

初中英语完形填空知识点归纳 含答案

一、中考英语完形填空（含答案详细解析）

1. 阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

If you want to do your homework right after school, you may eat something before getting to work. Never try to work when you are very _____ 1 _____. Always do your homework before you get too tired. Don't wait _____ 2 _____ late in the evening, or the homework will seem _____ 3 _____ than it really is.

Divide your time into a few parts if you have more than _____ 4 _____ work. Have a short rest every forty minutes. However, don't divide up your time _____ 5 _____ short to do anything. You should be able to work at least half an hour at a time without _____ 6 _____.

Don't _____ 7 _____ doing your homework until the last minutes, or you will have it on your mind and you won't _____ 8 _____ your free time. If you put off until the end of the week or even before a test, you will have too much _____ 9 _____. What's more, you will have a fear of tests and can't get a good result.

Do your homework at the same time every day. This will help you make it a _____ 10 _____-part of your daily work. Then it will make your free time more enjoyable.

1. A. full B. hungry C. angry D. busy
2. A. until B. before C. after D. when
3. A. hard B. more hard C. much hard D. much harder
4. A. an hour B. one hour C. an hour's D. an-hours
5. A. so B. too C. such D. very
6. A. stop B. stops C. stopped D. stopping
7. A. put off B. put on C. put away D. put up
8. A. spend B. take C. enjoy D. like
9. A. do B. to do C. doing D. did
10. A. habit B. hobby C. pleasure D. joy

【答案】 (1) B; (2) A; (3) D; (4) C; (5) B; (6) D; (7) A; (8) C; (9) B; (10)

A;

【解析】【分析】 本文介绍应该如何合理安排时间。

(1) 句意： 当你非常饥饿的时候，不要尝试工作。A 满的，B 饿的，C 生气的，D 忙碌的，根据 you may eat something before getting to work 上班前你可以吃点东西 可知，感到饿时不要工作， 故选 B。

(2) 句意： 不要等到深夜才做，否则作业看起来会比实际情况更难。not...until... 直到.....

才.....，固定搭配，故选 A。

(3) 句意：不要等到深夜才做，否则作业看起来会比实际情况更难。than 是比较级的标志，much 修饰比较级，hard 的比较级是 harder，故选 D。

(4) 句意：如果你有多于一个小时的工作，把你的时间分成几部分。an hour's work 一小时的作业，这里用名词的所有格，故选 C。

(5) 句意：然而，不要把你的时间分配得太短而什么都做不成。too...to...，固定搭配，太.....而不能，故选 B。

(6) 句意：你应该能在不休息的情况下，一次工作至少半小时。without 是介词，其后是动名词，故选 D。

(7) 句意：不要把作业推迟到最后一分钟才做，否则你会把它记在心里，而你的空闲时间也不会开心。A 推迟，B 穿上，C 放好，D 张贴，根据 If you put off until the end of the week，如果你推迟到周末，可知是推迟，故选 A。

(8) 句意：不要把作业推迟到最后一分钟才做，否则你会把它记在心里，而你的空闲时间也不会开心。A 花费，主语是人，B 花费，主语是物，C 享受，D 喜欢，enjoy time，开心，故选 C。

(9) 句意：如果你推迟到周末甚至考试前，你会有太多的作业要做。have sth to do，固定搭配，有事情要做，故选 B。

(10) 句意：这将帮助你把它变成日常工作的习惯。A 习惯，B 爱好，C 高兴，D 欢乐，根据 daily work，可知日常的是种习惯，故选 A。

【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，答题时首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

2. 完形填空

Devon Gallagher, a college graduate from Philadelphia, wants the world to know where she's been during her great worldwide vacation in a (n) _____ 1 _____ way.

The traveler, who was _____ 2 _____ with a bone disease, had her right leg _____ 3 _____ at the age of four. _____ 4 _____ the amputation (截肢) caused hardships for Gallagher early on, she, at the age of 22 now, _____ 5 _____ it as an inspiration for making the _____ 6 _____ of her life.

To spread that _____ 7 _____, Gallagher has _____ 8 _____ to social media, _____ 9 _____ she shares photos of her travels across the world, but instead of _____ 10 _____ using a geotag (地理标签), she draws her location across her artificial leg before taking a picture.

Now she has been taking pictures _____ 11 _____ Europe. "I get a new leg every two

years and I can choose the design on it. One day I had a sudden _____ 12 _____ that my new leg could be used as a blackboard," Gallagher said. "My mum and grandmother weren't too 13 _____ the idea, but my friends thought it was great and told me to go for it, so I did."

Gallagher said people often stare when she's _____ 14 _____ on her leg, but once she shares the photos, she _____ 15 _____ only praise and encouragement. "My leg hasn't 16 _____ me from doing anything I've wanted to do," she said. "I don't know 17 _____ it is my determination to prove to myself that I can do it, but anyhow, I've been able to _____ 18 _____ up with my peers and lead a pretty great life."

Gallagher shows us that you should never let anything stand in the _____ 19 _____ of your dream. And if you meet with an obstacle (障碍), get _____ 20 _____ with it— if life gives you an artificial leg, make art.

1. A. common B. right C. simple D. special
2. A. born B. charged C. filled D. linked
3. A. cured B. treated C. cut D. kept
4. A. Unless B. Although C. Once D. Since
5. A. considers B. thinks C. treats D. looks
6. A. coolest B. best C. worst D. fullest
7. A. evidence B. news C. message D. schedule
8. A. applied B. belonged C. stuck D. turned
9. A. which B. that C. as D. where
10. A. simply B. officially C. enthusiastically D. reasonably
11. A. across B. through C. about D. for
12. A. attitude B. thought C. belief D. opinion
13. A. curious about B. fond of C. patient with D. afraid of
14. A. walking B. reporting C. writing D. standing
15. A. accepts B. takes C. likes D. receives
16. A. protected B. preserved C. stopped D. defended
17. A. why B. that C. if D. what
18. A. make B. come C. put D. keep
19. A. way B. corner C. course D. bottom
20. A. satisfied B. creative C. familiar D. connected

【答案】 (1) D; (2) A; (3) C; (4) B; (5) A; (6) B; (7) C; (8) D; (9) D; (10) A; (11) A; (12) B; (13) B; (14) C; (15) D; (16) C; (17) C; (18) D; (19) A; (20)

B;

【解析】【分析】文章大意：文章讲述了一个加德文 加拉赫的残疾姑娘，她乐观向上。四岁的时候截肢，但是她把截肢当做了一种动力，他环游世界，利用社交媒体在网上分享她的照片，因此收到了人们的鼓励和赞扬，她的故事告诉我们：如果你遇到障碍，创造性地使用它，如果生活给了你假肢，你把它当做艺术品。

