

第 07 讲 语法选择

（模拟精练+真题演练）

最新模拟精练

（2023·广东汕头·统考一模）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后按照句子结构的语法和上下文连贯的要求，从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

My parents took me to Japan when I was little. I lived there for five years. 1 I came back, my Japanese was very good. “Can I do something useful with my Japanese?” I asked myself. Then, one day last spring, I got 2 good opportunity.

Everyone was afraid of SARS, so I stayed at home with 3 to do. My father bought me a Japanese book. “Why don’t you translate it into Chinese? It will be better than 4 computer games all day.”

I promised to do 2,000 words each day. But later I found it was hard to keep the promise. One day in May, the weather was beautiful. But I couldn’t go out. Those 2 000 words were still 5 me.

After translating only three pages, I already lost interest in the book.

I looked at it for a long time. But I couldn’t make myself turn the pages. 6 I wished I could just go outside and play football with my friends!

The words 7 by me again and again. I just wanted to give up.

I felt as if two people were fighting 8 my mind. One said, “Don’t give up! Keep working hard, and you’ll do well!” But then the other one said, “Go and play! It will be 9 than translating. Do your work tomorrow.”

I stood up and would turn off the computer.

But then I remembered 10 my parents had told me, “Whatever you do, don’t stop half way.” So I sat down and went on with it.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Because | B. When | C. Since |
| 2. A. an | B. the | C. a |
| 3. A. nothing | B. something | C. everything |
| 4. A. be played | B. playing | C. played |
| 5. A. waited for | B. been waited for | C. waiting for |
| 6. A. What | B. What a | C. How |
| 7. A. were counted | B. counted | C. are counted |
| 8. A. in | B. with | C. about |
| 9. A. the most interesting | B. more interesting | C. interesting |
| 10. A. how | B. where | C. what |

【答案】

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了作者由于在日本生活过而精通日语，答应父亲翻译日语书籍为中文，却不能坚持而内心挣扎，最后战胜欲望继续下去。

1. 句意：当我回来的时候，我的日语很好。

Because 因为；When 当……的时候；Since 自从。根据“...I came back”可知，此处表示“当我回来的时候”，应用 when 引导时间状语从句。故选 B。

2. 句意：然后，去年春天的一天，我得到了一个好机会。

an 不定冠词，修饰以元音音素开头的单词；the 定冠词，表特指；a 不定冠词，修饰以辅音音素开头的单词。根据“I got...good opportunity.”可知，此处表示泛指，应该填不定冠词 a/an，good 以辅音音素开头，不定冠词 a 符合题意。故选 C。

3. 句意：每个人都害怕非典，所以我待在家里无事可做。

nothing 没有什么；something 某事；everything 每件事物。根据“Why don't you translate it into Chinese”可知，作者的父亲建议把它翻译成中文，由此可知作者没有其他事情可做。故选 A。

4. 句意：这比整天玩电脑游戏要好。

be played 被动语态；playing 现在分词/动名词；played 过去式。空前的 than 为介词，故此空用动名词作宾语。故选 B。

5. 句意：那 2000 字还在等着我。

waited for 过去式；been waited for 无法与空前的 were 连用；waiting for 现在分词。根据“were”可知，此处用现在分词构成过去进行时。故选 C。

6. 句意：我真希望我能出去和我的朋友们踢足球！

What 感叹句结构为 What+形容词+不可数名词/可数名词复数+主语+谓语；What a+形容词+主语+谓语；How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语（在一定语境中，若语义明确，how 后有时不出现形容词或副词可视为 how 修饰句中的动词）。根据“...I wished”可知，How 符合题意。故选 C。

7. 句意：这些字我数了一遍又一遍。

were counted 一般过去时的被动语态；counted 过去式；are counted 一般现在时的被动语态。主语 The words 与谓语 count 之间是被动关系，故应该用被动语态。根据“wanted”可知，此处是一般过去时，故应该是一般过去时的被动语态。故选 A。

