★☆ 建议用时：10 分钟

Wu Ming is a young German born after 1995. Wu is a big fan of Chinese culture, such as *Shaolin kung fu*. He has been learning traditional Chinese Medicine since 2016, almost for seven years. Now he is studying at Henan University of Chinese Medicine.

As he thought some illnesses couldn't be treated with Western Medicine, he decided to dig into TCM(中医药). Wu came to Henan Province in 2015 but his family were angry about this. After one year, he started to learn Chinese Medicine. He hopes to solve problems and understand Chinese culture by learning TCM.

In the early stages, Wu always tasted some Chinese herbal medicine(草药) by himself. He also overcame the language problems by learning and practicing Chinese, especially the Henan dialect(方言). Some patients speak with the Henan dialect in their daily conversations. Studying TCM also changed Wu's mind and life. He used to be crazy about electronic devices(设备) and stay up late every night. But now, he lives a peaceful life, developing good habits, such as drinking tea and reading ancient books.

Wu also uses what he has learned to help his family. Now, he always provides them with some advice about staying fit. Over time, his family gradually began to understand his love for TCM.

In Wu's opinion, there's no big difference between China and Western countries. "We are the same. Misunderstanding comes from being out of touch." said Wu.

1. When did Wu start to study Chinese Medicine?
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2. Why did Wu decide to dig into TCM?

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3. How did Wu overcome the language problems?

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4. What did Wu use to be crazy about?

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5. What do you think of TCM?

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**重难题型 五 语言运用第一节**

文体：记叙文 话题：教育故事 词数：253 难度：★★★★☆ 建议用时：9分钟

Months ago, I was given a valuable chance to write couplets(对联) in school.

I felt a little   1   because it was the first time for me to write calligraphy(书法) in front of so many people. Among them, there might be an expert calligrapher! Quickly sitting down, I pulled out my brush and ink(墨水). I noticed my right hand shaking. Staring at the bright red   2  , I lost myself in the lively atmosphere(气氛) for the coming festival. I heard my classmates' cheerful voices and good wishes   3  . Finally, I took all my courage to start   4  .

I took a deep breath and   5   my work. I wrote every word carefully, with my best wishes and my love for Chinese calligraphy and art. They were not perfect,   6   I was satisfied with them. After finishing my part, I walked around to   7   others' pieces. I saw our teachers and a guard at our school. The brushes in their hands traveled smoothly over the paper. Seeing the ink gradually dry, I was   8   to see the beauty of calligraphy.

Calligraphy is much more than a writing style. It is a special   9  . I was there not only to give   10   a chance to practice calligraphy skills, but also to value good works and learn more knowledge. We got together to show people around us the traditional Chinese culture in the hope that more people will join us in passing it down.

- |               |            |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. relaxed | B. nervous | C. bored   |
| 2. A. desk    | B. flag    | C. paper   |
| 3. A. clearly | B. loudly  | C. slowly  |
| 4. A. singing | B. reading | C. writing |

- |                |            |            |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| 5. A. stopped  | B. began   | C. forgot  |
| 6. A. or       | B. so      | C. but     |
| 7. A. admire   | B. hide    | C. provide |
| 8. A. careful  | B. pleased | C. strange |
| 9. A. art      | B. job     | C. rule    |
| 10. A. himself | B. herself | C. myself  |

### 重难题型 六 语言运用第二节

文体：记叙文 话题：教育引导 词数：241 难度：★★★☆☆ 建议用时：7分钟

Last summer holiday, Wilson took part in an interview to work as a volunteer at Power Station of Art. A few days later, Wilson was so excited to be 1. \_\_\_\_\_ volunteer guide.

When Wilson visited PSA for the first time, he was 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) that most of the exhibitions(展品) there were beyond his understanding. The coach told him, “Most people won’t know the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (important) of exhibits. You should remember you are likely to know more things than anyone else after 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (train).” Wilson was greatly motivated(激励) by these 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (word).

However, Wilson felt so disappointed 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the coach asked them to recite(背诵) the text. He told his father that he decided 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (give) up the chance. His father smiled and said, “You can put up your socks, and everything will become easy.” He took off his shoes and socks and put them up high. “What are you doing?” his father stopped him. “You told me to do this, then I can recite the text 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).”

“My silly son, ‘putting up your socks’ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) cheering yourself up and facing all the difficulties bravely.” his father said. They couldn’t help laughing. After that, Wilson felt better and took 10. \_\_\_\_\_ reciting his text. Finally, he finished the volunteer job successfully and understood why the coach asked so.

### 重难题型 七 语言运用第三节

文体：说明文 话题：文化交际 词数：231 难度：★★★☆☆ 建议用时：8分钟

Every culture around the world has different customs and ways of communication. When you learn a language, you learn more than words. 1. You should learn to use different kinds of greetings

in different situations.

