

## 1. 填空题

根据句意完成句子，确保语句通顺，词汇、语法运用正确，每空一词。

1. (1) We'll make it before the clock \_\_\_\_ (敲击) nine.

答案' (1) strikes'

解析

(1) strikes 考查主谓一致。句意：在钟表敲响9点钟之前我们将要成功。根据汉语提示可知是strike“敲击”，the clock是单数，所以谓语要用第三人称单数形式，时态是一般现在时。故填strikes

1. (2) Welcome to drop in if it is \_\_\_\_ (方便的) you.

答案' (2) convenient'

解析

(2) convenient 考查形容词。句意：如果你方便的话，欢迎来串门。根据汉语提示可知是形容词convenient“方便的”。故填convenient

1. (3) If you have any questions, don't \_\_\_\_ (犹豫) ask me.

答案' (3) hesitate'

解析

(3) hesitate 考查动词。句意：如果你有任何问题，请别犹豫问我。根据汉语提示可知是动词hesitate“犹豫”，该句为祈使句，don't后跟动词原形，hesitate to do sth“犹豫做某事”，故填hesitate

1. (4) Books in the library are often \_\_\_\_ (分类) according to subjects.

答案' (4) classified/sorted'

解析

(4) classified/sorted 考查一般现在时的被动语态。句意：图书馆的书经常被按照学科来分类。根据汉语提示可知是classify/sort“分类”；主语“书”和谓语动词“分类”构成被动关系，根据often可知是一般现在时，所以用一般现在时的被动语态，构成为：be动词+过去分词，该空缺少过去分词。故填classified/sorted

1. (5) Fifteen people were under \_\_\_\_ (逮捕) violence.

答案' (5) arrest'

解析

(5) arrest 考查固定搭配。句意：15人因为严重暴力被逮捕。根据汉语提示可知是arrest“逮捕”，under arrest“被逮捕”，为固定搭配。故填arrest

2. With the help of other people, those affected by the earthquake had \_\_\_\_ (正常) life.

答案normal

解析

normal

3. David studies hard. I am sure he can pass the English e \_\_\_\_.

答案' xamination'

解析

单词拼写，根据中、英文提示或首字母填写单词。

4. (1) The river \_\_\_\_ (流淌) quietly for centuries, witnessing every change on its banks.

答案' (1) has flowed'

解析

(1) has flowed 考查现在完成时。句意：这条河静静地流淌了几个世纪，见证了两岸所有的变化。本句中时间状语for centuries 是for+一段时间，是现在完成时的标志词，现在完成时的构成为：have/has+过去分词，主语The river 是第三人称单数，flow“流淌”，过去分词是flowed 故填has flowed

4. (2) They finally decided to have the patient o\_\_\_\_\_ on regardless of the cost.

答案' (2) operated'

解析

(2) operated 考查过去分词。句意：他们最终决定不管花费多少都给病人做手术。have sb. done 使某人被做某事，为固定用法。根据所给首字母推测，应是让病人被做手术，operate 对“...动手术”。故填operated

4. (3) In the corner sat a little girl who was \_\_\_\_\_ totally to what she was doing.

答案' (3) committed'

解析

(3) committed 考查固定用法。句意：角落里坐着一个小女孩，完全投入在自己正在做的事情中。be committed to 致力于，专注于，为固定用法。设空处是形容词作状语，故填committed

4. (4) Much to the \_\_\_\_\_ (amuse) of passers-by, the passengers on the bus were dancing and singing on the highway.

答案' (4) amusement'

解析

(4) amusement 考查名词。句意：公共汽车上的乘客在高速公路上载歌载舞，这使过路人很高兴。much to the amusement 为固定用法，表示“使某人高兴的是”，the 后加名词，所以用amuse的名词形式amusement 故填amusement

4. (5) A citizen should be r\_\_\_\_\_ for (the) \_\_\_\_\_ obligation to do something, or having control over or care for someone, as part of one's job or role.

答案' (5) responsible'

解析

(5) responsible 考查形容词。根据括号内的提示having an obligation to do something or having control over or care for someone, as part of one's job or role 可推知空处表示“负责的”句意：一个公民应该对国家负责。be responsible for...负责，为固定用法。故填responsible

4. (6) Electronic cards are \_\_\_\_\_ (environmentfriendly), so why not use them?