(1) 句意：Devon Gallagher 毕业于费城大学，想用一种特殊的方式让世界知道他在旅游中的位置。A.平常的；B.正确的；C.简单的；D.特殊的。根据后文的描述可知，她用了一种特殊的方法告诉了人们他在的位置，故答案是 D。

(2) 句意：他生下来就有骨病。be born with 与生俱来，固定短语，故答案是 A。

(3) 句意：在她四岁的时候截取了右腿。A.治愈；B.治疗；C.切削，砍掉；D.保持。根据 the amputation (截肢) caused hardships for Gallagher early on 可知他截肢了，故答案是 C。

(4) 句意：尽管截肢的早期给她带来了困难，但是 22 岁的她把它看做使生活变得最好的一种激励。这是一个让步状语从句，能够构成让步状语从句的是 although，故答案是 B。

(5) 句意：但是 22 岁的她把它看做使生活变得最好的一种激励。A.看做，当做；B.思考；C.对待；D.看起来。consider...as.....，把.....当做.....，固定短语，故答案是 A。

(6) 句意：但是 22 岁的她把它看做使生活变得最好的一种激励。A.最凉爽的；B.最好的；C.最差的；D.最满的。根据 an inspiration 可知是把生活变得最好，故答案是 B。

(7) 句意：为了发布消息，他求助于社交媒体。A.证据；B.新闻；C.消息；D.日程。根据 social media，可知，她想利用媒体传播消息，故答案是 C。

(8) 句意：为了发布消息，他求助于社交媒体。turn to 求助于，求助，固定搭配，故答案是 D。

(9) 句意：在那里她分享了她在世界各地旅行的照片。这是一个非限定性定语从句。先行词在从句中做地点状语，应使用关系副词 where，故答案是 D。

(10) 句意：但是并没有简单地使用地理标志。A.简单地；B.官方地；C.热情地；D 合理地，根据 she draws her location across her artificial leg before taking a picture. 可知她在拍照之前用假肢画出她的位置，因此她并不是简单地使用地理标志，故答案是 A。

(11) 句意：现在，她正在欧洲各地拍照。across Europe 遍布欧洲，欧洲各地，固定用法，故答案是 A。

(12) 句意：一天，我突然有了一种想法，我的腿可以当做黑板来用。A.态度；B.想法；C.信仰；D.观点。把假肢当做黑板使用是一种想法，而不是态度，也不是信仰，更不是观点，故答案是 B。

(13) 句意：我的妈妈和奶奶不太喜欢这个想法。be fond of，喜欢，固定短语，故答案是 B。

(14) 句意：加拉赫说，当他在腿上书写的时候，人们经常盯着她。A.步行；B.报道；C.

书写；D.站立。根据前面的叙述她打算把假肢当做黑板，因此本句的意思是在假肢上写字，故答案是 C。

(15) 句意：但是，一旦把照片分享出去，她收到了只是表扬和鼓励。A.接受；B.带走；C.喜欢；D.收到，表扬和鼓励是人们在网评论她的照片时候说的，应该说收到了表扬和鼓励。故答案是 D。

(16) 句意：我的腿没有阻止我做任何事情。A.保护；B.保存；C.停止，阻止；D.保卫。stop sb. from doing sth, 阻止某人做某事，固定搭配，故答案是 C。

(17) 句意：我不知道是否是我的决定证明了我自己能够做。A.为什么；B.那，那个；C.如果，是否；D.什么。本句为宾语从句，从句结构完整，因此使用 that 或者 if, 根据 dont know 和 prove, 可知在她心里还有疑惑，应使用 if 连接，故答案是 C。

(18) 句意：我能够跟得上我的同龄人，过上更好的生活。A.制作，迫使；B.来；C.放置；D.保持，keep up with sb.跟上某人，固定搭配，故答案是 D。

(19) 句意：加拉赫告诉我们，你不应该让任何事情妨碍你的梦想。A.道路，方法；B.角落，拐角；C.课程；D.底部。in the way of, 妨碍.....，固定搭配，故答案是 A。

(20) 句意：如果你遇到了障碍，用它获得创造力，如果生活给了你假肢，那就做艺术吧。A.满意的；B.有创造性的；C.熟悉的；D.有联系的，根据文章的叙述，加拉赫创造性的把假肢当做了黑板，故答案是 B。

【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，答题时首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

3. 阅读下面短文，理解其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。



One day a professor entered the classroom and told the students about a surprise test. Now the professor gave the test papers to all students with text facing down at the desk. After he 1 the test to all students, he asked —them to turn the test pages and begin.

Students were 2 to see that there was not a question but just a black dot (小圆点) in the center of the page. The professor 3 the students' face expressions and told them, " I want you to write about what you see there."

The students were 4 surprised but got started with the test. At the end of

the class, the professor took all answer papers and started reading each 5 _____ from each paper. All of them _____ 6 _____ about the black dot and tried to explain its position (位置). After the professor finished reading, the whole class was 7 _____ .

_____ 8 _____ , the professor explained, "Don't worry. I'm not going to give you 9 _____ for this test, but I just want you to think about something. Here everyone paid attention to the black dot and wrote about it _____ 10 _____ no one wrote about the white paper, the same is with our lives. The white paper represents our whole life and the black spot represents _____ 11 _____ in our life.

Our life is a gift given to us _____ 12 _____ God, with love and care, and we always have reasons to celebrate-our friends around us, the joy _____ 13 _____ provides us our livelihood, the happiness in our families. Still we only care about problems like health problems, study problems, problems in relationships, but we _____ 14 _____ see that these problems are very small compared everything we have in our lives”

So we should try to take eyes off our problems and enjoy each nice moment that life gives 15 _____. Just smile, and life will smile to us!

