

完形填空

完形填空是一种旨在测试学生英语语言综合运用能力的填空补缺式障碍性阅读。它以语篇信息为基础，以中心脉络为主线给学生提供解题信息。主要考查学生的英语基础知识和语言运用能力，包括词汇辨析能力、分析判断能力、逻辑推理能力和跨文化交际能力。是一种集知识和能力于一体，立意新、要求高的综合性语言测试题。同时也是高考试题中要求最高、难度最大的一种题型。

近年来，高考完形填空在体裁上以记叙文、夹叙夹议文为主，有时也会出现说明文和议论文。记叙文类完形填空是高考中出现频率很高的一类，是高考完形填空中的重要体裁。记叙文是记人、叙事、写景、状物的文章，有其鲜明的特点。这些特点构成了记叙文写作的基本要素，例如时间、地点、事件的发展、高潮和结局。记叙文完形填空素材的选择通常会注重语言材料的思想性、知识性和时代性，语言材料会突出对情感态度、文化意识的渗透，突出其“励志性”和“教育性”，反映主流价值观，彰显正能量。

夹叙夹议类完形填空是近几年高考经常涉及的一类体裁。这类完形填空的特点是篇幅略长，思路跳跃性强。记叙和议论在文中交错运用。有的是以议论引出记叙；有的是在记叙的基础上发表议论。夹叙夹议文的主题明确，或告诉读者一个道理，或引人思考，或给人乐趣。夹叙夹议文完形填空突出考查考生对语言的整体理解能力、把握主题的能力、微语境的识别能力、逻辑推理判断能力及对语言的感悟能力。一般来说，文章记叙的内容积极向上、情节曲折动人、富有知识性和趣味性；文章的议论部分是记叙的升华，兼具教育性和启发性。这类完形填空重在描述事件或描写人物，因此要完成此类完形填空需要掌握以下几个基本的解题思路：

1.了解作者所叙述的故事的四大要素，即：时间(when)、地点(when)、人物(who)、原因(why)，以便对文章进行定位，达到全景化理解故事的目的。

2.注意作者写作的逻辑顺序。根据故事的不同特点，作者在写作时会采用不同的叙述方式。有顺叙、倒叙和插叙三种方式。

3.重视对人物的动作、语言、心理活动的描写，体会作者的写作意图。注意作者的选词，选词体现作者的情感态度。

4.重视文化背景知识的应用。很多完形填空涉及西方文化背景知识，熟悉西方文化背景知识是完成某些题目的一个必要的条件。

夹叙夹议文完形填空一般有以下特点：

(1) 先叙述作者自己的某一个生活经历或见闻，然后针对这一事件发表自己对生活的看法或揭示生活的真理。

(2) 文章的开头或者结尾有时是一个完整的富有哲理的句子，这个句子不容忽视，往往是全文的关键句，甚至是文章的主题。作者围绕这一主题用具体的事例加以说明，有时也可能用几个事例从不同的侧面来说明。

(3) 提出一种观点或见解，然后用某一事例来阐述这一观点，最后再进一步地总结和升华。作者叙述所发生的事件或生活经历只是为表达其思想内容，要把握全局，理清思路，抓住主线，明确作者要说明的观点或要阐述的生活哲理，然后对题目做出判断。

说明文是用说明的方式介绍人或事物、阐述事理的一种文体。生活中会经常用到，如人物介绍、产品广告说明、现象解释、成果推广等。说明文的主要目的是帮助读者认清事物、明白事理，故其语言通常较为浅显、通俗，比较易于读者理解。但是在高考完形填空题及平时的模拟测试中，说明文比较少见。说明文将知识性、科学性、应用性和准确性融为一体，常使用下定义、举例、列举、比喻、描述等方法，按时间、空间或逻辑等顺序进行说明。

说明文通常具有下列特点：

1. 多用现在时态。因为说明文通常是对客观事物或事理的一种介绍与解释，而这种客观介绍与解释一般是不随时间变化而变化的。

2. 采用客观描述。说明文一般是对客观存在的说明与介绍，因此，语言的表述也应该尽可能地给人以客观可信的感觉。

3. 遣词用字简练、平实、确切。议论文类完形填空是难度较高的完形填空形式，它旨在通过剖析事例，论述事理、提出见解或主张，从而告诉读者某种道理或给人某种启迪。近几年高考纯议论类文章较少。