答案' (6) environmentally'

解析

(6) environmentally 考查副词。句意：电子卡是环保的，所以我们为什么不使用它

们呢？设空处修饰形容词friendly，因此用environment的副词形式environmentally “境地，有关环境方面”。故填environmentally

4. (7) The exchange program between the UK and China may affect various \_\_\_\_\_ (range) from kindergarten to high school.

答案' (7) ranging'

解析

(7) ranging考查现在分词。句意：英国和中国之间的交流项目可能会影响到从幼儿园到高中的各个学校。\_\_\_\_\_ (range) from kindergarten to high schools构成主谓关系，所以用range的现在分词形式，故填ranging

4. (8) You should make an a\_\_\_\_\_ for your misunderstanding what he meant a regretful acknowledgment of an offense or failure

答案' (8) apology'

解析

(8) apology考查名词。根据括号内的提示a regretful acknowledgment of an offense or failure可知空处表示“道歉”，句意：你应该为你误解了他的意思而道歉。结合for your misunderstanding what he meant and根据首字母提示可知，此处应是make an apology 道歉，为固定用法。故填apology

4. (9) I would a\_\_\_\_\_ it if you paid in cash.

答案' (9) appreciate'

解析

(9) appreciate考查动词。句意：如果你用现金支付的话，我将不胜感激。结合语境并根据首字母提示可知，应是I would appreciate, 如果I would appreciate, 我将不胜感激，为固定句型。故填appreciate

4. (10) The \_\_\_\_\_ (大多数) of small businesses now do their banking online

答案' (10) majority'

解析

(10) majority考查名词。句意：大多数小企业现在都在网上办理银行业务。结合语境及汉语提示可知，the majority 大多数，为固定用法。故填majority 根据所给出的汉语意思，写出空缺处单词的正确形式。

5. (1) Pollution has become a serious and \_\_\_\_\_ (世界性的) problem.

答案' (1) worldwide'

解析

(1) worldwide考查形容词。该空修饰名词problem 结合汉语提示可知本空应该填形容词“世界性的”，故填worldwide

5. (2) When we walk in the street, it is easy to find cars \_\_\_\_\_ (停放) on the side of the road.

答案' (2) parked'

解析

(2) parked考查过去分词。车是被停放到马路上，因此应该使用过去分词作后置定语，故填parked

5. (3) The brave young man jumped into the river without hesitation to d\_\_\_\_\_ (溺水) child.

答案' (3) drowning'

解析

(3) drowning考查形容词。该空修饰名词child且结合提示, 可知应用形容词drowning 溺水的。故填drowning

5. (4) The sweat dropped from our faces but we could (擦去) it out.

答案' (4) wipe'

解析

(4) wipe考查动词。could是形容词, 意为“能够”, 其后用动词原形, 故填wipe。

5. (5) Teachers always r\_\_\_ (提醒) us to go out of the classroom and do so physical exercise.

答案' (5) remind'

解析

(5) remind考查动词时态和固定用法。空前有always修饰, always通常用在一般现在时中, 主语是Teachers, 且remind sb to do提醒某人做某事。故填remind

5. (6) The early next morning, I went to that school and asked for the \_\_\_\_\_ (许可) .

答案' (6) permission'

解析

(6) permission考查名词。headmaster是物主代词形式, 其后接名词, 故填permission

5. (7) Wang Ying, I want to \_\_\_ (道歉) to you, because I can't attend the tonight.

答案' (7) apologize'

解析

(7) apologize考查固定用法。want to do不定式后跟动词原形, 故填apologize

5. (8) You can share both your happiness and (悲伤) with your friend.

答案' (8) sadness'

解析

(8) sadness考查名词。and前happiness为名词格式, and前后单词形式应该保持一致, 故填sadness

5. (9) However, the disadvantages of two-day weekends are (明显的) \_\_\_\_\_.

答案' (9) obvious'

解析

(9) obvious考查形容词。根据汉语提示及be动词可知需要使用形容词obvious, 故填obvious

5. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (原谅) me, but I really don't agree with that.