8. 句意：我觉得好像有两个人在我的脑海里打架。

in 在……里面；with 和；about 关于。根据“...my mind”可知，应该表示“在脑海里”，介词 in 符合题意。故选 A。

9. 句意：这将比翻译更有趣。

the most interesting 最有趣的（最高级）；more interesting 更有趣的（比较级）；interesting 有趣的。根据“than”可知，此处应该用比较级。故选 B。

10. 句意：但后来我想起了父母对我说的话。

how 怎样；where 哪里；what 什么。remember 后用 what 引导的宾语从句，what 在从句中充当宾语。故选 C。

（2023·陕西渭南·统考三模）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文连贯完整。

Li Zixuan is a student of Grade Nine in a junior high school. He had many dreams when he 11 a little child. As time goes by, some old 12 have disappeared. However, only one dream is still in his mind.

Li Zixuan says that 13 he was very young, he heard about rockets (火箭) and spaceships. At first, he knew that scientists made rockets to carry things into space, and spaceships 14 to carry people through space. Since then, he has had a real interest in space.

Every time he sees beautiful stars and the moon in the sky at night, he gets very excited. He is always dreaming 15 to space to look at the earth one day.

In school, Li Zixuan learned that the first man flew into space 16 1961. And after that, more astronauts succeeded in traveling into space and some astronauts even landed on 17 moon. His teacher always encourages 18 to learn more. Li knows not everyone has a chance to travel into space. More importantly, before he can fly to space, he must be trained specially.

Li Zixuan knows it's not easy 19 his dream, but he decides to try his best. He says, "This is the only dream that I have had for many years. Even if it doesn't come true in the end. I won't be sorry. It has brought me 20 happiness and always gives me power."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. is | B. was | C. are | D. were |
| 12. A. habit | B. habits | C. dream | D. dreams |
| 13. A. when | B. unless | C. though | D. before |
| 14. A. use | B. used | C. are used | D. were used |
| 15. A. where he can fly | B. where can he fly | C. that he can fly | D. that can he fly |
| 16. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| 17. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 18. A. he | B. his | C. himself | D. him |
| 19. A. achieve | B. to achieve | C. give | D. to give |
| 20. A. much | B. many | C. little | D. few |

【答案】

11. B 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. A

【导语】本文介绍了李子轩的梦想，和为了实现自己的梦想而努力的故事。

11. 句意：当他还是个孩子的时候，他有许多梦想。

is 是(主语是第三人称单数)；was 是(is 过去式)；are 是(主语是第二人称和复数人称)；were 是(are 过去式)。表示过去某个时刻的状态且主语是“he”所以谓语用 is 过去式 was。故选 B。

12. 句意：随着时间的流逝，一些旧的梦想已经消失。

habit 习惯；habits 习惯(名词复数形式)；dream 梦想；dreams 梦想(名词复数形式)。根据“However, only one dream is still in his mind.”只有一个梦想还在他的脑海里，所以应是 some(一些)后接可数名词的复数形式。故选 D。

13. 句意：李子轩说他很小的时候就听说过火箭和宇宙飞船。

when 当……时；unless 除非；though 虽然；before 在……之前。分析句子可知此句是主从复合句 was young(他很小的时候)表示时间，所以当他很年幼时。故选 A。

14. 句意：最初，他知道科学制造火箭载运东西进入太空，而宇宙飞船是用来载人穿越太空的。

use 一般现在时主动语态；used 一般过去时主动语态；are used 一般现在时的被动语态；were used 一般过去式被动语态。be used to do sth. 被用来做某事，主语是 spaceships(宇宙飞船)可数名词复数形式，且与动词间是被动关系，由于并列句是过去时态，所以此句是过去时态，所以是一般过去时态的被动语态。故选 D。

15. 句意：他总是梦想有一天他能飞到太空去看地球。

where he can fly 他能飞到哪里；where can he fly 他能飞到哪里；that he can fly 他能飞；that can he fly 他能飞。分析句子此处是宾语从句，宾语从句是陈述句语序，所以排除 BD，由于“fly to space”飞向太空，不缺成分，所以排除 A。故选 C。