1. A. put out B. worked out C. handed out D. set out
2. A. disappointed B. bored C. surprised D. pleased
3. A. found B. looked C. realized D. noticed
4. A. still B. yet C. already D. only
5. A. reply B. answer C. word D. story
6. A. asked B. told C. thought D. described
7. A. happy B. excited C. relaxed D. silent
8. A. However B. Then C. on the other hand D. All in all
9. A. gifts B. grades C. results D. answers
10. A. and B. but C. so D. as
11. A. problems B. study C. health D. happiness
12. A. for B. by C. with D. on
13. A. what B. that C. who D. where
14. A. always B. also C. never D. even
15. A. it B. them C. you D. us

【答案】 (1) C; (2) C; (3) D; (4) A; (5) B; (6) D; (7) D; (8) B; (9) B; (10) B; (11) A; (12) B; (13) B; (14) A; (15) D;

【解析】【分析】文章大意：文章简述了一位教授进行的一次特殊的考试，通过这次考试讲述了一个道理：我们不自能关注生活中的问题更要关心生活中的乐趣。

(1) 句意：当他把试卷发给学生之后，他让他们把试卷翻过来开始作答。A.恼怒；B.算出来；C.分发；D.出发。根据 he asked —them to turn the test pages and begin. 可知他是在把试卷发下去之后然后让学生作答的。应选用 handed out，故答案是 C。

(2) 句意：学生们很吃惊的看到试卷上没有问题，只有在试卷中心有一个小黑点。A.失望的；B.无聊的；C.令人吃惊的；D.满意的。根据 here was not a question but just a black dot (小圆点) in the center of the page. 可知试卷上没有问题，正常的考试的试卷上是有问题的，因此当学生们看到这样的试卷的时候一定会很吃惊，因此应使用 surprised，故答案是 C。

(3) 句意：教授注意到了学生的表情，并且告诉他们“我想让你们写你们所看到的。”A.发现；B.看；C.认识到；D.注意到，意识到。一般情况下在考试的时候，老师关注的是学生作答的情况，学生的表情可以说是在无意识或者偶然的识记察觉到的，因此应使用 notice，故答案是 D。

(4) 句意：学生们仍然很吃惊。A.仍然；B.仍然；C.已经；D.仅仅，只。按说老师解释之后学生们就不应该在吃惊，根据 but got started with the test. 可知学生们吃惊的表情仍然存在，故答案是 A。

(5) 句意：快下课的时候，教授把试卷收了上来，开始读每张试卷上的每一个答案。A.回复；B.答案；C.单词；D.故事。考试完之后，老师应该根据学生的答案给出学生作答的好坏，因此可知老师在看学生们试卷上的答案，故答案是 B。

(6) 句意：所有的人描述的是黑点，并尽力解释黑点的位置。A.问；B.告诉；C.思考，认为；D.描述。根据前文的描述可知，老师让学生们把看到的写下来，所以学生在描述他们所看到的内容。故答案是 D。

(7) 句意：教授读完之后，整个班安静了，A.高兴；B.激动的；C.令人放松的；D.沉默的。考试完之后，学生要等待老师的评判，既然老师看完了，就意味着老师要说明考试的好与差，因此教室里安静下来是为了等待老师的结论，故答案是 D。

(8) 句意：于是解释道，别担心，我不会给这次考试分数的。A.然而；B.于是；C.另一方面；D.总之。看完卷子与老师做解释是先后发生的动作，应使用 then 连接，表示先后，故答案是 B。

(9) 句意：我不会给这次考试分数的。A.礼物；B.年级，成绩；C.结果；D.答案，问题。根据 I just want you to think about something. 可知，这才是这次考试的真正的目的，所以老师说不会给分数，故答案是 B。

(10) 句意：这里的每一个人都注意到了黑点，并把它写了下来，但是没有人写白纸，A.和，而；B.但是；C.于是，因此；D.由于。写白纸与写黑点是两个相对的事实，应使用 but 表示转折，故答案是 B。

(11) 句意：白纸代表的是我们整个的生活，黑点代表的是生活中问题。A.问题；B.学习；C.健康；D.快乐。根据 Still we only care about problems like health problems, study problems, problems in relationships, but we 14 see that these problems are very small compared everything we have in our lives” 可知黑点代表的是生活中的问题，故答案是 A。

(12) 句意：我们的生活是上帝给我们的礼物。given 与 gift 之间是被动关系，动作的行为者是 god，因此使用 by 引出动作的行为者，故答案是 B。

(13) 句意：给我们谋生的快乐，给我们生活带来的快乐。本句为定语从句，先行词是 joy，因此关系代词使用 that 或者 which，故答案是 B。

(14) 句意：我们总是看到与我们现有的一切相比非常小的问题。A.总是；B.也；C.从不；D.甚至。根据前文的描述可知，我们看到的是我们的问题，而没有注意到生活的乐趣，所以说是总是看到，故答案是 A。

(15) 句意：因此我们应该把目光从问题上移开，去享受生活给我们的每一个美好的时刻。A.它；B.他们；C.你，你们；D.我们。根据句子的主语可知，在这里说的是生活给我们的快乐的时刻，故答案是 D。

【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，答题时首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

4. 阅读短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。

One day I was watching a movie at home and tears dropped from my eyes as I saw a moving picture. My three - year - old son came to me and asked me why I was crying. I 1 _____ silent as I couldn't explain to him it was just an emotional (情感的) thing. To my surprise, he _____ 2 _____ my face with his little hand and said, "Dear Mom, stop crying! You see _____ 3 _____ will be fine. You're my good girl. So just get up and let's get ready for school." On hearing him saying this to me I could not help _____ 4 _____. It was so funny for a child to say so. Later I _____ 5 _____ that he had repeated almost the 6 _____ thing that I told him when he was crying.

The first time a child begins to speak, he tries to _____ 7 _____ what his parents have been telling him for a long time. Usually parents _____ 8 _____ with the words "Mama" "Papa" and so on. But as the child continues learning and possibly starts speaking on his own without being _____ 9 _____ we as parents always _____ 10 _____ he's still being guided by us. The only _____ 11 _____ is that we're now doing that in a more passive (被动的) way than before. We always use words that we don't want our child to say, and when he says those words, we _____ 12 _____ where he has learned them. Even then, some of us don't

realize that the child has learned the words only from _____ 13 _____ only. Instead, we start to put the blame (指责) on either his friends or somebody who has talked to him when we are not present.

So if you want your child to have perfect _____ 14 _____, you'll have to set a good example to him. And if you can't do this, you have no right to expect your child to have such a thing. After all, the parents' words and behavior have a great _____ 15 _____ on their children.

1. A. took B. made C. set D. kept
2. A. touched B. hit C. smelled D. tasted
3. A. something B. everything C. nothing D. anything
4. A. singing B. shouting C. laughing D. crying
5. A. suggested B. thought C. realized D. believed
6. A. strange B. bad C. same D. exciting
7. A. ask B. copy C. practice D. decide
8. A. start B. deal C. end D. live
9. A. taught B. watched C. given D. advised
10. A. consider B. knew C. remember D. forget
11. A. prize B. way C. activity D. difference
12. A. wonder B. say C. believe D. think
13. A. we B. our C. ours D. us
14. A. study B. life C. behavior D. health
15. A. influence B. use C. nature D. sight

【答案】 (1) D; (2) A; (3) B; (4) C; (5) C; (6) C; (7) B; (8) A; (9) A; (10) D; (11) D; (12) A; (13) D; (14) C; (15) A;