答案' (10) Forgive'

解析

(10) Forgive 考查祈使句。本句为祈使句，祈使句通常以动词原形开头，表达说话人强烈的意愿与请求，故填 Forgive。

根据括号内的中、英文提示和所给首字母提示，用单词的适当形式完成句子。每空一词。

6. (1) The young man is so honest and r\_\_\_\_\_ that he is always there  
his help consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted

答案' (1) reliable'

解析

(1) reliable 考查形容词。根据括号内的提示 consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted 可知，空处表示“可靠的”，句意：这个年轻男人是如此诚实和可靠，以至于当你需要帮助的时候他会一直在那。honest 形容词，诚实的。and 连接两个并列的形容词。reliable 形容词，可靠的。故填 reliable。

6. (2) It is said that a smaller vehicle requires (消耗) fuel \_\_\_\_\_

答案' (2) consumption'

解析

(2) consumption 考查名词。句意：据说更小型的车辆需要更少的燃料消耗。fuel 名词，燃料。fuel consumption 燃料消耗，名词短语。故填 consumption。

6. (3) There are strong \_\_\_\_\_ (论据) for and against his opinion.

答案' (3) arguments'

解析

(3) argument 考查名词。句意：有强有力的论据支持和反对他的观点。argument 名词，论据。根据 are 可知，argument 应为复数形式。故填 arguments。

6. (4) It is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ (原创的) works of imagination in the language.

答案' (4) original'

解析

(4) original 考查形容词。句意：这是用该语言写成的最原创的富有想象力的作品之一。original 形容词，原创的。故填 original。

6. (5) There was an a\_\_\_\_\_ moment when she didn't know whether to shake hands or kiss his cheek or feeling embarrassment or inconvenience

答案' (5) awkward'

解析

(5) awkward 考查形容词。根据括号内的提示 causing or feeling embarrassment or inconvenience 可知，空处表示“尴尬的”，句意：有一段尴尬的时刻，她不知道该和他握手还是亲吻他的脸颊。awkward 形容词，尴尬的。修饰其后的名词 moment。故填 awkward。

6. (6) Don't throw away the old newspaper which can be reused (回收利用) \_\_\_\_\_

答案' (6) recycled'

解析

(6) recycled 考查分词。句意：不要扔掉可以被再次使用和回收利用的旧报纸。

and连接两个并列词性，即设空处应与过去分词reused的词性和形式一样。故填recycled

6. (7) They cannot leave the country without (允许) due to the impact of the Covid-19.

答案' (7) permission'

解析

(7) permission考查名词。句意：由于受Covid-19的影响，他们不能未经允许就离开这个国家。permission名词，允许。故填permission

6. (8) Two hundred people lost their homes as a direct c\_\_\_\_\_ (a result or effect of an action) or condition

答案' (8) consequence'

解析

(8) consequence考查名词。根据括号内的提示a result or effect of an action condition可知，空处表示“结果”，句意：这场暴风雨的直接结果就是两百人失去了他们的家。consequence名词，结果，后果。由前面的形容词direct修饰。故填consequence

6. (9) Communicating with each other is the solution to (冲突) between you.

答案' (9) conflict(s)'

解析

(9) conflict考查名词。句意：与他人交流是你们俩之间冲突的解决方式。conflict名词，冲突。此处冲突不确定数量，故单复数均可。故填conflict(s)

6. (10) Our manager explained \_\_\_\_\_ (简洁地) what we had to do.

答案' (10) briefly'

解析

(10) briefly考查副词。句意：我们的主管简洁地解释了我们必须做什么。briefly副词，简洁地。修饰其前面的动词explained故填briefly

根据所给句子和所学语法知识填空。每空一词。

7. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is really interesting is that there are sometimes great even between native speakers.

答案' (1) What'

解析

(1) What考查主语从句。句意：真正有趣的是，即使在以母语为英语的人之间，有时也存在巨大的文化差异。根据分析可知，该句为一个含有主语从句的复合句。所填词连接的句子在句中作主语，且所填词在从句中作主语，应该填入what。所填词位于句首，首字母应大写。故填What。

7. (2) If \_\_\_\_\_ (consume) in large quantities without limit, clean drink will face the danger of running out.