16. 句意：在学校里，李子轩了解到第一个人在 1961 年飞进太空。

on 在某一天；in 后接年/月等；at 在某个时间点；with 和。由于空格后是年份，所以是 in。故选 B。

17. 句意：在那之后，更多的宇航员成功地进入太空，一些宇航员甚至登上了月球。

a 不定冠词，表示泛指一个；an 不定冠词，用于元音音素开头；the 定冠词，表特指 / 零冠词。根据后面 moon(月亮)是独一无二的，所以用定冠词。故选 C。

18. 句意：他的老师总是鼓励他多学点东西。

he 主格；his 形容词性物主代词；himself 反身代词；him 宾格。根据前面 encourages(鼓励)是动词，横线上缺的是宾格作宾语。故选 D。

19. 句意：李子轩知道实现自己的梦想并不容易。

achieve 到达(动词原形)；to achieve 到达(动词不定式)；give 给(动词原形)；to give 给(动词不定式)，考查的是“it is +形容词+不定式结构”可知此处填动词不定式。故选 B。

20. 句意：它给我带来了许多快乐。

much 许多(后接不可数名词)；many 许多(后接可数名词复数形式)；little 几乎没有(后接不可数名词)；few 几乎没有(后接可数名词复数形式)。后面 happiness(快乐)是不可数名词。且后文说给我力量，所以应是给很多的快乐。故选 A。

(2023·陕西宝鸡·统考二模)

One day, a group of frogs decided to have a tour for fun. When they 21 through the woods, two of them fell into a hole. All the other frogs in the group got together at once and watched the trapped (被困住的) frogs trying to get out. The other frogs could see that 22 hole was very deep. It looked as if there 23 no

way out. The crowd shouted, “Give 24! There is no hope for you to jump out because of the depth.” One of them felt very upset after hearing those 25. An hour later, that frog stopped jumping and died of tiredness and sadness.

But amazingly, the second frog kept jumping no matter how tired she was. With one brave leap (跳跃), she made it out 26!

The second frog was successful in her efforts because she was deaf and unable to hear 27. She thought they were cheering for her, so she tried even 28. And that made a big difference!

With a positive (积极的) opinion, the second frog got over the difficulties. She 29 by the others and achieved her goal. 30 we put less importance on others’ negative opinions, we can do anything that we insist on, just as the second frog did.

21. A. travel B. will travel C. are travelling D. were travelling
 22. A. a B. an C. the D. /
 23. A. was B. is C. were D. are
 24. A. off B. up C. away D. out
 25. A. story B. stories C. word D. words
 26. A. final B. finally C. angry D. angrily
 27. A. what the others said B. what did the others say C. how the others said D. how did the others say
 28. A. earlier B. early C. harder D. hard
 29. A. doesn’t influence B. didn’t influence C. isn’t influenced D. wasn’t influenced
 30. A. When B. Though C. Before D. Unless

【答案】

21. D 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. D 30. A

【导语】本文通过讲述两只青蛙同时掉进了深坑里，同伴们都认为洞太深，它们上不来了，其中一只放弃了，死掉了，而另一只是聋子，它以为同伴是在鼓励它，所以最终成功地跳出了深洞。

21. 句意：当它们穿过树林时，其中两只青蛙掉进了一个坑里。

travel 原形；will travel 一般将来时；are travelling 现在进行时；were travelling 过去进行时。根据“When they ... through the woods, two of them fell into a hole.”可知此处表示当某人正在做某事时，另一件事情发生了，从句用过去进行时。故选 D。

22. 句意：其他的青蛙可以看到坑很深。

a 不定冠词表泛指，后接以辅音音素开头的单词；an 不定冠词表泛指，后接以元音音素开头的单词；the 定冠词表特指；/零冠词。此处特指上文提到过的坑，用定冠词 the。故选 C。

23. 句意：看起来好像没有出路了。

was be 动词 is 或 am 的过去式；is be 动词的第三人称单数形式；were be 动词 are 的过去式；are be 动词的复数形式。根据“looked”可知用一般过去时，no way 前用 be 动词 was。故选 A。