议论文完形填空具有以下特点：

1. 文章篇幅一般较长，容量大、思维跳跃性较强，作者往往通过分析某一具体事例来阐述自己的一个论点。

2. 议论文的三个要素：论点、论据和论证。实际上，一篇文章就是作者提出问题、分析问题和解决问题的过程，一篇议论文体的文章往往都具备这样的属性。

不同的议论文可能采用不同的论点引入方式，因此在把握文章论点时应根据

其不同引入方式，采用相应的解题方法。

从历年高考题来看,完形填空题涉及议论文体裁的试题不及记叙文和说明文常见。虽然如此，在备考中也不能忽视。掌握议论文的特点，把握好作者在文章中所阐述的观点并结合常识去推理和合理想象是做好这类完形填空题的关键。

真题演练

Cloze 1

While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this 1 process and found something that has changed my 2 at college for the better: I discovered ASL—American Sign Language.

I never felt an urge to 3 any sign language before. My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. The 4 languages were enough in all my interactions. Little did I know that I would discover my 5 for ASL.

The 6 began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club 7 their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very 8 of communicating without speaking 9 me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the 10. This newness just left me 11 more.

After that, feeling the need to 12 further, I decided to drop in on one of ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to 13 the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my 14 progress, I was excited. I then made it a point to 15 those meetings and learn all I could.

The following term, I 16 an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking was 17. I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. 18, if there had been any talking, it would have 19 us to learn less. Now, I appreciate the silence and the 20 way of communication it opens.

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|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.A.searching | B.planning | C.natural | D.formal |
| 2.A.progress | B.experience | C.major | D.opinion |
| 3.A.choose | B.read | C.learn | D.create |
| 4.A.official | B.foreign | C.body | D.spoken |
| 5.A.love | B.concern | C.goal | D.request |

6.A.meeting	B.trip	C.story	D.task
7.A.recorded	B.performed	C.recited	D.discussed
8.A.idea	B.amount	C.dream	D.reason
9.A.disturbed	B.supported	C.embarrassed	D.attracted
10.A.end	B.past	C.course	D.distance
11.A.showing	B.acting	C.saying	D.wanting
12.A.exercise	B.explore	C.express	D.explain
13.A.print	B.write	C.sign	D.count
14.A.slow	B.steady	C.normal	D.obvious
15.A.chair	B.sponsor	C.attend	D.organize
16.A.missed	B.passed	C.gave up	D.registered for
17.A.prohibited	B.welcomed	C.ignored	D.repeated
18.A.Lastly	B.Thus	C.Instead	D.However
19.A.required	B.caused	C.allowed	D.expected
20.A.easy	B.popular	C.quick	D.new

作者上大学的第一周接触到美式手语,手语的动作和这种新的交流方式吸引了作者。作者从此便爱上了这种无声的交流方式。

1. A 根据上文的 “ ...to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration.” 以及下文的 and found something 可知,作者自己经历了这个“探索”的过程,所以选 A 项。searching “探索的”; planning “计划的”; natural “自然的”; formal “正式的”。

2. B 根据句意可知,作者在探索的过程中发现了某种东西,这种东西让他的大学经历向更好的方面转化,所以选 B 项。

3. C 根据 “My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends.” 可知,作者的家人和朋友都没有听力障碍,所以作者以前没有学习手语的强烈欲望。

4. D 由于家人和朋友都没有听力障碍,所以“口语”在日常的交往中就足够了。此处的 “spoken languages” 与上文的 “sign language” 相对应。

5. A 根据下文可知, 作者接触到手语后, 被它吸引, 开始学习手语。所以此处应该是作者发现了自己对手语的热爱。
6. C 根据下文可知, 这里讲述的是作者上大学第一周发生的事情, 所以用 story。
7. B 作者观看了美式手语俱乐部用手语表演的一首歌曲。perform “表演”, 符合语境。record “录音”; recite “背诵”; discuss “讨论”, 都与文意不符。
8. A idea “想法”; amount “数量”; dream “梦想”; reason “理由”。无声交流的想法吸引了作者, 故 A 项符合语境。
9. D 下文提到, 作者看到的和他过去经历的完全不同。由此可知, 作者被手语的动作和无声交流的想法所吸引, 所以选 D 项。disturb “打扰”; support “支持”; embarrass “使困窘”, 都不符合语境。
10. B 根据前面的 had experienced 可知, 此处填 past。in the past “在过去”。
11. D 作者感到这种形式非常新颖, 自然想要了解更多, 所以选 D 项。
12. B exercise “练习”; explore “探索”; express “表达”; explain “解释”。根据文章首句提到的 “...encourage students to explore new aspects of life...” 可知选 B 项。
13. C 作者那一天只学会了用手语表示字母表。print “印刷”; write “写”; sign “用手势表达”; count “数”, 只有 sign 符合语境。
14. A 根据上文的 “only” 可知, 此处应该填 “slow”, 表示 “进步很慢”。
15. C 根据后面的宾语 those meetings 可知, 此处应填 attend, 表示 “参加那些会议”。
16. D 根据下文提到的 professor 可知, 作者选了美式手语这门课程。register for “注册, 选课”, 符合语境。
17. A 由于教授本人就失聪, 所以课上 “禁止” 谈话的。prohibit “禁止”; welcome “欢迎”; ignore “忽视”; repeat “重复”。只有 A 项符合语境。
18. C 上文提到 “不久我就意识到这种沉默并不会令人感觉不愉快”, 下文又说 “如果可以用嘴说话的话, 我们会学得少”, 由此可知 instead(反而) 为最佳选项。
19. B cause sb. to do sth. “导致某人做某事”。require “要求”; allow “允许”; expect “期望”, 都不符合语境。
20. D 根据第三段最后的 “This newness just left me...” 可知, 此处应为 “the new way of communication”。

