

## 1. 填空题

1. The film's special effects are particularly i \_\_\_\_\_ (令人印象深刻的). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

答案' **impressive** '

解析

考查形容词。句意：这部电影的特效尤其令人印象深刻。分析句子结构可知：句子谓语为are，该空用形容词作表语，前为副词

修饰该空；结合句意。故答案为impressive.

根据所给汉语提示完成句子。

2. (1) There are countless articles telling us how the Internet has made our lives more \_\_\_\_\_ (方便的).

答案' (1) **convenient** '

解析

(1) **convenient** 考查形容词。made sth adj“使某事物.....的”，结合括号里的中文提示，应用形容词convenient。故填convenient。

2. (2) One of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (好处，益处) of the Internet was its ability to remove the distance that exists between people.

答案' (2) **benefits** '

解析

(2) **benefits** 考查可数名词复数。固定句型one of+the+形容词最高级+名词复数+of...“最.....的.....之一”，因此这里应该用名词的复数形式。结合汉语提示，故填benefits。

2. (3) She was so \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓舞) by the people she met online that she decided to start an IT club.

答案' (3) **inspired** '

解析

(3) **inspired** 考查过去分词。根据空后的by people可知，此句为一般过去时的被动语态，基本结构为：was+动词的过去分词，因此空处应该用动词的过去分词形式。结合韩语，应用inspire的过去分词形式，故填inspired。

2. (4) Wherever you go in the UK, you \_\_\_\_\_ (包围，围绕) by evidence of four different groups of people who took over throughout history.

答案' (4) **will be surrounded** '

解析

(4) **will be surrounded** 考查一般将来时的被动语态。根据提示词by及句意可知，句子应用一般将来时的被动语态，基本结构为will+be+动词的过去分词，结合汉语提示，应用surround的过去分词surrounded，故填will be surrounded。

2. (5) The four countries that \_\_\_\_\_ (属于) to the UK work together in some areas.

答案' (5) **belong** '

解析

(5) **belong** 考查实义动词。分析句子可知，此处为含有定语从句的复合句，空处在定语从句中作谓语，且先行词为复数，因此从句谓语应该用原形。结合汉语提示，故填**belong**。

2. (6) It was hard \_\_\_\_\_ (接近，靠近) the painting as there were so many people around.

答案' (6) to approach'

解析

(6) **to approach** 考查动词不定式。分子句子可知，it作形式主语，真正的主语是后面带to的不定式，因此该空应该为不定式。故填**to approach**。

2. (7) The family's \_\_\_\_\_ (祖先) once attended to soldiers who were wounded in the First World War.

答案' (7) ancestors'

解析

(7) **ancestors** 考查可数名词复数。根据空前的所有格family's修饰名词，可知，空处为名词，且空处前面没有不定冠词修饰，所以此处应该为名词的复数形式。结合汉语提示，故填**ancestors**。

2. (8) You can imagine having the \_\_\_\_\_ (机会) to sing together with hundreds of other people.

答案' (8) opportunity'

解析

(8) **opportunity** 考查可数名词单数。根据空后的目的状语to sing together with hundreds of other people“和几百人一起唱歌。”可知，此处特指的是这个机会，因此该空应该为名词的单数形式。结合汉语提示，故填**opportunity**。

2. (9) He asked his fans to make videos, which he then joined together into one \_\_\_\_\_ (表演) .

答案' (9) performance'

解析

(9) **performance** 考查名词。根据空前的数词one可知，该空应该为名词的单数形式。结合汉语提示，故填**performance**。

2. (10) Since then, the virtual choir has become a worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ (现象) .

答案' (10) phenomenon'

解析

(10) **phenomenon** 考查名词。根据不定冠词a可知，该空应该为名词的单数形式。结合汉语提示，故填**phenomenon**。

根据句子汉语提示或括号中所给词的正确形式填空，每空一词。

3. (1) The vote was completed. The chairman \_\_\_\_\_ (宣布) the result.

答案' (1) announced'

解析

(1) **announced** 考查一般过去时。所填词在句中作谓语。且根据前句的谓语动词

was可知，事情发生在过去，所以该句的时态也应用一般过去时。且表示“宣布”用announce。故填announced。

3. (2) It is difficult to learn \_\_\_\_\_ (advance) English.

答案' (2) advanced'

解析

(2) advanced 考查形容词。所填词在句中修饰其后的名词English，应该填入形容词，可用形容词advanced，表示“高级的”。advanced English表示“高级英语”。故填advanced。

3. (3) They did the things only for \_\_\_\_\_ (娱乐) .

答案' (3) amusement'

解析

(3) amusement 考查名词。所填词在句中作介词for的宾语，可用名词。表示“娱乐”可用名词amusement。amusement表示“娱乐”时，为不可数名词。故填amusement。

3. (4) The building \_\_\_\_\_ (construct) by him last year is very beautiful.

