

专题 10 完形填空 (16 区二模新题速递)



二模新速递

选 题 目 录

2024·上海杨浦·二模

2024·上海浦东·二模

2024·上海黄浦·二模

2024·上海普陀·二模

2024·上海徐汇·二模

2024·上海松江·二模

2024·上海嘉定·二模

2024·上海虹口·二模

2024·上海奉贤·二模

2024·上海青浦·二模

2024·上海闵行·二模

2024·上海金山·二模

2024·上海静安·二模

2024·上海长宁·二模

2024·上海崇明·二模

2024·上海宝山·二模

一、完形填空

(2024·上海杨浦·二模) Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)

Yu Yi: Learning to be a teacher all my life

Yu Yi is an amazing teacher who made a big difference in elementary education. She was born in 1929. When she was just 15 years old, her father passed away. But her mother encouraged her to become a teacher and to always be hardworking and kind.



After graduating from Fudan University's Department of Education in 1951, Yu Yi started her teaching career. She gave her whole life to her students, always putting their needs first.

Yu believed that being a 1 for her students was of great importance. She wanted to encourage them and support them.

One of Yu's teaching 2 became very famous all over China. In 1977, she taught a poem called *The Song of the Stormy Petrel* on live television. People were so excited to see her teaching on TV because it was unique (独特的) and interesting. It was like nothing they had ever seen before!

For Yu Yi, teaching the Chinese language wasn't just about learning grammar and vocabulary. She believed there must be something more 3 than that. She wanted her students to become real people and to think critically (批判性地). Her ideas were so good that they were 4 in the curriculum standards (课程标准) for all students.

Yu respected every student and tried her best to connect with them through her teaching. She was always looking for ways to improve herself. Even after teaching for over 60 years, she still felt there was room to grow and learn. Yu 5 taught the same thing to different classes with the same teaching plan. Every time, she added something new and exciting. In 2019, Yu was honoured "People's Educator" in China. This title showed how much she had affected the lives of her students and the education system.

Yu Yi is truly an inspiration to both teachers and students. Her love for teaching, giving out to her students, and continuous 6 to improve herself make her a shining example of what a great teacher should be.

1. A. teacher B. leader C. educator D. model
2. A. methods B. moments C. skills D. solutions
3. A. possible B. famous C. important D. interesting
4. A. included B. printed C. welcomed D. spread
5. A. still B. already C. totally D. never
6. A. wish B. desire C. practice D. pleasure

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了 Yu Yi 一生都在学习当老师的故事。

1. 句意：俞认为成为一名为了她的学生的老师是非常重要的。

teacher 老师; leader 领导者; educator 教育者; model 模型。根据“Yu believed that being a...for her students was of great importance.”和后文“‘She wanted to encourage them and support them.’”可知，此处应该指成为老师。故选 A。

2. 句意：俞的一个教学片段在中国非常有名。

methods 方法; moments 时刻; skills 技能; solutions 解决方法。根据后文“‘In 1977, she taught a poem called The Song of the Stormy Petrel on live television.’”可知，此处应该指的一个教学片段。故选 B。

3. 句意：她相信一定有比这更重要的事情。

possible 可能的; famous 出名的; important 重要的; interesting 有趣的。根据“‘She wanted her students to become real people and to think critically’”可知有比这更重要的事情。故选 C。

4. 句意：她的想法非常好，被纳入了所有学生的课程标准。

included 包括; printed 印刷; welcomed 欢迎; spread 传播。根据“‘Her ideas were so good that they were...in the curriculum standards (课程标准) for all students.’”可知她的想法被纳入课程标准。故选 A。

5. 句意：俞从来没有用同样的教案给不同的班级教过同样的东西。

still 仍然; already 已经; totally 完全; never 从不。根据后文“‘Every time, she added something new and exciting.’”可知，此处应该表达从来没有用同样的教案给不同的班级教过同样的东西。故选 D。

6. 句意：她对教学的热爱，对学生的付出，以及不断提升自己的渴望，使她成为一名优秀教师的光辉榜样。

wish 希望; desire 渴望; practice 练习; pleasure 快乐, 开心。根据前文“‘Yu Yi is truly an inspiration to both teachers and students.’”可知，她有不断提升自己的渴望。故选 B。

(2024·上海浦东新·二模) Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)

Do you have any indoor plants in your room? Indoor plants might look as if they just sit around not doing much, but in many ways, they are the 7 heroes of the home. Not only do they look beautiful, but studies have shown that they can give people a sense of wellbeing (安适). What's more, indoor plants are easy to look after and are not very expensive.