Cloze 2 (2016 四川)

Lainey finished third grade. She had good grades and could read 1 grade level, but she did not like to read. On a family car trip, her Aunt Dede pulled out a copy of Harry Potter, as a surprise for her 2. But Lainey took one look at it, 3 her eyes, and said, “Borriring!”

Aunt Dede, a teacher, had read the book to her students, and they loved it. 4 the youngest children in the class were 5 by the story. They 6 with great interest, and then 7 joined in grand conversations about Harry's adventures.

“How can you say it's 8? Have you read it?” asked Aunt Dede.

“No, it's too long and it doesn't have any 9,” complained Lainey.

“Oh, that's where you are 10; there are lots of pictures. Every page is full of pictures; you just have to read the words to 11 them. It's like magic.”

“Nice try, Aunt Dede,” Lainey replied 12 from the back seat.

Another 13 was in order. “Well, if you don't want to read it, give it 14. Maybe your mom would 15 hearing the story.” The book sailed through the air to Aunt Dede and she began to read it aloud. By the end of the first chapter, 16 were coming from the back seat: “Please read a little 17.”

Lainey is an example of an 18 reader. As shown here, Lainey can become 19 about reading when 20 with literature on topics that interest her, and when the people around her model involvement in the reading process.

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. within | B. on | C. to | D. above |
| 2. A. daughter | B. niece | C. student | D. friend |
| 3. A. opened | B. dried | C. rolled | D. shaded |
| 4. A. Even | B. Still | C. Just | D. Yet |
| 5. A. surprised | B. annoyed | C. puzzled | D. attracted |
| 6. A. read | B. told | C. listened | D. wrote |
| 7. A. suspectedly | B. anxiously | C. calmly | D. enthusiastically |
| 8. A. amazing | B. boring | C. ridiculous | D. humorous |
| 9. A. pictures | B. stories | C. adventures | D. conversations |

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 10.A.crazy | B.foolish | C.wrong | D.different |
| 11.A.see | B.match | C.show | D.recognize |
| 12.A.sourly | B.patiently | C.eagerly | D.shyly |
| 13.A.idea | B.try | C.belief | D.behavior |
| 14.A.away | B.out | C.in | D.back |
| 15.A.enjoy | B.admit | C.mind | D.finish |
| 16.A.decisions | B.requests | C.comments | D.promises |
| 17.A.more clearly | B.longer | C.louder | D.more carefully |
| 18.A.unpleasant | B.innocent | C.unwilling | D.independent |
| 19.A.astonished | B.worried | C.confused | D.excited |
| 20.A.presented | B.concerned | C.disturbed | D.replaced |

本文为记叙文。Lainey 的成绩很好，却不喜欢阅读，她的姑姑送给她一本学生们都非常喜欢的《哈利·波特》，但是 Lainey 却一点也不感兴趣，姑姑 Dede 通过一系列的办法终于引导着 Lainey 喜欢上了阅读。