【解析】【分析】 文章大意：一天，我在家里看电影，看到一幅感人的场面，流出了泪水。我三岁的儿子问我为什么哭。我无法向他解释这只是一种情感上的事情。令我吃惊的是，他劝我不要哭，如果你希望你的孩子有完美的生活，你我都必须给他树立一个好榜样。父母的言行对他的孩子有很大的影响。

(1) 句意：我保持沉默因为我无法向他解释这只是一种情感上的事情。A. took 的 拿取；B. made 让，制作；C. set 放；D. kept 保持。根据后面一句 I couldn't explain to him 可知。我不能跟他解释这只是个情感东西，所以只能是保持沉默，keep silence 固定词组，保持沉默。故 D 答案是 D。

(2) 句意：令我吃惊的是，他用小手摸着我的脸说“亲爱的妈妈，不要哭了”。A. touched

触摸；B. hit 拍打，打；C. smelled 闻，嗅；D. tasted 看，观看。根据后面下文意思，说道，“妈妈不要哭了”可知这里是安慰妈妈，所以用手抚摸妈妈的脸。故答案是 A。

(3) 句意：你看，一切事情都和变好的。A. something 某些事；B. everything 一切事情；C. nothing 没有事情；D. anything 任何事。根据上下文的意思可知，这里是所有一切都会好的，everything will be fine。故答案是 B。

(4) 句意：在听到了他和我说的话，我忍不住笑了。A. singing 唱歌；B. shouting 叫喊；C. laughing 笑；D. crying 大哭。根据下文“*It was so funny for a child to say so*”可知，孩子能说出这样的话，妈妈忍不住笑。故答案是 C。

(5) 句意：后来，我意识到他是在重复我在他哭泣时说过的同样的话。A. suggested 表明，建议；B. thought 想；C. realized 意识到；D. believed 相信。根据下文所述，孩子是在模仿父母所做的事，可以推知她是随后意识到这一点。故答案是 C。

(6) 句意：后来，我意识到他是在重复我在他哭泣时说过的同样的话。A. strange 奇怪的，陌生的；B. bad 坏的；C. same 同样的；D. exciting 激动的。根据下文“*I told him when he was crying*”可知，当他哭时，我也是这样做的，所以我也哭了，他在重复一样的事，故答案是 C。

(7) 句意：通常孩子第一次说话，是在模仿父母一直教他说的。A. ask 问；B. copy 复制；C. practice 练习；D. decide 决定。根据逻辑关系可知，小孩子第一次开始说话时，是在模仿复制父母所告诉他的话。所以选 copy。故答案是 B。

(8) 句意：通常父母教孩子说话以爸爸妈妈开始。A. start 开始；B. deal 处理；C. end 结束；D. live 生活。根据逻辑关系，可知这里是说，通常父母先开始教孩子说爸爸妈妈，以及下文 *starts speaking on.....*，所以选 start。故答案是 A。

(9) 句意：但是当孩子继续学习，他有可能自己说话而不哟过大人教了。A. taught 教；B. watched 看；C. given 给；D. advised 建议。根据下文“*teaching the child in a more passive way than before*”可知。当孩子开始自己学习说话不需要大人教时，故答案是 A。

(10) 句意：我们作为父母总是忘记他仍然需要我们的指导。A. consider 考虑；B. knew 知道；C. remember 记住；D. forget 忘记。根据上下文的意思，这里是说当孩子自己会说话时，父母总是忘记孩子仍然在由我们指导。故答案是 D。

(11) 句意：唯一的不同之处是我们现在比以前处于更被动的地位。A. prize 奖励；B. way 方式；C. activity 活动；D. difference 不同。根据上下文的意思，父母知道孩子仍然被我们所指导。但唯一的不同就是比之前教孩子更被动。与之前做比较不一样，故答案是 D。

(12) 句意：我们总是使用我们不想让孩子说的话，当他们说了这些话时，我们会想知道他在哪学到了这些。A. wonder 想知道；B. say 说；C. believe 相信；D. think 认为。根据下文我疑惑他说出来的话，不只是从我们这里学到，所以会感到惊讶，想知道从哪学的，选 wonder。故答案是 A。

(13)句意：甚至那时，我们中的一些人也没有意识到孩子是从我们自己那里学到的。A. we 主格；B. our 形容词性物主代词；C. ours 名词性物主代词；D. us 宾格。由下文 only 可知，from 是介词，后加宾格人称代词。所以使用 us。故答案是 D。

(14)句意：所以如果你想要你的孩子有完美的表现，你自己必须给孩子树立良好的榜样。A. study 学习；B. life 生活；C. behavior 表现；D. health 健康。根据下面“behave properly and politely”可知，在这里是说想要孩子有个好的行为，给孩子树立榜样。故答案是 C。

(15)句意：毕竟父母的言行举止对孩子有很大的影响。A. influence 影响；B. use 用；C. nature 自然；D. sight 视力。根据此段的意思可知，父母的言行举止对孩子有巨大的影响。如果父母没有做好，就不要期待孩子表现良好。所以选择 influence。故答案是 A。

【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，答题时首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

5. 阅读短文，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。

"I'm really thankful to our government, for it provides us with such a good training program. I will certainly study hard and learn the skills. Then I can _____ 1 _____ my family difficulties and do good to other people as well," said Lemon, a learner on the job training program, feeling 2 _____.

Lemon's grandfather is nearly 80years old, and his mother is _____ 3 _____ in bed. So his father, who is a farmer, is the main support (养家的人) of the whole _____ 4 _____. Lemon graduated from high school this year and did not _____ 5 _____ the college entrance exam. The job training program helps him learn the skills that he'll _____ 6 _____ in the work place.

The story reminds me of another _____ 7 _____. It goes like this: Once upon a time, there was a man who was good at fishing, and was _____ 8 _____ to catch lots of fish every day. The man was a kind - hearted person, so he always _____ 9 _____ his fish with his neighbors who did not know how to fish. One day, he thought it would be _____ 10 _____ if he taught them how to fish. So he _____ 11 _____ his neighbors together and showed them how to fish. Everybody was very happy that they could eat the fish they themselves _____ 12 _____. At present, there are still a lot of _____ 13 _____ people throughout the world. But it's not a good idea if we give only food to them. _____ 14 _____, we should give them a chance to learn new skills. A technical training is very important to people _____ 15 _____. They can learn a lot of useful things in the training program and what they learn can

help them on the way to a better life.