Indoor plants also known as houseplants or pot plants, are plants that like to grow indoors. Many of them are not ideally fit for growing outside, especially in winter. Instead, they grow better inside, where it is 8.

Several studies have backed this up and found that indoor plants can really lift your mood. Will Spoelstra, a

British botanist (植物学家), tells us, “There are many 9 of growing plants indoors. I find that during the winter months, plants around the house can improve creativity and memory.” There is also research showing that pot plants can clean the air around them by taking in harmful gases. “Plants can 10 some harmful chemicals after the house is newly painted. Peace lilies and ivy are among the best,” says Will.

Most indoor plants are easy to grow. You can buy them from supermarkets, garden centers or online. Younger plants are often cheaper than grown ones, but you get to care for them as they grow. Will suggests people read the instruction on the label or find out more about the plants before 11. The process is part of the joy of planting. It can bring a new interest and focus into people’s lives and help to bridge the gap between home and 12. It can provide a sense of relaxation, allowing people to escape from the tiredness of daily life.

7. A. silent B. noisy C. blind D. serious
8. A. softer B. warmer C. colder D. smaller
9. A. skills B. habits C. steps D. advantages
10. A. remove B. spread C. cover D. develop
11. A. making a living B. making a decision
- C. making an effort D. making a mistake
12. A. ground B. space C. society D. nature

【答案】7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. B 12. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了什么是室内植物以及室内植物带来的好处。

7. 句意：室内植物看起来好像只是待在那里，没什么作用，但在许多方面，它们是家中沉默的英雄。

silent 沉默的；noisy 吵闹的；blind 失明的；serious 严肃的。主语 they 指代的是上文提到的 Indoor plants“室内植物”，结合选项，只有 silent 适合修饰植物。故选 A。

8. 句意：相反，它们在温暖的室内生长得更好。

softer 更柔软的；warmer 更温暖的；colder 更寒冷的；smaller 更小的。根据“Many of them are not ideally fit for growing outside, especially in winter. Instead, they grow better inside”可知，此处是室内和室外的比较，室内相对室外更温暖。故选 B。

9. 句意：在室内种植植物有很多好处。

skills 技能 habits 习惯 steps 步骤 advantages 优点。根据下文I find that during the winter months, plants around the house can improve creativity and memory.”可知，室内的植物可以帮助人们提高创造力和记忆力，这是在室内种植植物的好处，故选 D。

10. 句意：房子新粉刷后，植物可以除去一些有害化学物质。

remove 除去; spread 传播; cover 覆盖; develop 发展。根据上文“*There is also research showing that pot plants can clean the air around them by taking in harmful gases.*”可知，盆栽可以吸收有害气体，所以此处表示植物可以除去一些有害化学物质。故选 A。

11. 句意：威尔建议人们在做出决定之前阅读标签上的说明或了解更多关于植物的信息。

making a living 谋生; making a decision 做决定; making an effort 努力; making a mistake 犯错误。结合选项和“*read the instruction on the label or find out more about the plants*”可知，此处表示在做出决定之前阅读标签上的说明或了解更多关于植物的信息。故选 B。

12. 句意：它可以为人们的生活带来新的兴趣和关注点，并有助于弥合家居与自然之间的差距。

ground 地面; space 空间; society 社会; nature 自然。本文主要讲述的是室内植物，它和自然有关，所以此处表示有助于弥合家居与自然之间的差距。故选 D。

(2024·上海黄浦·二模) Going shopping with your parents can be great fun. In the UK we buy more clothes than any other country in Europe. What people might not realise is that the fashion industry, and particularly “fast fashion”, is 13 to the planet.

Fast fashion refers to cheap clothes that are quickly produced by large companies to 14 the latest styles. Styles change all the time and lots of people like to buy clothes that are in fashion right now. The aim of fast fashion is to get these new styles into shops as fast as possible, so customers can buy them.

The fashion industry is 15 for between 8 and 10% of the greenhouse gas emissions (排放). Making clothes also requires lots of water. Cotton comes from plants that need to be watered frequently to make them grow, and turning raw cotton into clothes needs even more water. The clothes then have to be shipped to the countries where they’re going to be sold, which produces even more pollution. Fast fashion items aren’t made to last forever because they often go out of style quite 16. Some people throw their clothes away when they don’t want them anymore.