1. D 根据上文“Lainey 三年级毕业，她的成绩很好”可知，她的阅读能力能达到三年级以上，故选 D 项。
2. B 根据上文的“her Aunt”可知，Lainey 是 Dede 的侄女，故选 B 项，意为“Dede 将《哈利·波特》作为送给侄女的一个惊喜”。
3. C roll one's eyes 是固定短语，意为“眼珠一转”，此处表示 Lainey 对姑姑送的礼物不屑一顾的样子，故选 C 项。
4. A 根据上文可知，姑姑的学生非常喜欢这本书，甚至班里最小的孩子也被这本书所吸引。前后两句是递进关系，故选 A 项。
5. D 根据上文的“loved”可知，此处选 attract“吸引”，而 surprise“吃惊”，annoy“烦恼”，puzzle“迷惑”，均不符合题意。
6. C 根据第二段第一句中的“had read”可知，Dede 是读给学生们听的，因此他们非常感兴趣地听，故选 C 项。
7. D 根据上文可知，学生们饶有兴趣地听，自然会积极地进行讨论，故选“enthusiastically 而 suspectedly“怀疑地”，anxiously“焦急地”，calmly“平

静地”均不符合题意。

8. B 根据第一段最后一句中的“Borriring!”可知,此处选 B 项,意为“你怎么能说这本书很乏味?” amazing “令人吃惊的”, ridiculous “荒谬的”, humorous “幽默的”。

9. A 根据下文的“there are lots of pictures”可知,此处 Lainey 表明她不喜欢读这本书的原因是它没有图片。故选 A 项。

10. C 根据上文可知, Lainey 认为这本书没有图片,而下文中 Dede 指出,这本书中有很多图片,因而,她说 Lainey 说错了,故选 wrong。

11. A 每一页都有图片,你只需要读书上的字就能看到图片,故选 see。而 match “匹配”, show “展示”, recognize “认出”,均不符合题意。

12. A 从 Nice try “得了吧”可知, Lainey 对姑姑的说法不屑一顾,因此选 sourly “酸溜溜地”,而 patiently “耐心地”, eagerly “渴望地”, shyly “害羞地”,均不符合题意。

13. B 根据上文可知,姑姑在劝说 Lainey 读书时,使用的第一种方法已经失败了,因此她尝试使用另外一种方法引导 Lainey 阅读。故选 B 项 try。

14. D give away “泄露”, give out “分发”, give in “屈服;让步”, give back “归还”。句意为“如果你不想读,就把它还给我”。故选 D 项。

15. A 根据上文及下文姑姑开始读书可知,此处表示可能妈妈会喜欢听这个故事。故选 A 项。

16. B 根据上文可知,姑姑在读完第一章的时候,坐在后排的 Lainey 请求姑姑读得声音大一点。故此处是 Lainey 提出的要求,选 request。decision“决定”, comment “评论”, promise “允诺”,均不符合题意。

17. C 参见上题解析。

18. C 根据上文可知, Lainey 由不喜欢阅读,到对姑姑所读的书感兴趣,是一个不愿意读书的孩子成功转变的例子,故选“unwilling”。unpleasant“不愉快的”, innocent “无辜的”, independent “独立的”,均不符合题意。

19. D 根据上文可知, Lainey 变得对读书感兴趣了,故选 D 项, A、B、C 三项与语境不符。

20. A 根据语境可知,当周围的人在阅读过程中模拟参与的时候,如果提出 Lainey 有兴致的话题,她也会对阅读感兴趣。present “展示;提出”, concern “关心”, disturb “打扰”, replace “取代”。

Cloze 3 (2016北京)

A Race Against Death

It was a cold January in 1925 in Nome, Alaska. The town was cut off from the rest of the world due to heavy snow.

On the 20th of that month, Dr. Welch 1 a sick boy, Billy, and knew he had diphtheria, a deadly infectious disease mainly affecting children. The children of Nome would be 2 if it struck the town. Dr. Welch needed medicine as soon as possible to stop other kids from getting sick. 3, the closest supply was over 1,000 miles away, in Anchorage.

How could the medicine get to Nome? The town's 4 was already full of ice, so it couldn't come by ship. Cars and horses couldn't travel on the 5 roads. Jet airplanes and big trucks didn't exist yet.

6 January 26, Billy and three other children had died. Twenty more were 7. Nome's town officials came up with a(n) 8. They would have the medicine sent by 9 from Anchorage to Nenana. From there, dogsled drivers—known as “mushers”—would 10 it to Nome in a relay.

The race began on January 27. The first musher, Shannon, picked up the medicine from the train at Nenana and rode all night. 11 he handed the medicine to the next musher, Shannon's face was black from the extreme cold.

On January 31, a musher named Seppala had to 12 a frozen body of water called Norton Sound. It was the most 13 part of the journey. Norton Sound was covered with ice, which could sometimes break up without warning. If that happened, Seppala might fall into the icy water below. He would 14, and so would the sick children of Nome. But Seppala made it across.