In China, people are used to saying “sorry” to show that they regret doing something wrong. However, the word “sorry” is used differently in America. They often use the word “sorry”—even when they don’t really mean it! 2.如果他们想要向陌生人求助，他们会以“抱歉打扰你”开始。 It’s proud of American people to have polite manners towards one another in public.

If they’re five minutes late for the appointment(约会), they will greet the person by saying “Sorry, I’m late!” 3.It’s quite different from that in China. They use the word “sorry” in so many different situations. 4.The meaning of the word has been changed a little over time.

So, what does “sorry” really mean? And why do western people use it so much? 5.在一些西方文化中，说“对不起”是表示礼貌的一种方式。 Maybe saying “sorry” is not only being polite, but also a good method to get what they want!

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2022 长沙黑白卷重难题型解析

### 重难题型 一 阅读 C 篇

**【主旨大意】** 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了二十世纪美国最伟大的作家之一——欧内斯特·海明威的生平经历。

1. A **【解析】** 细节理解题。题干意为：海明威的母亲教了他什么？根据文章第一段第四句 “His mother taught him a love of music and art.” 可知，海明威的妈妈教他音乐和艺术。故选 A。
2. C **【解析】** 细节理解题。题干意为：海明威在《堪城星报》待了多长时间？根据文章第一段最后一句 “He worked as a reporter for *The Kansas City Star* and left after only six months to go to the war.” 可知，他在那里仅仅待了 6 个月。故选 C。
3. B **【解析】** 词义猜测题。题干意为：第二段画线单词 “*soldier*” 的中文意思是什么？根据文章第二段第二、三句 “But he couldn’t do it because he had poor eyesight. Instead, in the



First World War, he became an ambulance(救护车) driver.”可推测出,海明威小时候应该是想当一名士兵。故选 B。

4. B【解析】细节理解题。题干意为:海明威为什么没有亲自去领诺贝尔奖?根据文章第三段最后一句“In October of the same year he won the Nobel Prize for Literature(文学), but he was too ill to receive it in person.”可知,他没有亲自去领奖的原因是他当时病了。故选 B。
5. C【解析】主旨大意题。题干意为:有关海明威的一生,我们可以从文章内容中了解到什么?通读全文并根据文章第三段第一句“However, Hemingway’s personal life wasn’t so successful as his writings.”可知,海明威擅长写作,但他的身体健康状况并不像写作那样成功。故选 C。

## 重难题型 二 阅读 D 篇

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要向我们介绍了地球水资源的相关知识,虽然地球被称为“蓝色星球”,但其实可用淡水资源十分匮乏。所以我们每个人都应该节约用水。

1. A【解析】图片理解题。题干意为:下列哪项能说明地球的水陆面积情况?根据第一段第二句“That’s because almost three-fourths of Earth is covered by water.”可知,地球上 3/4 的面积都被水覆盖,剩下 1/4 的是陆地面积。故选 A。
2. B【解析】细节理解题。题干意为:地球上大部分淡水在哪里?根据第二段第二句“Around seventy percent of Earth’s fresh water is from ice in the polar places(极地)...”可知,大部分淡水都在极地地区。故选 B。
3. A【解析】词义猜测题。题干意为:第三段中下划线单词“source”的中文意思是什么?根据第二段第一句中的“Although you might think that most of the fresh water on Earth is found in lakes and rivers”可知,source 意为“来源”。故选 A。
4. B【解析】细节理解题。题干意为:根据第三段,下列哪一项会导致地下水的污染?根据第三段最后一句“Chemicals used in farming and factories can get into the ground or get carried into an aquifer(含水层) by rainwater.”可知,化学物质会造成地下水污染。故选 B。
5. C【解析】主旨大意题。题干意为:这篇文章主要是关于\_\_\_\_\_的。通读全文可知,本文主要为我们介绍了地球上淡水缺乏的原因及现状:尽管地球表面大部分被水覆盖,但其实可用淡水资源很少。故选 C。

## 阅读第二节

**Passage 1【主旨大意】** 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了积极主动倾听的意义、内涵、作用及如何成为一名积极主动的倾听者。

1. E **【解析】** 解题技巧：把握上下文语境——前后文。根据上文“This is called active listening.”可知，空处对“active listening”进一步介绍说明；分析备选项内容可知，E项符合语境。故选 E。
2. D **【解析】** 解题技巧：把握上下文语境——前后文。根据下文“When you’re actively listening to someone, you’re focusing(关注) on them instead of what’s going on around you.”可知，空处应该进一步介绍自己的行为；分析备选项内容可知，D项符合语境。故选 D。
3. C **【解析】** 解题技巧：搜寻关键词——原词。根据下文“ It’s also a good way to improve your empathy(共鸣) skills because you’re learning to see the world through someone else’s eyes.”可知，空处应该介绍倾听的好处；分析备选项内容可知，C项符合语境。故选 C。
4. A **【解析】** 解题技巧：把握上下文语境——前后文。根据空处位置可知，此处是对下面一段话的概括总结；下面内容解释的是如何作为倾听者；分析备选项内容可知，A项符合语境。故选 A。
5. B **【解析】** 解题技巧：把握上下文语境——前后文。根据上文“If you want to talk, you can make a listening sign like nodding your head instead.”可知，此处应该对如何做积极的倾听者进行举例说明；分析备选项内容可知，B项符合语境。故选 B。