Companies often employ people in other countries to make their clothes, and some don’t pay their workers very much. People then have to work 17 hours to earn enough money to live on. Some countries have fewer rules than the UK, which means that factories aren’t always well looked after and checked for safety. That could mean workers having to make clothes in dangerous or unhealthy 18.

Lots of people are working for change. You could also raise awareness of the problem among your family and friends or ask a teacher to help you spread the word at your school.

13. A. unfair B. benefit C. harmful D. familiar

14. A. check B. follow C. fight D. compare

15. A. good B. ready C. famous D. responsible
16. A. simply B. quickly C. gradually D. accidentally
17. A. longer B. happier C. earlier D. busier
18. A. diets B. habits C. conditions D. relationships

【答案】13. C 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. A 18. C

【导语】本文主要讲述了快时尚行业对环境产生了负面影响。

13. 句意：人们可能没有意识到的是，时尚行业，尤其是“快时尚”对地球有害。

unfair 不公正的；benefit 利益；harmful 有害的；familiar 熟悉的。根据下文“The clothes then have to be shipped to the countries where they’re going to be sold, which produces even more pollution.”可知，时尚行业对地球是有害的”。故选 C。

14. 句意：快时尚指的是大公司为紧跟最新款式而迅速生产的廉价服装。

check 检查；follow 跟随；fight 战斗；compare 比较。根据空格后面“the latest styles”可知，快时尚是“紧跟”最新款式的。故选 B。

15. 句意：时尚行业应承担 8%至 10%的温室气体排放责任。

good 好的；ready 准备好的；famous 著名的；responsible 负责的。根据空格后面“the greenhouse gas emissions”可知，时尚行业对此应承担相应的“责任”。be responsible for 对……负责，固定搭配。故选 D。

16. 句意：快时尚的商品并不是永恒的，因为它们往往很快就会过时。

simply 仅仅；quickly 快速地；gradually 逐渐地；accidentally 偶然地。根据“Fast fashion items aren’t made to last forever because they often go out of style quite ...”可知，快时尚的商品会“快速”过时。故选 B。

17. 句意：然后人们不得不工作更长的时间来赚取足够的钱来维持生活。

longer 更长的；happier 更开心的；earlier 更早的；busier 更忙碌的。根据“Companies often employ people in other countries to make their clothes, and some don’t pay their workers very much.”可知，人们不得不用“更长的”工作时间来换取报酬。故选 A。

18. 句意：这可能意味着工人必须在危险或不健康的条件下制作衣服。

diets 饮食；habits 习惯；conditions 环境；relationships 关系。根据“Some countries have fewer rules than the UK, which means that factories aren’t always well looked after and checked for safety.”可知，工人们没有很安全的“环境”。故选 C。

(2024·上海普陀·二模) Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)



Wendy Haley works with other scientists to study how bats use their *echolocation* (回声定位) superpower. Their _____ take place in a special room called the Bat Lab. Jenny Lee, an editor of school newspaper is trying to find out more about Wendy's job.

(J=Jenny Lee, W=Wendy Haley)

J: Can you _____ the Bat Lab?

W: Well, it's some rooms covered with *foams* (海绵), so bats won't get the strong echoes from hard walls. And then there are some microphones spread out around the room. They are all fixed to the wall to pick up the call from the bats. We also have high-speed cameras. They allow us to record their flight. We usually let the lights _____, so the cameras can follow the bats by the heat energy. But we can't see very well.

J: Are there *obstacles* (障碍物) in the room so that the bats have to fly around?

W: Oh, yes. We sometimes hang up some wooden boards in the rooms. We also set up a platform and train the bats to fly from one side of the room to the platform for the food _____. The bats really like fruits. Sometimes we tie bananas to the end of a fishing line. The bats will come through and just take the bananas.

J: Can you explain how bats echolocate in the _____ conditions?

W: Suppose you are standing in a group of people in a party, and everyone is chatting. You are trying to talk to one person and focus on what you yourself are saying. Then you speak louder and repeat yourself to make sure someone has heard you. This is an effect that we see in bats as well.

J: What advice do you have for someone who wants to do the same thing?

W: If you're interested in the research, you can find ways to get involved. _____, volunteering with a local organization is a good way to get started.

...