24. 句意：放弃吧！

give off 散发；give up 放弃；give away 赠送；give out 分发。根据“*There is no hope for you to jump out because of the depth.*”可知是劝坑里的青蛙放弃。故选 B。

25. 句意：其中一只青蛙听到这些话后感到非常难过。

story 故事，可数名词单数；stories 故事，可数名词复数；word 单词，可数名词单数；words 单词，话语，可数名词复数。根据“*Give ...! There is no hope for you to jump out because of the depth.*”可知是听了这些让人泄气的话，those 后用 words。故选 D。

26. 句意：她勇敢地一跳，终于出来了！

final 最终的，形容词；finally 最后，副词；angry 生气的，形容词；angrily 生气地，副词。根据“*she made it out*”可知这是最终结果，用 finally 修饰整个句子。故选 B。

27. 句意：第二只青蛙的努力成功了，因为它聋了，听不到其他青蛙说的话。

what the others said 别人说了什么，陈述语序；what did the others say 别人说了什么，疑问语序；how the others said 其他人怎么说，陈述语序；how did the others say 其他人怎么说，疑问语序。said 后缺少宾语，宾语从句连接词不用 how，排除 CD；宾语从句用陈述语序，排除 B。故选 A。

28. 句意：她以为它们在为她加油，所以她更加努力。

earlier 更早地，副词比较级；early 早，副词原级；harder 更努力地，副词比较级；hard 努力地，副词原级。根据“*She thought they were cheering for her*”可知以为大家在为她加油，更努力地尝试，even 修饰副词比较级 harder。故选 C。

29. 句意：她不受别人的影响，实现了自己的目标。

doesn't influence 一般现在时；didn't influence 一般过去时；isn't influenced 一般现在时的被动语态；wasn't influenced 一般过去时的被动语态。主语“*She*”与动词 influence 之间是动宾关系，结合“*achieved*”可知用一般过去时的被动语态。故选 D。

30. 句意：当我们不那么重视别人的负面意见时，我们可以做任何我们坚持的事情，就像第二只青蛙一样。

When 当……时；Though 尽管；Before 在……之前；Unless 除非。根据“*... we put less importance on others' negative opinions, we can do anything that we insist on, just as the second frog did.*”可知从句表示可以做任何我们坚持的事情的时间，用 When 引导时间状语从句。故选 A。

（2023·广东江门·校考三模）

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，根据语法和上下文连贯的要求，从每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

Mr. Daves is an 80-year-old man and he lives alone. He has a 40-year-old friend named John. They often go fishing together. They 31 in the same lake for over 15 years, but they have never been tired of it.

Last month, Mr. Daves had a stroke (中风) and he couldn't walk 32 speak, so he had to go to an old people's home. When John got the news of Mr. Daves' illness, his heart was almost broken. He wanted to do something 33 the old man happy. He went to the old people's home and 34 Mr. Daves out for a trip in his car. They were both excited. However, it was very 35 for Mr. Daves to get in John's car, so

John felt worried about this. Then one day he had 36 idea. He decided to sell his lovely car and buy a truck so that 37 could put a wheelchair in it. Two days later, he did sell his car and buy a truck. 38 then, he has used his truck to take the old man out for a trip every day.

Last week a special fishing rod (竿) 39 by John for Mr. Daves. Now they can still go fishing together though Mr. Daves can't walk. Mr. Daves says 40 he is still enjoying life now because of John.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. A. are fishing | B. fished | C. have fished |
| 32. A. and | B. or | C. but |
| 33. A. making | B. make | C. to make |
| 34. A. takes | B. will take | C. took |
| 35. A. difficult | B. more difficult | C. the most difficult |
| 36. A. a | B. an | C. the |
| 37. A. he | B. him | C. his |
| 38. A. After | B. For | C. Since |
| 39. A. bought | B. was bought | C. will be bought |
| 40. A. which | B. who | C. that |

【答案】

31. C 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. B 37. A 38. C 39. B 40. C

【导语】本文主要讲述了 Daves 和 John 喜欢钓鱼，他们经常一起去钓鱼，上个月 Daves 中风了，不能走路，也不能说话，John 就卖掉自己的车，换成了一辆卡车，带着老人 Daves 去旅游和钓鱼。