A huge snowstorm hit on February 1. A musher named Kaasen had to brave this storm. At one point, huge piles of snow blocked his 15. He had to leave the trail to get around them. Conditions were so bad that it was impossible for him to 16 the trail again. The only hope was Balto, Kaasen's lead dog. Balto put his nose to the ground, 17 to find the smell of other dogs that had traveled on the trail. If Balto failed, it would mean disaster for Nome. The minutes passed by. Suddenly, Balto began to 18. He had found the trail.

At 5:30 am on February 2, Kaasen and his dogs 19 in Nome. Within minutes, Dr. Welch had the medicine. He quickly gave it to the sick children. All of them recovered.

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|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.A.examined | B.warned | C.interviewed | D.cured |
| 2.A.harmless | B.helpless | C.fearless | D.careless |
| 3.A.Moreover | B.Therefore | C.Otherwise | D.However |
| 4.A.airport | B.station | C.harbor | D.border |
| 5.A.narrow | B.snowy | C.busy | D.dirty |
| 6.A.From | B.On | C.By | D.After |
| 7.A.tired | B.upset | C.pale | D.sick |
| 8.A.plan | B.excuse | C.message | D.topic |
| 9.A.air | B.rail | C.sea | D.road |
| 10.A.carry | B.return | C.mail | D.give |
| 11.A.Though | B.Since | C.When | D.If |
| 12.A.enter | B.move | C.visit | D.cross |
| 13.A.shameful | B.boring | C.dangerous | D.foolish |
| 14.A.escape | B.bleed | C.swim | D.die |
| 15.A.memory | B.exit | C.way | D.destination |
| 16.A.find | B.fix | C.pass | D.change |
| 17.A.pretending | B.trying | C.asking | D.learning |
| 18.A.run | B.leave | C.bite | D.play |
| 19.A.gathered | B.stayed | C.camped | D.arrived |
| 20.A.controlled | B.saved | C.founded | D.developed |

本文为记叙文。1925 年一个寒冷的冬日，一场大雪切断了阿拉斯加州诺姆市与外界的任何联系。恰不逢时，诺姆市有一个男孩染上了“白喉”这种致命的传染病。于是，一场与死神的赛跑拉开了序幕。最终，接力手历经千辛万苦把药传到了韦尔奇大夫手中，整个诺姆市的儿童得救了。

1. A 句意：……韦尔奇医生接诊了一位生病的小男孩并且得知他染上了白喉……
examine “检查”；warn “警告”；interview “采访，面试”；cure “治愈”。故选 A 项。

由第一段最后一句小镇与外界的联系被大雪切断及下文韦尔奇医生需要尽快拿到药可以推测,如果白喉病在诺姆市蔓延,诺姆市的儿童将会陷入“无助的(helpless)”境地。