19. A. experiments B. reviews C. events D. arguments
20. A. affect B. afford C. decorate D. describe
21. A. lose control B. go out C. make a noise D. break down
22. A. advice B. process C. chain D. reward
23. A. dark B. unforgettable C. noisy D. wonderful
24. A. For example B. Even worse C. In fact D. What's more

【答案】19. A 20. D 21. B 22. D 23. C 24. A

【导语】本文是 Jenny 和 Wendy 的对话。对话的主要内容是：两人在谈论研究蝙蝠的回声定位能力的这个实验。

19. 句意：他们的实验在一个叫做蝙蝠实验室的特殊房间里进行。

experiments 实验; reviews 评论; events 事件; arguments 争论。根据上文“ Wendy Haley works with other scientists to study...”可知，温迪和其他科学家一起做实验来研究蝙蝠的回声定位能力。故选 A。

20. 句意：你能描述这个蝙蝠实验室吗？

affect 影响; afford 付得起; decorate 装饰; describe 描述。根据下文“ Well, it’s some rooms covered with foams...”可知，答语是在具体描述这个蝙蝠实验室。故选 D。

21. 句意：我们通常把灯关掉，这样摄像机就可以利用热能跟踪蝙蝠。

lose control 失控; go out 熄灭; make a noise 制造噪音; break down 分解。根据下文“ so the cameras can follow the bats by the heat energy. But we can’t see very well.”可知，为了让摄像机跟踪蝙蝠，经常会把灯关掉。故选 B。

22. 句意：我们还搭建了一个平台，训练蝙蝠从房间的一边飞到平台上，以获得食物奖励。

advice 建议; process 程序; chain 链条; reward 奖励。根据下文“ The bats really like fruits. Sometimes we tie bananas to the end of a fishing line. The bats will come through and just take the bananas.”可知，用食物作为奖励来吸引蝙蝠。故选 D。

23. 句意：你能解释一下蝙蝠是如何在嘈杂的环境中进行回声定位的吗？

dark 黑暗的; unforgettable 难忘的; noisy 吵闹的; wonderful 极好的。根据答语“ Suppose you are standing in a group of people... This is an effect that we see in bats as well.”可知，人处在嘈杂的环境中，要大声说话才能让对方听到，那么蝙蝠也是在这种环境中进行回声定位的。故选 C。

24. 句意：举个例子，在当地组织做志愿者是一个很好的开始。

For example 举个例子; Even worse 更糟糕; In fact 事实上; What’s more 而且。根据上文“ If you’re interested in the research, you can find ways to get involved.”可知，如果对某件事感兴趣，就会找到办法去参与，那么当志愿者也是参与的一个方式，这是作者在举例子说明。故选 A。

(2024·上海徐汇·二模) Genius kids or Whizz kids will often have in-depth knowledge in one area of interest. Every parent wants to believe their child is special, and they are! How can you tell if your little one is more than just ___25___? “Gifted” can be described as “those who show outstanding levels in one or more areas”. The following are some signs.

- Racing through milestones

One of the first signs that you may be raising a genius appears very early in a child's life. A doctor says, "Language skills may be greatly above age level. Many gifted children often 26 a large vocabulary and speak in long sentences at an early age," she says.

- They love to read

Genius kids often learn to read quickly and earlier than other children the same age and enjoy reading for meaning and 27. If your child has worked their way through some reading list, they may well be genius material!

- Curiosity (好奇心) about the world

Smart kids are interested in the world around them, but real geniuses have a great curiosity to find out about the very de tail of how things work. Gifted children might have an unending stream of questions for their parents to answer 28.

- 29 knowledge about their favourite topic

Genius kids can tell you the scientific name of every dinosaur or explain the working system of a car engine. As Science Daily explains, "A whizz-kid is someone who, by the age of about 11, shows understanding in a field like adults."

- Leadership skills

Many genius kids will become leaders of industry. A doctor says that gifted children can take charge to find the most effective solution. They always look for ways to improve their performance. This is a good quality of leaders. They usually can lead a team 30 they have more confidence in their sense of direction and experience in taking charge.