1. A. find B. study C. solve D. change
2. A. relaxed B. surprised C. tired D. excited
3. A. sad B. ill C. quiet D. lonely
4. A. family B. program C. world D. government
5. A. mind B. know C. pass D. fear
6. A. need B. test C. repeat D. forget
7. A. memory B. story C. problem D. achievement
8. A. able B. sorry C. lucky D. afraid
9. A. cooked B. counted C. shared D. checked
10. A. crazy B. easy C. fair D. great
11. A. called B. drove C. cleared D. pushed
12. A. fed B. saved C. caught D. kept
13. A. silly B. poor C. sick D. weak
14. A. Instead B. Again C. However D. Besides
15. A. in trouble B. in silence C. in front D. in need

【答案】 (1) C; (2) D; (3) B; (4) A; (5) C; (6) A; (7) B; (8) A; (9) C; (10) D; (11) A; (12) C; (13) B; (14) A; (15) D;

【解析】【分析】文章大意：本文主要讲述政府给贫困家庭提供在职培训项目，让穷人学得技能，过上更好的生活。

(1) 句意：然后我就能解决我的家庭困难，对别人也有好处。考查动词辨析及上下文理解，A 发现；B 学习；C 解决；D 改变，结合上下文可知，努力学习技能，就可以解决家庭困难，故选 C。

(2) 句意：一名在职培训项目的学员，感动很激动。考查形容词辨析及上下文理解，A 放松的；B 惊讶的；C 累的；D 激动的，结合上文可知，职业培训的好处很多，所以培训者的心情是激动的，故选 D。

(3) 句意：莱蒙的祖父将近 80 岁，他的母亲卧病在床。考查形容词辨析及上下文理解，A 悲伤的；B 生病的；C 安静的；D 孤独的，根据下文 So his father, who is a farmer, is the main support (养家的人) 可知祖父年迈，妈妈生病，故选 B。

(4) 句意：所以他父亲，只是一个农民，是整个家庭的主要支柱。考查名词辨析及上下文的理解，A 家庭；B 程序、计划；C 世界；D 政府，结合上文可知父亲是家里的支柱，故选 A。

(5) 句意：莱蒙今年高中毕业了没有通过高考。考查动词辨析；A 介意；B 知道；C 通过；D 害怕，根据下文他参加了工作培训，可知是没有通过高考，故选 C。

(6) 句意：工作培训计划帮助他学习了工作中所需的技能。考查动词辨析，A 需要；B 测试；C 重复；D 忘记，根据上下文，培训中要学习的是工作需要的技能，故选 A。

(7) 句意：这个故事使我想起了另一个故事。考查名词辨析及上下文理解，A 记忆；B 故事；C 问题；D 成就，根据上文这个故事让我想起另一个故事，前后呼应，故选 B。

(8) 句意：从前，有一个人很会钓鱼，他每天能抓很多鱼。考查形容词辨析，A 有能力的；B 难过的；C 幸运的；D 害怕的，be able to，能够，符合文章意思，故选 A。

(9) 句意：这个人是一个心地善良的人，所以他经常和不会钓鱼的邻居们分享这鱼。考查动词辨析及上下文理解，A 煮；B 数数；C 分享；D 检查，根据上文 The man was a kind-hearted person,这人善良，会把钓到的鱼分给不会钓鱼的邻居们，故选 C。

(10) 句意：有一天，他想如果教给他们钓鱼那会很好的。考查形容词辨析及上下文理解，A 疯狂的；B 容易的；C 公平的；D 好的，结合下文可知，他觉得与其给大家分享钓到的鱼，不如教大家如何钓鱼，这是一个好主意，故选 D。

(11) 句意：所以他把邻居们叫到一起，教给他们怎样钓鱼。考查动词辨析及上下文理解，A 召集；B 驱赶，开车；C 清理；D 推，根据下文可知，他想教大家如何钓鱼，需要把大家召集到一起才可以展示，故选 A。

(12) 句意：每个人都很高兴，他们能吃到自己钓的鱼了。考查动词辨析及上下文理解，A 喂养；B 挽救；C 抓到、捕捉；D 保持，根据上文 catch lots of fish every day 可知是抓到鱼，故选 C。

(13) 句意：目前，全世界仍旧有很多穷人。考查形容词辨析及上下文理解，A 傻的；B 穷的；C 生病的；D 虚弱的，根据第一第二段可知，有很多穷人，故选 B。

(14) 句意：而是，我们应该给他们学习新技能的机会。考查副词辨析及上下文理解，A 而是；B 再一次；C 然而；D 而且，根据上下文，我们不能只给贫困人民食物，而是要给予他们学习新技能的机会，这两句话是一个转折关系，故选 A。

(15) 句意：对有需要的人来说，技术培训是非常重要的。考查短语辨析及上下文理解，A 处于困境中；B 处于沉默中；C 在.....前面；D 需要中，根据整篇文章可知是给需要的人提供技能培训，故选 D。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先通读全文，掌握大意。考虑语境，上下文呼应，运用逻辑思维进行推理，再根据自己最有把握的、最熟悉的短语、习惯用语、动词形式和句子结构等各种因素加在一起综合考虑，仔细推敲进行选择。最后复查核对，决定取舍。

6. 先认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A,B,C,D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

I was working on my usual Sunday afternoon at the bakery. The flow of _____ 1 _____ rushed to finish weekend shopping in order to return home _____ 2 _____ to prepare supper or watch the football game. An elderly man was standing before me. "Excuse me, miss." He _____ 3 _____ asked if he could have a tart (果馅饼). "OK." I put a tart in a box. "Three

dollars, please." I told him. The man looked sad and began _____ 4 _____ his head. This is one of the most awkward (尴尬) _____ 5 _____, because you want to give the dessert away, but cannot.

_____ 6 _____ I felt sad, I waited on the customer behind him, a woman who asked for kinds of breads and desserts. After finishing her _____ 7 _____, she asked if I would _____ 8 _____ adding a tart to her bill. She paid and walked away.

I could not stop thinking about the little old man _____ 9 _____ could not, or would not, spend three dollars on a dessert. Just then, I saw the woman giving the man his much-desired (渴望) tart. The old man was very thankful. In return for her _____ 10 _____, he reached into his pocket and gave her the only thing he had; a piece of candy.