3. D 由上句可知,时间紧迫,然而最近的拿药处却远在千里之外,故选 D 项。moreover “此外”; therefore “因此”; otherwise “否则”。

4. C 由下文中的 by ship 可知,此处指的是水上运输方式,与该种运输方式相关的选项为 harbor “港口”。airport “机场”; station “车站”; border “边境,国界”。

5. B 由首段最后一句中的 heavy snow 可知,空处指的是雪路。句意:车和马无法在雪路上行走。

6. C 由下文的 had died 可知,这里是指截止到 1 月 26 日,比利和其他 3 名儿童已经去世了。故选 C 项。

7. D 句意:另外还有 20 名儿童也生病了,故选 sick。tired “疲倦的”; upset “心烦意乱的”; pale “苍白的”。

8. A 本段后两句描述了拯救生病儿童的具体计划,所以此处应该是想出一个计划。故选 plan。excuse “借口”; message “信息”; topic “主题”。

9. B 由下段第二句中的 “...the medicine from the train at Nenana...” 可知,药品是用火车从 Anchorage 运送到 Nenana,再进行接力传递。

10. A 接力手会乘坐雪橇把药带到诺姆市,故选 carry。return “返回”; mail “邮寄”; give “给”,均不符合文意。

11. C 从上文可知,Shannon 从火车上取到药品,连夜赶路。当他把药品交给下一位接力手的时候,脸都冻得发紫。故选 when。

12. D 这里指的是穿过结冰的水面,故选 cross。

13. C 由下文对该水域情况的描述“水面满是冰,没有发出任何警告的情况下就有可能破裂”可知,该段路程极其危险,故 dangerous 正确。shameful “可耻的”; boring “使人厌烦的”; foolish “愚蠢的”。

14. D 由上文中的“落入冰水”及下文中的“诺姆市生病的儿童也会如此”可推知 die 就是落入水中的后果。

15. C 句意:在一个地方,雪堆堵住了他的去路,故选 way。memory “记忆”; exit “出口”; destination “目的地”; 均不符合题意。

16. A 前文提到,雪路难行,于是接力手故意留下雪橇的痕迹做记号,这里指雪太大,痕迹无法找到。故选 A 项。fix “安装”; pass “经过”; change “改变”。

Balto 把鼻子贴到地面上，试图寻找其他狗途经此处留下的气味，故选 trying。pretend “假装”；ask “要求”；learn “学会”。

18. A 由下文提示，Balto 找到了雪橇痕迹，于是开始奔跑，故选 run。leave “离开”；bite “咬”；play “玩耍”。

19. D 联系上下文可知，孩子们得救了，由此推知，Kaasen 和他的狗到达了诺姆市，故选 arrive。gather “收集”；stay “停留”；camp “设营”；均不符合语境。

20. B 由上文中的“All of them recovered.”可推知，诺姆市获救了。故选 saved。control “控制”；found “建立”；develop “发展”。

(2016天津)

The journey my daughter Cathy has had with her swimming is as long as it is beautiful.

Cathy suffered some terrible 1 in her early childhood. After years of regular treatment, she 2 became healthy.

Two years ago, while Cathy was watching the Olympics, a dream came into her sweet little head—to be a swimmer. Last summer, she wanted to 3 our local swim team. She practiced hard and finally 4 it. The team practice, 5, was a rough start. She coughed and choked and could hardly 6 her first few weeks. Hearing her coughing bitterly one night, I decided to 7 her from it all. But Cathy woke me up early next morning, wearing her swimsuit 8 to go! I told her she shouldn't swim after a whole night's coughing, but she refused to 9 and insisted she go.

From that day on, Cathy kept swimming and didn't 10 a single practice. She had a 11 intention within herself to be the best she could be. My ten-year-old was growing and changing right before my eyes, into this 12 human being with a passion and a mission. There were moments of 13 of course: often she would be the last swimmer in the race. It was difficult for Cathy to accept that she wasn't a 14 —ever. But that didn't stop her from trying.

Then came the final awards ceremony at the end of the year. Cathy didn't expect any award but was still there to 15 her friends and praise their accomplishments. As the ceremony was nearing the end, I suddenly heard the head coach 16, “The

” Looking around, he continued, “Cathy has inspired us with her 17 and enthusiasm. 18 skills and talents bring great success, the most valuable asset one can hold is the heart.”

It was the greatest 19 of my daughter’s life. With all she had been 20 in her ten years, this was the hour of true triumph.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A.failure | B.pressure | C.loss | D.illness |
| 2.A.usually | B.finally | C.firstly | D.frequently |
| 3.A.improve | B.train | C.join | D.contact |
| 4.A.increased | B.found | C.created | D.made |
| 5.A.however | B.therefore | C.otherwise | D.instead |
| 6.A.use | B.survive | C.save | D.waste |
| 7.A.pull | B.tell | C.hide | D.fire |
| 8.A.afraid | B.nervous | C.ready | D.free |
| 9.A.take off | B.set off | C.give up | D.show up |
| 10.A.attend | B.miss | C.ban | D.start |
| 11.A.rich | B.weak | C.firm | D.kind |
| 12.A.trusted | B.determined | C.experienced | D.embarrassed |
| 13.A.frustration | B.delight | C.excitement | D.surprise |
| 14.A.beginner | B.learner | C.partner | D.winner |
| 15.A.cheer on | B compete with | C.respond to | D.run after |
| 16.A.admitting | B.explaining | C.announcing | D.whispering |
| 17.A.humor | B.will | C.honesty | D.wisdom |
| 18.A.Although | B.Since | C.Once | D.Because |
| 19.A.discovery | B.choice | C.influence | D.moment |
| 20.A.through | B.under | C.across | D.around |

本文为记叙文。“我”的女儿凯茜通过努力，加入了一个游泳队，即使她身

体不适，她也坚持训练；虽然比赛中得了最后一名，但她没有放弃。最后的颁奖仪式上，总教练把最高荣誉奖颁发给她。

1. D 由下一句中的“After years of regular treatment(经过多年的常规治疗)”可知，该句的含义应为：凯茜在童年早期患有某种严重的疾病。failure“失败”；pressure“压力”；loss“损失，失去”；illness“疾病”。故选 D 项。