31. 句意：他们在同一个湖里钓鱼已经超过 15 年了，但他们从未感到厌倦。

are fishing 钓鱼，现在进行时；fished 一般过去时；have fished 现在完成时。根据“for over 15 years”可知，空处用现在完成时。故选 C。

32. 句意：上个月，Daves 先生中风了，他不能走路和说话，所以他不得不去一家老人院。

and 和；or 或者；but 但是。根据“walk ... speak”可知，空前后是并列关系，否定句中用 or 表并列。故选 B。

33. 句意：他想要做些事情来让老人开心。

making 让，现在分词或动名词；make 动词原形；to make 动词不定式。根据“He wanted to do something ... the old man happy.”可知，此处表示目的，用不定式作目的状语。故选 C。

34. 句意：他去了老人院，用他的车带 Daves 先生出去旅行。

takes 带走，动词三单；will take 一般将来时；took 动词过去式。根据“went”可知，and 连接的两个并列谓语，时态保持一致，因此空处用过去时。故选 C。

35. 句意：然而，Daves 先生很难上 John 的车，所以 John 对此很担心。

difficult 困难的，原级；more difficult 比较级；the most difficult 最高级。根据“very”可知，空处用原级。故选 A。

36. 句意：有一天，他有了一个主意。

a 一个，用于辅音音素开头单词前；an 用于元音音素开头单词前；the 表特指。根据“idea”可知，此处泛指一个主意，且 idea 是以元音音素开头的单词，空处用不定冠词 an。故选 B。

37. 句意：他决定卖掉他心爱的车，买一辆卡车，这样他就可以把轮椅放在里面。

he 他，主格；him 宾格；his 形容词或名词性物主代词。根据“... could put a wheelchair in it.”可知，从句缺少主语，因此用主格代词。故选 A。

38. 句意：从那以后，他每天都用自己的货车载着老人出去旅游。

After 在……之后；For 为了；Since 自从。since then“从那以后”，固定短语。故选 C。

39. 句意：上星期，John 为 Daves 先生买了一根特制的鱼竿。

bought 买，过去式或过去分词；was bought 一般过去时的被动语态；will be bought 一般将来时的被动语态。主语 fishing rod 和谓语之间是动宾关系，且由“Last week”可知，时态是一般过去时，因此空处为一般过去时的被动语态。故选 B。

40. 句意：Daves 先生说，因为 John，他现在仍然在享受生活。

which 哪一个；who 谁；that 引导从句，无实际意义。根据“he is still enjoying life now because of John.”可知，从句结构完整，因此用 that 引导宾语从句。故选 C。

（2023·广东佛山·统考三模）

Yue Fei lived during the Song Dynasty (960–1279). As a general, he led 41 army to win many wars. In 1125, the Jin army from the north 42 the Song Empire and tried to take control of its central lands. Yue made a decision 43 the enemy.

Before he set out, his mother asked him, “Right now our country is facing 44 difficulties than before, so what do you plan to do?” “Serve 45 country with the greatest loyalty (忠心),” said Yue.

That was what his mother hoped her son would do. She decided to tattoo (给……纹身) the words onto her 46 back so that he would not easily forget them.

She asked, “My child, your back will be quite 47 when being tattooed. Are you afraid?” Yue answered, “Mother, a little pain is nothing. 48 I were afraid of the pain of tattooing, how could I go to war on the front lines?”