1. A. workers B. customers C. housewives D. women

2. A. whether B. while C. as D. either

3. A. politely B. loudly C. proudly D. rudely

4. A. raising B. shaking C. nodding D. turning

5. A. moments B. persons C. manners D. ways

6. A. Because B. Since C. Although D. Before

7. A. question B. order C. shopping D. need

8. A. try B. like C. mind D. consider

9. A. which B. whom C. who D. /

10. A. politeness B. carefulness C. happiness D. kindness

【答案】 (1) B; (2) D; (3) A; (4) B; (5) A; (6) C; (7) B; (8) C; (9) C; (10)

D;

【解析】【分析】文章大意：一位老人想要一个馅饼，却无力购买，后面的一位女士买了这种馅饼送给他，而作为回报，老人将他身上仅有的一块糖果送给了这位女士。

(1) 句意：为了回家准备晚餐或观看足球比赛，顾客们争先恐后地完成周末购物。第一空格：A 工人；B 顾客；C 家庭主妇；D 女士们。根据文中的语句 I was working on my usual Sunday afternoon at the bakery. 理解可知，此空应该是顾客，customers，故选 B。第二空格：固定短语 either...or...，或者.....或者.....，故选 D。

(2) 句意：“对不起，小姐。”他礼貌地问他能不能吃一个馅饼。A 礼貌地；B 大声地；C 骄傲地；D 粗鲁地。根据文中的语句"Excuse me, miss."Li 可知，这个老人有礼貌地询问，故选 A。

(3) 句意：那人看上去很伤心，开始摇头。A 抬起；B 摇动；C 点头；D 转动。根据下文语句 you want to give the dessert away, but cannot. 理解可知，这位老人没有接受，故选 B。

(4) 句意：这是最尴尬的时刻之一，A 时刻；B 人物；C 方式；D 方法。根据文中的语句 An elderly man was standing before me. "Excuse me, miss." He politely asked if he could have a tart . "OK." I put a tart in a box. "Three dollars, please." I told him. The man looked sad and began shaking his head. 理解可知，这应是时刻，故选 A。

(5) 句意：尽管我感到难过，但我还是等着他身后的一个顾客。A 因为；B 自从；C 尽管；D 以前。根据后文的语句 I waited on the customer behind him,提示可知，此句表示尽管很难过，故选 C。

(6) 句意：她点完食品后，问我是否介意在她的账单上加一个馅饼。第一空格：A 问题；B 订单；C 购物；D 需要。从后面这位女顾客又要了一个果馅饼可知，她并没有结束购物。选 B。第二空格：A 尝试；B 喜欢；C 介意；D 认为。固定短语 mind doing sth.“介意做某事”。选 C。

(7) 句意：我不禁想起那个不能或不愿在甜点上花三美元的小老头。A 那一个；B 谁；C 谁。根据句式结构可知此句考查定语从句的引导词，因先行词 the little old man ，表示人，要用 who 引导，故选 C。

(8) 句意：作为对她的好意的回报，他把手伸进口袋，给了她他唯一拥有的东西：一块糖果。A 礼貌；B 细心；C 开心；D 善心。根据文中的语句 I saw the woman giving the man his much-desired (渴望) tart. The old man was very thankful.可知，这是女士的善意，故选 D。

【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，答题时首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

7. 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的正确选项：

There is an old saying: "Take the time to stop and smell the flowers." I think we should also take the time to _____ 1 _____ flowers.

My grandmother knew just _____ 2 _____ to do that. She grew flowers with earth, water and love, so her back garden was filled with beautiful flowers. She would smile when she saw the _____ 3 _____ shine down on them. In her front garden she planted flowers, _____ 4 _____. You could see red, white, and yellow flowers in it. My mom and I used to walk _____ 5 _____ them and enjoy their smells. Beautiful butterflies (蝴蝶) flew down on them. Grandma also cared for the wild flowers. She would send _____ 6 _____ and my brother out to pick flowers and would then turn them into delicious wine (酒).

Grandma not only planted flowers in the gardens _____ 7 _____ also planted flowers in our hearts. Her delicious dinners made with love encouraged us. Her sweet smile always made us _____ 8 _____. Her hugs (拥抱) and kisses were the sunshine that kept our own love _____ 9 _____ day after day.

Take the time to plant a few flowers yourself today. Show your smiles, kindness and love. Plant your wishes, talents and pleasure. Make this _____10_____ brighter and brighter with your sunshine.

1. A. plant B. water C. buy D. sell
2. A. who B. when C. how D. where
3. A. star B. sun C. rain D. wind
4. A. too B. either C. then D. though
5. A. at B. on C. with D. around
6. A. me B. you C. him D. her
7. A. and B. so C. but D. or
8. A. happy B. hungry C. tired D. angry
9. A. sleeping B. growing C. standing D. losing
10. A. house B. town C. city D. world

【答案】 (1) A; (2) C; (3) B; (4) A; (5) D; (6) A; (7) C; (8) A; (9) B; (10) D;

【解析】【分析】短文大意：有句老话说：“花时间停下来闻闻花香。作者认为我们也应该花时间去种植花。展示自己的微笑，善良和爱，自己的愿望，才干和乐趣。用自己的阳光让这个世界越来越明亮。

(1) 考查名词及语境理解。句意：我认为我们也应该花时间去种花。plant 种植；water 浇水；buy 买；sell 出售。联系下文中 My grandmother knew just _____42_____ to do that. She grew flowers with earth, water and love, so her back garden was filled with beautiful flowers. 可知此句意思是我认为我们也应该花时间去种花。故选 A。

(2) 考查疑问词及语境理解。句意：我的祖母知道怎么做。who 谁；when 何时；how 怎么；where 何地。根据后一句 She grew flowers with earth, water and love, so her back garden was filled with beautiful flowers. 可知此处指如何种花，故选 C。

(3) 考查名词及语境理解。句意：她看到太阳照耀他们时她会微笑。star 星星；sun 太阳；rain 雨；wind 风。根据后面的 shine down，可知是阳光照耀，故选 B。

(4) 考查副词及语境理解。句意：在她的前花园里她也种了花。too 也，常用在肯定句末；either 也，常用在否定句末；then 那么；though 尽管。You could see red, white, and yellow flowers in it. 可知她在前园子里也种了花。故选 A。

(5) 考查介词及语境理解。句意：我和我的妈妈常常在周围走走并享受他们的气味。at 在；on 在.....上；with 和；around 在周围。walk around 是一个固定短语，故选 D。

(6) 考查代词及语境理解。句意：她会派我和我哥哥出去采花，然后把他们变成美味的葡

萄酒。 me 我； you 你； him 他； her 她。联系并列成分 my brother，可知派我和我哥哥来采花，故选 A。

(7) 考查连词及语境理解。句意：奶奶不仅在园林种植花卉，还在我们的心中种植了花。and 和； so 因此； but 但是； or 或者。not only ...but also，不但.....而且，故选 C。

(8) 考查形容词及语境理解。句意：她甜美的笑容总是让我们快乐。happy 愉快的； hungry 饥饿的； tired 累的； angry 生气的。根据 Her sweet smile 可知会使我们快乐。故 A。

(9) 考查动词及语境理解。句意：她拥抱和亲吻就是让你的爱日复一日成长的阳光。此处指爱的阳光会使我们成长。sleeping 睡眠； growing 成长； standing 站立； losing 失去。故选 B。

(10) 考查名词及语境理解。句意：用你的阳光让这个世界越来越明亮。根据 Plant your wishes, talents and pleasure.你种植的正能量。可知你的阳光会使世界越来越明亮。house 房屋； town 城镇； city 城市； world 世界。故选 D。

【点评】此题考查完形填空。在做完形填空题时，通读全文、明了大意、理清观点、分清层次是十分重要的一步。考生解题时必须自始至终依托语境，注意上下文之间、词与词之间，从语法到意义的合理搭配。尤其要注意短文中承上启下的过渡词等，根据上下文的联系确定句中所缺的词，选出正确答案。

8. 请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 ABCD 四个选项，选出最佳选项。

Thank you very much. Thank you!