25. A. smart B. strong C. healthy D. pretty
26. A. notice B. appreciate C. develop D. invent
27. A. examination B. pleasure C. record D. honor
28. A. politely B. loudly C. patiently D. kindly
29. A. Limited B. Detailed C. Basic D. Traditional
30. A. unless B. but C. though D. as

【答案】25. A 26. C 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. D

【导语】本文主要介绍天才儿童的一些特点。

25. 句意：你怎么知道你的孩子不仅仅是聪明呢？

smart 聪明的; strong 强壮的; healthy 健康的; pretty 漂亮的。根据“Genius kids or Whizz kids”和“How can you tell if your little one is more than just...?”可知, 谈论天才儿童, 所以是聪明的, 故选 A。

26. 句意: 天才儿童往往在很小的时候就扩充了大量的词汇, 能说长句子。

notice 注意; appreciate 欣赏; develop 发展, 扩充; invent 发明。根据“Many gifted children often...a large vocabulary”可知, 天才儿童往往在很小的时候就扩充了大量的词汇, 故选 C。

27. 句意: 天才儿童通常比其他同龄的孩子更快更早地学会阅读, 并且从阅读中获得意义和乐趣。

examination 考试; pleasure 乐趣; record 记录; honor 荣耀。根据“enjoy reading for meaning and...”可知, 从阅读中获得意义和乐趣, 故选 B。

28. 句意: 天才儿童可能有没完没了的问题需要父母耐心回答。

politely 礼貌地; loudly 大声地; patiently 耐心地; kindly 善良地。根据“Gifted children might have an unending stream of questions”可知, 天才儿童可能有没完没了的问题, 所以父母要耐心回答, 故选 C。

29. 句意: 关于他们最喜欢的话题的详尽的知识

Limited 有限的; Detailed 细节的; Basic 基本的; Traditional 传统的。根据“Genius kids can tell you the scientific name of every dinosaur or explain the working system of a car engine.”可知, 天才孩子可以告诉你每一种恐龙的学名, 或者解释汽车引擎的工作系统, 所以天才儿童了解喜欢的话题的详尽的知识, 故选 B。

30. 句意: 他们通常可以领导一个团队, 因为他们对自己的方向感和管理经验更有信心。

unless 除非; but 但是; though 虽然; as 因为。“they have more confidence in their sense of direction and experience in taking charge”是“they usually can lead a team”的原因, 用 as 引导原因状语从句, 故选 D。

(2024·上海松江·二模) 选择最恰当的单词完成短文。



On 4 June 1913, a woman called Emily Davison^① went to a horse race, threw herself under the king's horse and later died from her injuries. A 31 which said “Votes for women” was found in her pocket. All her life, Emily had been fighting for women's rights. She was a suffragette, part of a group of women who started working together in 1903 to 32 equal rights for women. When Emily was young, she and all the other women in the UK were not allowed to vote, go to university or work in the same jobs as men. In the event of a divorce^②, the husband took the children. In poor villages, wives were 33 sold in the market.

The suffragettes wanted to 34 all this. More than a thousand were arrested^③, but they did not stop. They went on hunger strike in prison to fight against the unfair treatment. In 1928, women in the UK finally got

the right to vote and then more and more women started to go to university and get jobs. In 1952, female teachers were given the right to earn the same money as male teachers. The situation has been 35 since the suffragettes' time but many people say that men and women are still not equal in society. 36, now in the UK, men earn 20 per cent more than women for the same work. If you are a male manager, your chance of being promoted^④ is 40 per cent higher than a female manager's. That's why many people are still fighting for equal rights for women in the UK.

① Emily Davison 艾米莉·戴维森，妇女参政论者。1913年6月，她前往赛马场为女性争取选举权，撞倒在英王乔治五世的赛马马蹄下身亡。戴维森的去世引起巨大轰动，被认为是英国女性政治平权运动的转折点。

② divorce n. 离婚

③ arrest v. 逮捕

④ promote v. 晋升

31. A. letter B. note C. book D. newspaper
32. A. ask for B. wait for C. think about D. complain about
33. A. still B. also C. even D. already
34. A. leave B. forget C. encourage D. change
35. A. discussed B. considered C. affected D. improved
36. A. As a result B. For example C. In addition D. In fact

【答案】31. B 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. D 36. B

【导语】本文主要讲述了英国妇女为争取平等权利而作出的努力与抗争。

31. 句意：在她的口袋里发现了一张写着“为女性投票”的纸条。

letter 信件；note 便条；book 书；newspaper 报纸。根据“which said ‘Votes for women’”可知，此处是指发现了一张便条。故选 B。

32. 句意：她是一名妇女参政论者，是 1903 年开始共同努力争取妇女平等权利的一群妇女中的一员。

ask for 要求；wait for 等待；think about 考虑；complain about 抱怨。根据“equal rights”可知，此处是要求平等权利。故选 A。