答案' (2) consumed'

解析

(2) consumed考查过去分词。句意：如果没有限制地大量饮用，清洁的饮用水将

面临枯竭的危险。该句为一个含有I引导的条件状语从句的复合句。根据句中的will  
fac可知，所填词在句中作非谓语。所给动词与其逻辑主语clean drinking water  
宾关系，应该填入所给动词的过去分词形式。故填consumed

7. (3) It was not until 1938 \_\_\_\_\_ the first color TV programme was  
答案' (3) that '

解析

(3) tha考查强调句。句意：直到1938年，第一个彩色电视节目才播出。根据分析  
及被强调的部分not until 1938，该句为强调句。强调句句型：It is/was被强调  
的部分+that/who(当强调主语且主语指人)+其他。故填that

7. (4) Weather \_\_\_\_\_ (permit), we will pay a visit to the new high-speed  
station.

答案' (4) permitting'

解析

(4) permitting考查现在分词。句意：如果天气允许的话，我们将参观一下新的高  
铁站。分析可知，Weather \_\_\_\_\_为独立主格结构。Weather与所给动词之间为主  
谓关系，所以应填入所给动词的现在分词形式。Weather permitting=If weather  
permits故填permitting

7. (5) The firefighters were about to give up rescuing \_\_\_\_\_ a weak  
of the ruins.

答案' (5) when '

解析

(5) when考查时间状语从句。句意：消防队员正准备放弃营救，这时从废墟中传  
来一个微弱的声音。分析可知，该句为含有时间状语从句的复合句，表示“当……  
时候”。应该填入when。故填when。

8.一、用适当的连词填空

1. We haven't seen each other \_\_\_\_\_ we parted.

2. It was not until the last minute \_\_\_\_\_ I realized my mistake.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you use plastic bags, you mustn't throw them about.

4. It will not be long \_\_\_\_\_ you regret for what you have done to h

5. We were watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ they rushed in. 6. Please don't talk so  
others are working.

7. Just \_\_\_\_\_ he was leaving his house, the telephone rang.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ you told me I had no idea what had happened.

9. I recognized him \_\_\_\_\_ I saw him on the street after ten years'

10. It is three months \_\_\_\_\_ he came to our class.

答案' since', 'that', 'After', 'before', 'when', 'while', 'as', 'Until',  
minute', 'since'

解析

根据汉语提示写出相应单词，每空一词。

9. (1) We shall \_\_\_\_\_ (保卫) our motherland, whatever the cost may be.

答案' (1) defend'

解析

(1) defend考查动词。句意：不管付出什么代价，我们都要保卫我们的祖国。defend“卫”，动词。设空处位于情态动词shall，应填入动词原形。故填defend

9. (2) The boy looked at me            (好奇地) as if I were a complete stranger.

答案' (2) curiously'

解析

(2) curious考查副词。句意：那男孩好奇地看着我，好像我是个陌生人。curious“好奇地”，副词，修饰动词短语looked at故填curiously

9. (3) As you            (接近) the school, the first building you see is the building.

答案' (3) approach'

解析

(3) approach考查动词。句意：当你走近学校时，你首先看到的是教学楼。approach“接近”，该句时态为一般现在时，所以用动词原形。故填approach

9. (4) The shop has            (各种各样的) clothes for women customers to choose from.

答案' (4) various'

解析

(4) various考查形容词。句意：这家商店有各种各样的衣服供女顾客选择。various“各种各样的”，形容词，作定语修饰名词clothes故填various

9. (5) The room is 15 feet in            (长度) and 10 feet in width.

答案' (5) length'

解析

(5) length考查名词。句意：这个房间长15英尺，宽10英尺。length“长”，名词，in length“在长度上”，故填length

9. (6) One of his forefathers was an early            (定居者) in America.

答案' (6) settler'

解析

(6) settler考查名词。句意：他的祖先之一是一个美国早期的定居者。settler“定居者”，可数名词，前面有不定冠词an，所以用单数形式，故填settler

9. (7) In respect of this problem, we don't have to            (结论) quickly.

答案' (7) conclusion'

解析

(7) conclusion考查名词。句意：关于这个问题，我们不必很快下结论。conclusion“结论”，名词，draw a conclusion“下结论”为固定搭配。故填conclusion

9. (8) Be            (谨慎的) as the road is frozen.

答案' (8) cautious'

解析

(8) cautious考查形容词。句意：路上结冰了，小心点。cautious“谨慎的”，形容



词，在句中作表语。故填cautious

9. (9) It is a great (挑战) for him to govern the country well.