答案' (4) constructed'

解析

(4) constructed 考查过去分词。句子有be动词is，所以设空处用非谓语形式。construct表示“建造”，且building与construct为被动关系，所以用construct的过去分词形式constructed，作building的后置定语。故填constructed。

3. (5) One of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战) is how to improve the air quality.

答案' (5) challenges'

解析

(5) challenges 考查名词的数。“one of+the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数”为固定用法，表示“……是……中最……之一”。表示“挑战”可用可数名词challenge。所以这里用challenge的复数形式。故填challenges。

根据所给词汇或所学语法知识填空，每空不限1词。

4. (1) Unless you respect other people's religions, \_\_\_\_\_ (horror) mistakes and conflict will occur.

答案' (1) horrible'

解析

(1) horrible 考查形容词。结合语境可推知，此处表示：除非你尊重别人的宗教，否则可怕的错误和冲突就会发生。空处修饰后面的名词mistakes和conflict，结合语境可知，此处应填入所给词的形容词形式horrible“可怕的”作定语。

4. (2) Seeing that was happening \_\_\_\_\_ the scene, I made rush for the woman for help.

答案' (2) on'

解析

(2) on 考查介词。根据空后the scene并结合语境可推知，此处表示：在现场。所以此处应为固定搭配：on the scene在现场。

4. (3) It's easy for you to say that, but \_\_\_\_\_ (actual) it is not so simple.

答案' (3) actually'

解析

(3) actually 考查副词。分析可知，空处修饰其后的句子，所以应填入所给词的副词形式。actual的副词形式为actually。

4. (4) As a teenager she formed a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (attach) to her parents.

答案' (4) attachment'

解析

(4) attachment 考查名词。根据前面的不定冠词a及形容词strong可知，此处应填入所给词的名词形式attachment。a strong attachment强烈的依恋，固定搭配。

4. (5) By practicing more \_\_\_\_\_ (frequent) , you can surely conquer your fear of giving a speech in public.

答案' (5) frequently'

解析

(5) frequently 考查副词。分析可知，空处修饰practicing，所以应用副词。frequent的副词形式为frequently。

4. (6) Many people would like to be more \_\_\_\_\_ (create) in the field of science.

答案' (6) creative'

解析

(6) creative 考查形容词。根据前面的be more可知，此处应填入所给词的形容词形式。create的形容词形式为creative“创造性的”。

4. (7) We need more joined-up thinking in our approach \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

答案' (7) to'

解析

(7) to 考查介词。句意：在处理环境问题上我们需要更协调的思考。根据空后的the environment并结合语境可知，此处为固定搭配：approach to...通往.....的方法。因此此处应填入介词to。

4. (8) When actors finish their \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) , they usually take a bow to the audience.

答案' (8) performances'

解析

(8) performances 考查名词的数。根据空前的形容词性物主代词their及括号内所给单词可知，此处应填入可数名词performance的复数形式performances。

4. (9) The car pulled \_\_\_\_\_ too fast and skidded on the dusty shoulder of the road.

答案' (9) up'

解析

(9) up 考查固定搭配。句意：汽车停得太快，在布满灰尘的路肩上打滑了。根据空前的pulled并结合语境可知，此处应为固定搭配：pull up停下来。

4. (10) The house is large and difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (maintain) .

答案' (10) to maintain'

解析

(10) to maintain 考查动词不定式。be difficult to do sth. 很难做某事，做某事是困难的，固定搭配。因此空处应填入动词不定式to maintain。

4. (11) He admitted a lack \_\_\_\_\_ motivation and a feeling of sloth.

答案' (11) of'

解析

(11) of 考查介词。根据空前的a lack及空后的名词motivation可知，此处应为固定搭配：a lack of缺乏。

4. (12) To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of \_\_\_\_\_ (exist) .

答案' (12) existence'

解析

(12) existence 考查名词。句意：爱与被爱是人生最大的幸福。结合语境及空前的介词of可知，此处应填入所给词的名词形式existence。

4. (13) Students are expected \_\_\_\_\_ (master) a second language.

答案' (13) to master'

解析

(13) to master 考查动词不定式。be expected to do sth. 被期望做某事，固定搭配。因此空处应填入动词不定式to master。

4. (14) Many people were not satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ the pace of change.

答案' (14) with'

解析

(14) with 考查介词。句意：许多人对变化的速度不满意。结合语境可知，此处应为固定搭配：be not satisfied with sth. 对某事不满意。

4. (15) She is said \_\_\_\_\_ (know) a lot of things about cooking.

答案' (15) to know'

解析

(15) to know 考查动词不定式。句意：据说她懂得很多烹饪方面的事情。结合语境可知，此处应为固定搭配：sb. be said to do sth., to do为动词不定式作补语。因此空处应填入to know。

根据所给单词的首字母或汉语提示，在空白处填入一个正确形式的单词。

5. (1) Please stop p \_\_\_\_\_ (假装) to know everything.