Thank you for Principal Xu, all the teachers and most importantly, the class of 2019. If I can't make my speech fantastic, I will at least try to make it short.

It's been nearly 40 years since I became a member of the navy. You may be wondering how I have won so many honors as a commander-in-chief. In fact, it all began from the half a _____ 1 _____ basic training, which I will never forget, The training included midnight swims in the cold water, days without _____ 2 _____ and long painful runs in the soft sand, I always felt cold, wet, sleepy and painful.

The training also needed to find those who could _____ 3 _____ in an environment of stress, mess, failure and hardships. To me, the basic training was a lifetime of challenges that lasted six months. And today, I'd like to talk about one little thing, which I think is one of the most important points leading to great _____ 4 _____.

Every morning in the training, my instructors (教官) would _____ 5 _____ in our rooms. The first thing they did was to _____ 6 _____ our beds. The corners would be square if we did it right. The covers would be pulled tight, and the pillow would be centered just under the headboard.

It was a (n) _____ 7 _____ task. But every morning we were required to make our beds

8 _____. It seemed a little funny, but the wisdom of this simple act has been proved to me many times over.

If you make your bed every morning, you will have completed the _____ 9 _____ task of the day. It will bring you a small sense of success, and it will _____ 10 _____ you to do another task, and another and another. And by the end of the day, one task completed will have _____ 11 _____ into many tasks completed. Making your bed will prove the fact. If you can't do the little things right, you will _____ 12 _____ be able to do the big things right.

_____ 13 _____ the world can happen anywhere and anyone can do it. I can make sure that it doesn't matter whether I ever _____ 14 _____ a day in uniform. Even now, I still start my day with making the bed to perfection. So if you have an awful day by accident, you will come home to a bed that is made-that you made-and a made bed gives you encouragement that tomorrow will be better.

In general, if you want to change the world, _____ 15 _____ off by making your bed. I hope all of you will have a brighter future!

1. A. day's B. week's C. month's D. year's
2. A. water B. sleep C. food D. air
3. A. doubt B. lead C. separate D. hurry
4. A. success B. support C. pain D. pity
5. A. rest B. exercise C. appear D. relax
6. A. check B. clean C. mend D. make
7. A. exciting B. interesting C. simple D. difficult
8. A. softly B. messily C. slowly D. perfectly
9. A. first B. only C. same D. last
10. A. need B. warn C. invite D. encourage
11. A. thrown B. put C. turned D. divided
12. A. always B. hardly C. almost D. easily
13. A. Protecting B. Changing C. controlling D. Connecting
14. A. rose B. risked C. served D. celebrated
15. A. start B. run C. get D. take

【答案】 (1) D; (2) B; (3) B; (4) A; (5) C; (6) A; (7) D; (8) D; (9) A; (10) D; (11) C; (12) B; (13) B; (14) C; (15) A;

【解析】【分析】本文讲述了作者在当海军时艰苦的受训的事情，以及对他一生的影响。

(1) 句意：事实上，这一切都是从为期半年的基础训练开始的。A 一天的，B 一周的，

C 一个月的，D 一年的，根据 **that lasted six months** 可知半个月是半年，故选 D。

(2) 句意：训练包括午夜在冷水中游泳，没有睡眠时间和在柔软的沙滩上长时间痛苦的奔跑。A 水，B 睡觉，C 食物，D 空气，根据 **sleepy** 可知困是没睡觉，故选 C。

(3) 句意：培训还需要找到那些能在压力、混乱、失败和困难的环境中领导的人。A 怀疑，B 领导，C 分离，D 匆忙，根据 **a commander-in-chief** 总司令可知是领导，故选 B。

(4) 句意：今天，我想谈一件小事，我认为这是通向成功的最重要的一点。A 成功，B 支持，C 疼痛，D 可惜，能当总司令是成功的，故选 A。

(5) 句意：每天早上在训练中，我的教官会出现在我们的房间里。A 休息，B 锻炼，C 出现，D 放松，教官来的到房间检查，故是出现，故选 C。

(6) 句意：他们做的第一件事是检查我们的床。A 检查，B 清理，C 修理，D 制作，教官来的目的是检查，故选 A。

(7) 句意：这是一项简单的任务。A 激动的，B 有趣的，C 简单的，D 困难的，根据 **this simple act** 可知是简单的，故选 D。

(8) 句意：但是每天早上我们都被要求整理床铺。A 温柔地，B 凌乱地，C 慢地，D 完美地，根据 **making the bed to perfection** 铺床完美，可知是完美地，故选 D。

(9) 句意：如果你每天早上整理床铺，你就完成了一天中的第一个任务。A 第一个，B 仅有的，C 相同的，D 最后的，根据 **do another task, and another and another** 可知这是第一个任务，接下来还有其他的，故选 A。

(10) 句意：这会给你带来一点成功的感觉，它会鼓励你做另一项任务，一项又一项。A 需要，B 警告，C 要求，D 鼓励，根据 **made bed gives you encouragement that tomorrow will be better** 可知铺床给你鼓励，明天会更好，故选 D。

(11) 句意：到一天结束时，一项任务完成了，会变成许多任务就完成了。A 扔，B 放，C 转变，D 分成，根据上文它会鼓励你做另一项任务，一项又一项，可知这是种连锁效应，一个任务完成会最终变成慢慢地全都完成，故选 C。

(12) 句意：如果你不能把小事做好，你就能把大事做好。A 总是，B 几乎不，C 差不多，D 容易的，根据 **can't do the little things right**，如果你不能把小事做好可知自然做不了大事，故此处是否定意义，故选 B。

(13) 句意：改变世界可以在任何地方发生，任何人都可以做到。A 保护，B 改变，C 控制，D 连接，根据下文的 **change the world**，可知是改变世界，故选 B。

(14) 句意：我可以确定我是否穿制服服役过一天并不重要。A 升起，B 冒险，C 服役，D 庆祝，根据 **became a member of the navy** 成为海军成员，可知海军需要服役，故选 C。

(15) 句意：一般来说，如果你想改变世界，开始整理床铺。A 开始，B 跑，C 得到，D 拿，根据 **have a brighter future**，拥有更光明的未来可知，有好的未来是先从做某件小事开始，故选 A。

【点评】考查词汇在篇章中的运用能力，答题时首先要跳过空格通读文章掌握其大意，然后细读文章字斟句酌逐一作答，注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

9. 阅读短文，掌握其大意，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案填空。

Jack was a hard-working student when he was young, but he had some big problems. He used to be shy before his classmates. So he had _____ 1 _____ friends at school. Bob was a new student in his class. All the students were soon familiar with him and got on well with him _____ 2 _____ Jack.