**Passage 2【主旨大意】** 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了猫咪在中国非常流行这一现象的三种原因。

1. C **【解析】** 解题技巧：把握上下文语境——前后文。根据上句“Many cat lovers online also call themselves as ‘cat sniffers(吸猫者)’, publicly showing their pet preference.”以及下文内容，可知此处要引出下文，分析备选项可知 C项符合此处语境。故选 C。
2. A **【解析】** 解题技巧：理清逻辑关系——因果关系。根据前半句“...a reporter said that many people in cities have busy lives and their houses are usually small”及小标题，可知繁忙的生活以及狭小的空间是猫咪受欢迎的原因之一，分析备选项可知 A项符合此处语境。故选 A。
3. E **【解析】** 解题技巧：理清逻辑关系——并列关系。根据空前“Young people are looking for freedom in their lives”及小标题，可知此处与猫咪的习惯更适合年轻人追求自由的性

格相关，分析备选项可知 E 项符合此处语境。故选 E。

4. D 【解析】解题技巧：搜寻关键词——近义词。根据小标题及下句“People who work in big cities alone always face the problems.”可知此处与孤独有关，分析备选项可知 D 项符合此处语境。故选 D。
5. B【解析】解题技巧：把握上下文语境——前后文。根据下句提示“In the U. S. and the U. K., cats have been the most popular pets in Europe lately as well.”可知不仅只有中国有这种现象，美国和英国也存在，分析备选项可知 B 项符合此处语境。故选 B。

#### 重难题型 四 阅读第三节

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了德国留学生吴明在河南学习中药且传播发扬中药文化的故事。

1. In 2016. 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：吴明什么时候开始研究中药？根据第一段第三句“He has been learning traditional Chinese Medicine since 2016, almost for seven years.”可知，在 2016 年开始研究中药。
2. Because he thought some illnesses couldn't be treated with Western Medicine. 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：为什么吴明决定研究中医药？根据第二段第一句“As he thought some illnesses couldn't be treated with Western Medicine, he decided to dig into TCM(中医药).”可知，他认为一些疾病不能被西药治疗，所以研究中医药。
3. By learning and practicing Chinese, especially the Henan dialect. 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：吴明是怎样克服语言问题的？根据第三段第二句“He also overcame the language problems by learning and practicing Chinese, especially the Henan dialect(方言).”可知，通过学习和练习汉语，尤其河南方言。
4. Electronic devices. 【解析】细节理解题。题干意为：吴明过去痴迷于什么？根据第三段倒数第二句“He used to be crazy about electronic devices (设备) and stay up late every night.”可知，吴明过去痴迷于电子产品。
5. I think it's useful. 【解析】开放性试题。题干意为：你如何看待中医药？本题为开放性试题，言之有理即可。

#### 重难题型 五

## 语言运用第一节

**【主旨大意】**本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述的是作者的一次写对联的经历。作者想通过这个经历鼓励人们传承中国传统文化。

1. B【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我有点\_\_\_\_\_，因为这是我第一次在很多人面前写书法。relaxed 放松的；nervous 紧张的；bored 厌倦的。根据句中“it was the first time for me to write calligraphy (书法) in front of so many people”可推知，作者第一次在很多人面前写书法有点紧张。故选 B。
2. C【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：盯着亮红色的\_\_\_\_\_，我沉浸在即将到来的节日的热闹气氛中。desk 桌子；flag 旗；paper 纸。根据生活常识可知，对联是在红纸上写的。故选 C。
3. A【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：我\_\_\_\_\_听到了同学们欢快的声音和良好的祝愿。clearly 清楚地；loudly 大声地；slowly 缓慢地。根据语境可知，此处指清楚地听到了同学们欢快的声音和良好的祝愿。故选 A。
4. C【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：最终，我鼓起勇气开始\_\_\_\_\_。singing 唱；reading 读；writing 写。根据语境可知，此处指开始写对联。故选 C。
5. B【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我深吸了一口气，\_\_\_\_\_我的工作。stopped 停止；began 开始；forgot 忘记。根据上文“Finally, I took all my courage to start \_\_\_4\_.”可知，此处指开始写对联，是句中 start 的同义词复现。故选 B。
6. C【解析】考查连词词义辨析。句意：它们并不完美，\_\_\_\_\_我对它们很满意。or 或者(表示选择关系)；so 所以(表示因果关系)；but 但是(表示转折关系)。根据句意可知，前后两个分句之间存在转折关系，应用 but 连接。故选 C。
7. A【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：写完对联后，我四处走走\_\_\_\_\_其他人的作品。admire 欣赏；hide 隐藏；provide 提供。根据语境可知，此处指欣赏其他人的作品。故选 A。
8. B【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：看着墨汁渐渐变干，我\_\_\_\_\_看到书法的美。careful 小心的；pleased 高兴的；strange 奇怪的。根据语境可知，此处指作者因看到书法的美而感到高兴。故选 B。
9. A【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：它是一门特殊的\_\_\_\_\_。art 艺术；job 工作；rule 规则。根据上文“I wrote every word carefully, with my best wishes and my love for Chinese calligraphy and art.”可知，此处指书法是一门特殊的艺术，是 art 的同词复现。故选 A。