33. 句意：在贫穷的村庄里，妻子甚至在市场上被卖掉。

still 仍然；also 也；even 甚至；already 已经。根据“wives were ... sold in the

market”可知，此处应用 even 强调了一个令人惊讶的事实，即在贫穷的村庄里，妻子甚至会被拿到市场上出售。故选 C。

34. 句意：妇女参政权论者想要改变这一切。

leave 离开; forget 忘记; encourage 鼓励; change 改变。根据下文“More than a thousand were arrested, but they did not stop. They went on hunger strike in prison to fight against the unfair treatment.”可知，此处是指她们想改变这一切。故选 D。

35. 句意：自妇女参政权论者时代以来，这种情况有所改善，但许多人说男女在社会上仍然不平等。

discussed 讨论; considered 认为; affected 影响; improved 改善。根据上文“In 1952, female teachers were given the right to earn the same money as male teachers.”可知，此处是指男女不平等的情况有所改善。故选 D。

36. 句意：例如，如今在英国，同样的工作，男性的收入比女性高出 20%。

As a result 结果是; For example 例如; In addition 此外; In fact 事实上。根据上文“many people say that men and women are still not equal in society”可知，此处是举一个例子来补充说明上文中“在社会上男女仍然不平等”的这一现象的确存在。故选 B。

(2024·上海嘉定·二模) Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文).



Many scientists believe our love of sugar may actually be an addiction (瘾). When we eat or drink sugary foods, the sugar enters our blood and affects the parts of our brain that make us feel good. Then the good feeling 37, leaving us wanting more. All tasty foods do this, but sugar has a particularly strong effect. In this way, it is in fact an addictive drug, one that doctors recommend we all cut down on.

“It seems like every time I 38 an illness and trace (追踪) a path to the first cause, I find my way back to sugar,” says scientist Richard Johnson. One-third of adults worldwide have high blood pressure, and up to 346 million have diabetes (糖尿病). Why? “Sugar, we believe, is one of the factors, if not the major factors,” says Johnson.

Our bodies are designed to survive on very little sugar. Early humans often had very little food, so our bodies learned to be very efficient (有效率的) in storing sugar as fat. In this way, we had 39 stored for when there was no food. But today, most people have more than enough. So the very thing that once saved us may now be killing us.

So what is the 40? It's obvious that we need to eat less sugar. The trouble is, in today's world, it's

extremely difficult to avoid. From breakfast cereals to after-dinner desserts, our foods are increasingly filled with it. Some manufacturers (制造商) even use sugar to replace taste in foods. However, they are advertised as 41 in fat. So while the foods seem healthier, large amounts of sugar are often added.

But some people are fighting against sugar and trying to create a healthier environment. Many schools are replacing sugary desserts with healthier options, like fruit. Other schools are trying to encourage exercise by building facilities like walking tracks 42 students and others in the community can exercise. The battle has not yet been lost.

37. A. comes back B. goes away C. breaks up D. takes turns
38. A. study B. have C. treat D. spread
39. A. memories B. energy C. water D. data
40. A. result B. reason C. problem D. solution
41. A. rich B. high C. low D. heavy
42. A. although B. because C. while D. so

【答案】 37. B 38. A 39. B 40. D 41. C 42. D

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。讲述了人们对糖上瘾，戒不掉糖的原因以及吃糖的危害。

37. 句意：然后这种美好的感觉消失了，让我们想要更多。

come back 回来；go away 走开；break up 结束，分开；take turns 轮流。根据“...leaving us wanting more.”可知美好的感觉消失了就会想要更多。故选 B。

38. 句意：科学家理查德·约翰逊说：“似乎每次我研究一种疾病并追踪其最初原因时，我都会发现它与糖有关。”

study 研究，学习；have 有；treat 对待；spread 传播。根据“...an illness and trace...”可知是科学家在研究和追踪。故选 A。

39. 句意：这样，我们就可以在没有食物的时候储存能量。

memory 记忆；energy 能量；water 水；data 数据。根据“...stored for when there was no food.”可知是储存能量以备没有食物的情况出现。故选 B。

40. 句意：那么解决方案是什么呢？

result 结果；reason 理由；problem 问题；solution 解决方案。根据“ It’s obvious that we need to eat...”可知下文是提出了解决方案。故选 D。

41. 句意：然而，它们被宣传为低脂肪。

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