Keeping his words 49 mind, Yue beat the Jin army many times. Sadly, Yue 50 because of Qin Hui. But his spirit was passed on to later generations.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. himself | B. his | C. him |
| 42. A. attack | B. attacked | C. has attacked |
| 43. A. fight | B. fighting | C. to fight |
| 44. A. serious | B. more serious | C. the most serious |
| 45. A. / | B. a | C. the |
| 46. A. son | B. sons | C. son's |
| 47. A. pain | B. painful | C. painfully |
| 48. A. If | B. Because | C. Unless |

49. A. in B. with C. of
50. A. killed B. is killed C. was killed

【答案】

41. B 42. B 43. C 44. B 45. C 46. C 47. B 48. A 49. A 50. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了岳飞母亲在岳飞背上刺“精忠报国”的故事。

41. 句意：作为一名将军，他率领他的军队赢得了许多战争。

himself 他自己，反身代词；his 他的，形容词性物主代词；him 他，宾格。空格后 army 为名词，表示“军队”，应用形容词性物主代词修饰名词作定语，应用 his。故选 B。

42. 句意：1125 年，北方的金军进攻宋朝，试图控制其中部地区。

attack 动词原形；attacked 过去式；has attacked 现在完成时。根据 In 1125 可知，句子时态为一般过去时，此处应用过去式 attacked。故选 B。

43. 句意：岳飞决定出兵。

fight 动词原形；fighting 现在分词；to fight 不定式。make a decision to do sth. 为固定搭配，表示“决定去做某事”，可知此处应用不定式 to fight。故选 C。

44. 句意：现在我们国家面临着比以前更严重的困难，你打算做什么？

serious 严重的，形容词；more serious 更严重的，比较级；the most serious 最严重的，最高级。根据 than，可知此处应用形容词的比较级作定语，应用 more serious。故选 B。

45. 句意：岳飞说：“以最大的忠诚为国家服务。”

/零冠词 a 一个，用于以辅音音素的单词前；the 表示特指。根据上文 Right now our country is facing，表示“现在我们的国家正面临”，可知此处特指上文提到的国家，应用 the。故选 C。

46. 句意：她决定把这句话纹在儿子的背上，这样他就不会轻易忘记。

son 儿子，单数名词；sons 儿子，复数名词；son's 儿子的，名词所有格。根据 back 为名词，表示“后背”，应用名词所有格修饰，应用 son's。故选 C。

47. 句意：孩子，在你背上纹身的时候会痛。

pain 痛苦，名词；painful 痛苦的，形容词；painfully 痛苦地，副词。根据 will be 可知，此处应用形容词作表语，应用 painful。故选 B。

48. 句意：如果我害怕纹身的痛苦，我怎么能去前线打仗呢？

If 如果；Because 因为；Unless 除非。根据“I were afraid of the pain of tattooing, how could I go to war on the front lines?”可知，此处表示一种假设，是指如果我害怕，应用 If 引导条件状语从句。故选 A。

49. 句意：岳飞牢记这句话，多次击败金军。

in 在……里；with 和；of……的。keep...in mind 为固定搭配，表示“把……牢记于心”可知，此处应用 in。故选 A。

50. 句意：可惜岳飞被秦桧杀了。但他的精神却传给了后代。

killed 过去式；is killed 被杀，一般现在时的被动语态；was killed 被杀，一般过去时的被动语态。句子时态为一般过去时，主语 Yue 与动词 kill 之间是被动关系，句子为一般过去时的被动语态，结构为 was/were done，可知此处应用 was killed。故选 C。

（2023·广东肇庆·统考二模）

请通读下面短文，掌握其大意，根据语法和上下文连贯的要求，从每小题三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

Children around the world are familiar with stories like *The Little Mermaid*, *The Princess and the Pea* and *The Emperor's New Clothes*. The colorful characters from the stories made us laugh and ___51___ throughout our childhood.

The stories ___52___ by Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen. He was born in a poor family in Odense, Denmark on April 2, 1805. His father was a shoemaker and his mother was a washerwoman. He received very ___53___ education.

In 1816, his father died and Andersen was forced ___54___ out to work. At the age of 14, Andersen moved to Copenhagen to start a job as a singer and actor. He worked there for several years ___55___ he had to leave the theater when his voice began to change.

Afterwards Andersen went to a school and began to publish stories. They came ___56___ in a large number.

Andersen lived ___57___ hard life, so he tried to make people laugh in his stories. He wrote because he didn't want children to have a ___58___ childhood as he did. The works made Andersen well-know all over the world, but he was still a lonely man. He never married and his friends were the people who paid for ___59___ works. Andersen passed away on August 4, 1875. His home in Odense is now a museum and ___60___ people visit it every year.