2. B 句意：经过多年的常规治疗，她最终恢复了健康。usually“通常”；finally“最终”；firstly“首先”；frequently“频繁地”。故选 B 项。

3. C 句意：去年夏天，她想加入我们当地的游泳队。improve“提高，改善”；train“训练”；join“加入组织或团体，成为其中一员”；contact“联系”。故选 C 项。

4. D 句意：她努力练习，最后成功了。increase“增加”；find“发现，找到”；create“创造”；make“制作”，make it“成功”。故选 D 项。

5. A 句意：然而，游泳队的训练是苦难的开始。上文提到她成功加入了游泳队，本句则提到游泳队的训练开始并不容易，故二者存在转折关系。however“然而”；therefore“因此”；otherwise“否则”；instead“相反”。故选 A 项。

6. B 句意：她咳嗽、窒息，几乎熬不过前几个星期。use“使用”；survive“幸存”；save“救，节省”；waste“浪费”。由上一句中的 rough 可知，答案为 survive。

7. A 句意：一天晚上听到她痛苦地咳嗽，我决定不让她去训练了。pull“拉”；tell“告诉”；hide“藏”；fire“开火，解雇”；pull...from...“从……脱身”。由句意知 A 项为正确答案。

8. C 句意：但是第二天清晨，凯茜把我叫醒，她已经穿好泳衣，准备出发了。afraid“害怕的”；nervous“紧张的”；ready“准备好的”；free“自由的，免费的”。由她已经穿好泳衣可知，ready 为最佳答案。

9. C 句意：我告诉她一整晚的咳嗽之后，她不应该去游泳，但是她拒绝放弃，坚持要去。take off“起飞；脱掉”；set off“动身，启程；使爆炸”；give up“放弃”；show up“到场，露面”。由空后的句子“她坚持要去”可知 give up 为最佳答案。

10. B 句意：从那天起，她继续游泳，没有错过一次训练。attend“参加”；miss“错过，思念”；ban“禁止”；start“开始，发动”。由该句中的“Cathy kept swimming”可知，miss 为最佳答案。

11. C 句意：她心中有一个坚定的目标，要尽自己所能成为最棒的。rich“富有的，丰富的”；weak“弱的”；firm“坚定的”；kind“好心的，善良的”。由凯茜不放弃，坚持训练可知，她的这种想法是坚定的。故选 C 项。

12. B 句意：我眼看着我 10 岁的女儿成长为一个有爱好，有目标并意志坚定的

人。 可信任的”; **determined**“坚定的”;**experienced**“有经验的”; **embarrassed**“尴尬的, 难为情的”。由凯茜坚持游泳训练的事实可知, **determined** 为最佳答案。

13. A 句意:当然她也有一些感到挫败的时刻,她经常是游泳比赛中的最后一名。**frustration**“挫折,挫败”; **delight**“高兴”; **excitement**“激动,兴奋”; **surprise**“惊讶,吃惊”。从她是游泳比赛中的最后一名可知,此处应选择 **frustration**。

14. D 句意:凯茜很难接受自己不是一名获胜者。**beginner**“初学者”; **learner**“学习者”; **partner**“搭档,合作伙伴”; **winner**“获胜者”。根据上一句中的“she would be the last swimmer in the race”可知,她很难接受自己不是获胜者,故选 **winner**。

15. A 句意:凯茜没有期望任何奖项,但是仍旧到那儿为她的朋友们鼓劲加油,并且赞美他们。**cheer on**“向……欢呼”; **compete with**“与……竞争”; **respond to**“对……作出回应”; **run after**“追赶,追求”。根据句意可知 A 项为最佳答案。

16. C 句意:当颁奖仪式接近尾声时,我突然听到总教练宣布:“最高荣誉奖属于凯茜!”**admit**“承认”; **explain**“解释”; **announce**“宣布”; **whisper**“低声说”。宣布一件大家关注的事情,应用 **announce**,故选 C 项。

17. B 句意:凯茜用她的意志和热情激励了我们。**humor**“幽默”; **will**“意志力”; **honesty**“诚实”; **wisdom**“智慧”。上文主要讲述了凯茜不顾自己的身体,坚持游泳训练,体现的是她的意志力。故选 B 项。

18. A 句意:虽然技巧和天赋带来巨大的成功,但是一个人拥有的最宝贵的财富是内心。**although**“虽然,尽管”; **since**“自从,由于”; **once**“一旦”; **because**“因为”。由句意可知 **although** 为最佳答案。