10. C【解析】考查代词词义辨析。句意：我在那里不仅是为了给\_\_\_\_\_一个练习书法的机会，也是为了珍视好作品和学习更多知识。himself 他自己；herself 她自己；myself 我自己。根据句中“I was there not only to give \_\_\_\_\_ a chance”可知，此处应用 myself 指代作者自己。故选 C。

## 重难题型 六 语言运用第二节

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了威尔逊获得一份艺术博物馆讲解员的志愿工作之后，发现任务很艰巨，在他一度想放弃的时候，他的爸爸告诉他要“Put up your socks”，因为他不理解其真正含义，于是就举起了他的臭袜子，后来经过爸爸的解释，才明白“Put up your socks”的意思是“鼓足勇气，勇敢面对”。

1. a【解析】句意：几天后，威尔逊非常兴奋地成为了\_\_\_\_\_志愿者导游。分析句子结构可知此处缺少冠词。根据句意可知，此处表示“一位志愿者”应用不定冠词，且空白处后面的 volunteer 是以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 a。
2. surprised【解析】句意：威尔逊第一次参观 PSA 时，他\_\_\_\_\_那里的大多数展品都超出了他的理解范围。分析句子结构可知此处缺少形容词。故填 surprised。
3. importance【解析】句意：大多数人不知道展览的\_\_\_\_\_。根据空前的“the”可知，此处缺少名词。故填 importance。
4. training【解析】句意：你应该记住，在\_\_\_\_\_之后你可能比其他任何人都知道更多的东西。根据空前的“after”可知，此处应用动词的动名词形式。故填 training。
5. words【解析】句意：威尔逊听到这些\_\_\_\_\_后深受鼓舞。根据句意并结合空前的“these”可知，此处应用可数名词复数形式。故填 words。
6. when【解析】句意：然而，\_\_\_\_\_教练要求他们背诵文章，威尔逊感到非常沮丧。分析句子结构可知此处缺少连词。根据句意可知，此处表示“当……的时候”。故填 when。
7. to give【解析】句意：他告诉父亲他决定\_\_\_\_\_放弃这次机会。根据 decide to do sth.可知，空出用动词不定式作宾语。故填 to give。
8. quickly【解析】句意：你说我这样做就能\_\_\_\_\_背诵课文。分析句子结构可知此处缺少副词修饰动词 recite。故填 quickly。
9. means【解析】句意：“我的傻儿子，‘putting up your socks’\_\_\_\_\_让自己振作起来，勇敢地面对所有的困难。”分析句子结构可知此处缺少谓语动词。根据语境可知，此处

应用一般现在时；句中主语“putting up your socks”和谓语动词“mean”之间是逻辑上的主动关系，所以谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。故填 means。

10. up 【解析】句意：在那之后威尔逊感觉好多了，并且开始背诵那些内容。分析句子结构可知此处缺少介词。根据语境可知，此处考查固定短语 take up，意为“开始做”。故填 up。

### 重难题型 七 语言运用第三节

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了“sorry”一词的含义，“sorry”在西方人日常生活中的应用情况，以及“sorry”在西方与我们中国不同的地方的使用情况。

1. 你应该学习在不同场合使用各种不同的问候方式。【解析】考查英译汉。本句考查 learn to do sth. 学习做某事；in different situations 在不同的场合。
2. If they want to ask a stranger for help, they will start by saying “Sorry to trouble you.” 【解析】考查汉译英。本句考查 if 引导的条件状语从句。想要做某事译为 want to do sth.；通过可用 by。
3. 这与在中国很不同。【解析】考查英译汉。本句考查 be different from...，与……不同。
4. 这个单词的意思随着时间在变化。【解析】考查英译汉。本句考查现在完成时。随着时间 over time。
5. In some western cultures, saying “sorry” is a way to be polite. 【解析】考查汉译英。本句中考查动名词作主语；in some western cultures 在一些西方文化中。