One day, some boys put some money into Jack's bag and another boy pretended to have _____ 3 _____ his money. Of course, they found the money in _____ 4 _____ bag at last.

Jack felt shameful (可耻的) _____ 5 _____ he could not say anything about it. Soon his classmates called him a thief and _____ 6 _____ him in the school. His teachers also _____ 7 _____ that and called his parents to the school, too. Just then, Bob stood out and helped Jack make everything _____ 8 _____.

From that day, Jack and Bob _____ 9 _____ good friends. Bob often took Jack to take part in many activities and Jack became outgoing. Bob was weak in English and Jack often helped him _____ 10 _____ it. Now Jack became the monitor in his class, and he had more friends. He enjoyed the nice friendship and the school life.

1. A. many B. few C. several
2. A. against B. like C. except
3. A. lost B. wasted C. found
4. A. your B. Jack's C. Bob's
5. A. but B. if C. since
6. A. agreed with B. laughed at C. dealt with
7. A. allowed B. faced C. believed
8. A. clear B. easy C. hard
9. A. greeted B. met C. became
10. A. to B. with C. by

【答案】 (1) B; (2) C; (3) A; (4) B; (5) A; (6) B; (7) C; (8) A; (9) C; (10) B;

【解析】【分析】文章大意：杰克小时候是一个勤奋的学生，但是他们害羞，因此在学校里几乎没有朋友。一天一些孩子为了捉弄他，在他书包里放了一些钱，另一个男孩装着丢钱了，结果在杰克的书包里发现了，都叫他是小偷。这是鲍勃站出来帮他解了围，从此以后杰克跟

鲍勃成为好朋友。

(1) 句意：因此，在学校里，他几乎没有朋友。A.许多；B.几乎没有；C.几个。根据 *but he had some big problems. He used to be shy before his classmates.* 可知他几乎没有朋友，

故答案是 B。

(2) 句意：很快，所有的孩子除了杰克都跟鲍勃熟悉了并且相处的很好。A.反对；B.像；C.除了。结合选项和语境可知，*except* 最为合适，故答案是 C。

(3) 句意：另一个孩子装着丢钱了。A.丢失；B.浪费；C.发现。根据 *Of course, they found the money in 4*

bag at last. 可知，另外一个孩子装着丢钱了，故答案是 A。

(4) 句意：当然了，他们最后在杰克书包里找到了钱。A.你的；B.杰克的；C.鲍勃的。根据 *One day, some boys put some money into Jack's bag* 可知，是在杰克的书包里找到的。

故答案是 B。

(5) 句意：杰克感到非常，但是他说不出话来。A.但是；B.如果；C.自从。按说钱不是杰克偷的，他应该说真相，因为他不喜欢说话，所以他说不出话来，因此使用 *but* 来转折一

下，故答案是 A。

(6) 句意：很快，他的同学称他小偷，并嘲笑他。A.同意；B.嘲笑；C.处理。根据 *Jack felt shameful (可耻的) 5*

he could not say anything about it. 可知同学们在嘲笑他，故答案是 B。

(7) 句意：他的老师也相信了，也给杰克的父母打电话，让他们来学校。A.允许；B.面对；C.相信。根据 *and called his parents to the school, too.* 可知，老师相信这件事是真的。故

答案是 C。

(8) 句意：故答案是。鲍勃站出来了，帮着杰克澄清了一切。A.清楚的；B.容易的；C.艰难的。根据 *From that day, Jack and Bob 9*

good friends. 可知鲍勃帮他澄清了一切。故答案是 A。

(9) 句意：从那天起，杰克和鲍勃变成了好朋友。A.打招呼；B.见面；C.变成。根据 *Bob often took Jack to take part in many activities and Jack became outgoing.* 可知，他们两人成为了好朋友。故答案是 C。

(10) 句意：鲍勃英语很差，杰克经常帮助鲍勃学习英语。*help sb. with sth.*帮助某人做某事，固定短语，故答案是 B。

【点评】考查完形填空，想跳过空格阅读短文，理解文章大意，然后根据语法、语境、固定搭配等，逐一作答。再读全文检查答案并订正答案。

10. 完形填空

It was a sunny day yesterday. After a whole day's work in my office, I walked home. On the busy street, I saw a young man _____ 1 _____ some small toys around the corner. Usually, I

would hurry _____ 2 _____ such sellers and never buy anything. But when I noticed he was _____ 3 _____, I decided to stand there for some time. I wanted to see _____ 4 _____ he sold his toys.

Soon, a little girl came with her mother and wanted a toy that could _____ 5 _____ a noise. Kids like such toys because the noise sounds really funny. The toy was 18 yuan. The mother _____ 6 _____ a 20-yuan note (钞票). She told the young man how much she was giving him and wanted the change (找零) _____ 7 _____. I was wondering what he was going to do next. He told the mother to put the money in his bag and get the change _____ 8 _____. Then she did so.

What the young man did shocked me. He chose to _____ 9 _____ people even if he couldn't see. He let me know believing in people is a _____ 10 _____ thing. It brings us warmth and love. I was so touched that I made a _____ 11 _____ to buy a toy although I didn't need it at all. He said it cost 18 yuan and I told him that I had only one 20-yuan note. Again he told me to do the same thing as the mother. I put my 20 yuan in his bag, _____ 12 _____ I didn't take any change.

As I walked down the street, I saw another little girl with her father and gave her the, _____ 13 _____ I bought. She looked at me in surprise and then thanked me _____ 14 _____. I was happy to see the smile on her face.

The young man was a good _____ 15 _____ to us all. On my way home, I kept thinking the world would be a better place if we all could learn to trust people more, just like the blind street seller.

1. A. using B. buying C. selling D. washing
2. A. with B. past C. across D. towards
3. A. fat B. deaf C. short D. blind
4. A. how B. why C. when D. where
5. A. hear B. make C. avoid D. mind
6. A. cut out B. kept out C. took out D. worked out
7. A. up B. out C. off D. back
8. A. itself B. herself C. myself D. yourself
9. A. hate B. doubt C. trust D. praise
10. A. beautiful B. bad C. silly D. direct
11. A. promise B. mistake C. speech D. decision
12. A. or B. so C. but D. for

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