答案' (9) challenge'

解析

(9) challenge考查名词。句意：对他来说，治理好这个国家是一个巨大的挑战。challenge“挑战”，可数名词，前面有不定冠词a，所以用单数形式，故填challenge

9. (10) The river has been (污染) seriously since the factory moved here.

答案' (10) polluted'

解析

(10) polluted考查过去分词。句意：自从工厂搬到这里以来，这条河已经被严重污染了。pollute“污染”，动词。主语The river和pollute之间构成被动关系，即河是被污染。所以设空处应用过去分词形式，故填polluted

根据提示填单词。

10. (1) So if I e(赚取) enough money, I'll travel around the world.

答案' (1) earn'

解析

(1) earn考查动词。此句为条件状语从句，遵循“主将从现”的原则，主句为一般将来时，从句谓语动词应用一般现在时。根据提示，可知应用动词earn“赚取”。

10. (2) He can speak three languages(fluent).

答案' (2) fluently'

解析

(2) fluent考查副词。分析句子结构，此句主谓宾成分齐全，故应用副词作状语且位于句子末尾。根据提示，可知应用副词fluent“流利地”。

10. (3) When he was a young man, he (持不同意见) with his parents on most things.

答案' (3) disagreed'

解析

(3) disagreed考查动词的一般过去时。根据从句中的谓语动词可知，主语动词也应用一般过去时。disagree“不同意”，故此处应用disagreed

10. (4) Her husband made a suggestion but she (ignore) it.

答案' (4) ignored'

解析

(4) ignored考查动词的一般过去时。据从句中的谓语动词可知，主语动词也应用一般过去时。ignore“忽略”，故此处应用ignored

10. (5) Don't be afraid to a(承认) to your mistakes.

答案' (5) admit'

解析

(5) admit考查动词。此处为动词不定式，故to之后应用动词原形。根据提示，可知应用动词admit“承认”。

10. (6) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (confident) that you will get the job.

答案' (6) confident'

解析

(6) confident 考查形容词。此句为主系表结构，故连系动词am后应用形容词作表语。confidence 名词“信心”，其形容词形式为confident“有信心的”。

10. (7) He found a brown envelope c\_\_\_\_\_ (包含) dollar bills.

答案' (7) containing'

解析

(7) containing 考查现在分词。分析句子结构，此句谓语动词为found，故此处应用非谓语动词。envelope与包含之间是主动关系，故应用现在分词做伴随状语。contain 动词“包含”，故用现在分词形式containing

10. (8) Whales are still being \_\_\_\_\_ (hunt) and killed in the Arctic.

答案' (8) hunted'

解析

(8) hunted 考查被动语态。此句中主语Whales与动词hunt之间是被动关系，故应用被动语态，其形式为be动词+过去分词形式，故用hunted

10. (9) It is impossible expecting to get \_\_\_\_\_ (便宜货) these days.

答案' (9) bargain'

解析

(9) bargain 考查名词。此处前有不定冠词a修饰，故应用可数名词单数形式。根据提示词，可知应用名词bargain“便宜货”。

10. (10) Our flight \_\_\_\_\_ (终于) left five hours later.

答案' (10) finally/eventually'

解析

(10) finally/eventually 考查副词。此句不缺少句子成分，故应用副词作状语，根据提示，终于可翻译为finally，也可翻译为eventually

按照汉语提示或括号内单词的正确形式完成下列句子，每空一词。

11. (1) It does harm to your health to take too much \_\_\_\_\_ (processed) food.

答案' (1) processed'

解析

(1) processed 考查形容词。句意：过多食用加工的食物对您的健康有害。分析句子可知，设空处作定语修饰名词food，应用形容词。process 动词形式为processed“经过特殊加工的”。故填processed

11. (2) What \_\_\_\_\_ (留下印象) me most was her beautifully-designed clothes and her speech.

答案' (2) impressed'

解析

(2) impressed 考查一般过去时。句意：最令我印象深刻的是她设计精美的衣服，而不是她的演讲。分析句子可知，what...me most是句子的主语，what引导主语从句，在主语从句中what作主语，因此，设空处是谓语动词。由系动词was可知，本句的动词用过去式。故填impressed

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/115011304233012002>