19. D 句意:这是我女儿一生中最伟大的时刻。**discovery**“发现”; **choice**“选择”; **influence**“影响”; **moment**“时刻”。由句意可知 D 项为最佳答案。

20. A 句意:在她十年中经历的所有时刻中,这是她真正成功的时刻。**through**“经历,通过”; **under**“在……下面”; **across**“横穿”; **around**“在……的周围”。本句指我的女儿所经历的事情,故选 **through**。

(2015 湖北)

“Daily Star, sir, ”called Jason, carrying some newspapers under his arm. The

little boy had been running up and down the street, but there were still twenty 1 left. His voice was almost gone and his heart was 2. The shops would soon close, and all the people would go home. He would have to go home too, carrying the papers 3 money. He had hoped to sell more papers tonight to make more money to buy a 4 for his mother and some seeds for his bird. That was why he had bought the papers with all his money. He 5 as he thought of his failure to sell all his papers.

“You don’t know the 6 of selling papers. You must shout, ‘Hot news! Bomb bursting!’” another newsboy Chad told Jason. “7 it’s not in the paper at all,” replied Jason. “Just run away quickly 8 they have time to see, and you’ll 9 out and get your money,” Chad said.

It was a new 10 to Jason. He thought of his bird with no 11 and the cake he wanted to buy for his mother, but was 12 that he would not tell a lie. Though he was 13 a poor newsboy, he had been 14 some good things.

The next afternoon Jason went to the office for his papers 15. Several boys were crowding around Chad, who declared with a 16 smile that he sold six dozen the day before. He added that Jason 17 money because he would not tell a lie. The boys 18 at Jason. “You wouldn’t tell a lie yesterday, my boy?” A gentleman at the office came up and patted Jason’s shoulder 19. “You’re just the boy I am looking for.” A week later Jason started his new 20. He lost the sale of twenty papers because he would not tell a lie, but got a well-paid job because he told the truth.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1.A.shops | B.coins | C.people | D.papers |
| 2.A.open | B.heavy | C.pure | D.weak |
| 3.A.instead of | B.in return for | C.regardless of | D.in exchange for |
| 4.A.cup | B.card | C.comb | D.cake |
| 5.A.gave in | B.broke down | C.got away | D.showed up |
| 6.A.difficulty | B.process | C.goal | D.secret |
| 7.A.And | B.But | C.For | D.So |
| 8.A.before | B.since | C.though | D.unless |
| 9.A.call | B.drop | C.sell | D.reach |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 10.A.edition | B.idea | C.policy | D.task |
| 11.A.bread | B.insects | C.seeds | D.water |
| 12.A.concerned | B.amazed | C.excited | D.determined |
| 13.A.still | B.already | C.just | D.also |
| 14.A.taught | B.handed | C.awarded | D.allowed |
| 15.A.at once | B.by chance | C.as usual | D.on purpose |
| 16.A.proud | B.gentle | C.warm | D.polite |
| 17.A.borrowed | B.lost | C.made | D.saved |
| 18.A.laughed | B.shouted | C.nodded | D.stared |
| 19.A.bravely | B.gratefully | C.fondly | D.modestly |
| 20.A.duty | B.business | C.job | D.method |

本文为记叙文。一个贫穷的小男孩卖报却因不愿撒谎欺骗读者而遭遇失败和他人的嘲弄。但他的诚实却为他赢得了一份高薪的工作。

1. D 根据前文的“...carrying some newspapers under his arm.”可知，此处表示还剩下 20 份报纸。故选 D 项。
2. B 根据上下文可知，小男孩的报纸还剩下 20 份，而街上行人越来越少，他没有挣到所需要的钱，因此心情沉重。heavy“沉重的，低落的”，符合语境。故选 B 项。
3. A 报纸没有卖完，那么小男孩就只能把剩余的报纸而不是钱拿回家。instead of “代替，而不是”，符合句意。
4. D 根据下文第 11 空后的“and the cake he wanted to buy for his mother,...”可知，他想给母亲买个蛋糕。故选 D 项。
5. B 此处句意为“一想到他没有将全部报纸卖出去，他情绪低落”。give in“屈服，让步”；break down“情绪低落，出故障”；get away“脱身，离开”；show up“出现”。根据语境可知选 B 项。
6. D 根据下文可知，这时一位报童开始向他传授卖报的“秘诀”，故选 D 项。
7. B Chad 给 Jason 传授卖报纸的诀窍，说报纸上有爆炸性新闻，此时 Jason 说：

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/127000010154006040>