Do you like his stories?

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. to cry | B. cry | C. cried |
| 52. A. wrote | B. are written | C. were written |
| 53. A. little | B. few | C. a little |
| 54. A. going | B. go | C. to go |
| 55. A. since | B. until | C. though |
| 56. A. out | B. on | C. in |
| 57. A. the | B. an | C. a |
| 58. A. sad | B. sadly | C. sadder |
| 59. A. he | B. him | C. his |
| 60. A. thousands | B. thousand | C. thousands of |

【答案】

51. B 52. C 53. A 54. C 55. B 56. A 57. C 58. A 59. C 60. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了世界著名的丹麦童话作家安徒生。

51. 句意：故事中丰富多彩的人物让我们整个童年或笑或哭。

to cry“哭”，动词不定式；cry“哭”，动词原形；cried“哭”，动词过去式。根据固定搭配 make sb. do sth.“使某人做某事”可知，此处应用不带 to 的动词不定式，作宾语补足语。故选 B。

52. 句意：这些故事是丹麦作家汉斯·克里斯蒂安·安徒生写的。

wrote“写”，动词过去式；are written“（被）写”，一般现在时被动语态；were written“（被）写”，一般过去时被动语态。根据“...by Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen.”可知，此处应用一般过去时。主语 the stories 与谓语动词存在被动关系，此处应用一般过去时的被动语态。故选 C。

53. 句意：他几乎没有接受教育。

little“少量的”，后接不可数名词；few“很少的”，后接可数名词复数；a little“少量的”，后接不可数名词。根据“He was born in a poor family...His father was a shoemaker and his mother was a washerwoman.”可知，安徒生的父亲是一名鞋匠，妈妈是一名洗衣女工，家境不好，所以他几乎没有上学。education 是不可数名词，应用 little 修饰，表示否定意义。故选 A。

54. 句意：1816 年，安徒生的父亲逝世，他被迫外出谋生。

going“走”，动词-ing 形式；go“走”，动词原形；to go“走”，动词不定式。根据固定搭配 force sb. to do sth.“强迫某人做某事”可知，此处应用动词不定式结构，作宾语补足语。故选 C。

55. 句意：他在那里工作了几年，直到他开始变声他才不得不离开戏院。

since 自从；until 直到；though 虽然。根据“He worked there for several years...”和“...he had to leave the theater when his voice began to change.”可知，此处表示时间，应用 until 连接。故选 B。

56. 句意：他们大量出版发行。

out 向外；on 在.....上；in 在.....里。根据“Afterwards Andersen went to a school and began to publish stories.”可知，后来，安徒生去上学，然后开始发表故事。此处指故事（书）被大量出版发行。come out“出版，发行”，动词短语。故选 A。

57. 句意：安徒生过着艰难的生活。

the“这（些）、那（些）”，定冠词；an“一”，不定冠词；a“一”，不定冠词。根据句子结构可知，此处考查固定搭配 live a/an...life“过着.....生活”。hard 以辅音音素开头，所以其前应用不定冠词 a。故选 C。

58. 句意：他写作，因为他不想让孩子们像他一样有一个悲伤的童年。

sad“难过的、悲伤的”，形容词原级；sadly“悲伤地”，副词；sadder“更悲伤的”，形容词比较级。根据句子结构及“...as he did.”可知，此处应用形容词原级作定语修饰名词 childhood。故选 A。

59. 句意：他没有结婚，他的朋友就是那些付费购买他的作品的人们。

he“他”，人称代词主格；him“他”；人称代词宾格；his“他的”，物主代词。根据句子结构可知，此处应用物主代词，修饰名词 works。故选 C。

60. 句意：他在欧登塞的家现在成了一座博物馆，每年成千上万人去参观。

thousands“数千”，thousand 的复数；thousand“千”，单数；thousands of“成千上万”，词组。根据句子结构及各选项可知，此处应用词组 thousands of，表示“成千上万”，修饰名词 people。故选 C。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/055141104100011332>