答案' (1) pretending'

解析

(1) pretending 考查动名词。句意：请不要假装什么都知道。pretend意为“假装”，为不及物动词。stop doing sth为固定搭配，意为“停止做某事、不要做某事”。其中动名词作宾语。故填pretending。

5. (2) I have much c \_\_\_\_\_ (信心) in the ability of the players.

答案' (2) confidence'

解析

(2) **confidence** 考查名词。句意：我对队员们的能力很有信心。**confidence**意为“信心”，为不可数名词，**have much confidence in...**为固定搭配，意为“对.....很有信心”。故填**confidence**。

5. (3) **Driving too fast is e \_\_\_\_\_ (极其) dangerous in the street.**

答案' (3) **extremely**'

解析

(3) **extremely** 考查副词。句意：在街上开车太快是极其危险的。根据空后形容词**dangerous**危险的，可知，空处要用副词形式，**extremely**意为“极其”，为副词。故填**extremely**。

5. (4) **The money will be a \_\_\_\_\_ (应用) to building up a library.**

答案' (4) **applied**'

解析

(4) **applied** 考查被动语态。句意：这笔钱将用于建一座图书馆。**apply**意为“应用”，为及物动词，与句子主语**The money**这笔钱，是动宾关系，根据空前**will be**可知，此句要用一般将来时的被动语态，其结构为：**will be+过去分词**。故空处要用过去分词形式。故填**applied**。

5. (5) **I want to make a good first i \_\_\_\_\_ (印象) in my new class.**

答案' (5) **impression**'

解析

(5) **impression** 考查名词。句意：我想在我的新班级里留下好的第一印象。**impression**意为“印象”，为不可数名词，**make a good first impression**为固定短语，意为“留下好的第一印象”。故填**impression**。

5. (6) **We should work harder and be r \_\_\_\_\_ (负责的) for our society.**

答案' (6) **responsible**'

解析

(6) **responsible** 考查形容词。句意：我们应该更加努力工作，对我们的社会负责。**responsible**意为“负责的”，在句中用形容词来作表语。故填**responsible**。

5. (7) **Tom p \_\_\_\_\_ (更喜欢) watching TV to surfing the Internet when he was young.**

答案' (7) **preferred**'

解析

(7) **preferred** 考查一般过去时。句意：汤姆年轻时宁愿看电视而不愿去上网。**prefer**意为“更喜欢”，为及物动词，**prefer doing sth to doing sth**为固定搭配，意为“宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”。根据空后时间状语从句**when he was young**可知，该句为一般过去时，故空处要用过去式。故填**preferred**。

5. (8) **Remember to keep a p \_\_\_\_\_ (积极的) attitude and good things will happen.**

答案' (8) **positive**'

解析

(8) **positive** 考查形容词。句意：记住要保持积极的态度，好事就会发生。**positive**意为“积极的”，为形容词在句中作定语，修饰后面的名词**attitude**态度，**positive**

attitude, 意为“积极的态度”。故填positive。

5. (9) We did a chemistry experiment yesterday and we all c \_\_\_\_\_ (集中精力) on it.

答案' (9) concentrated'

解析

(9) concentrated 考查一般过去时。句意：昨天我们做了一个化学实验，我们都集中精力做它。concentrate意为“集中精力”，为不及物动词，concentrate on sth为固定短语，意为“对.....集中精力”。此句是由并列连词and连接的并列句，根据空前did可知，该句为一般过去时。故空处要用过去式。故填concentrated。

5. (10) My adviser r \_\_\_\_\_ (建议) that I should sign up for advanced literature last week.

答案' (10) recommended'

解析

(10) recommended 考查一般过去时。句意：上星期，我的导师建议我报名读高级文学。recommend意为“建议、推荐”，为及物动词，后接宾语从句。根据句尾的时间状语last week上个星期，可知，该句为一般过去时。故空处要用过去式。故填recommended。

根据首字母或所给出的汉语意思，写出空根据首字母或中文提示写出单词，并注意所填单词的适当形式。

6. (1) The book will teach you the theory but there's no s \_\_\_\_\_ for practical experience.

答案' (1) substitute'

解析

(1) 略。

6. (2) The housing prices in Suzhou r \_\_\_\_\_ high among those big cities in China.

答案' (2) rank'

解析

(2) 略。

6. (3) We can easily find reports which are not c \_\_\_\_\_ with what we already know on the Internet.

答案' (3) consistent'

解析

(3) 略。

6. (4) The new discovery is \_\_\_\_\_ (必定) to be of great service to mankind.

答案' (4) bound'

解析

(4) 略。

6. (5) We cannot observe the objective world in our \_\_\_\_\_ (主观的) states of consciousness.

答案' (5) subjective'

解析

(5) 略。

6. (6) When we have some \_\_\_\_\_ (摩擦), teacher is always on their side.

答案' (6) friction (s) '

解析

(6) 略。

6. (7) Everyone should have an \_\_\_\_\_ (抱负) in his lifetime, otherwise his energy will be wasted.

答案' (7) ambition'

解析

(7) 略。

6. (8) Traveling alone still gives me a \_\_\_\_\_ (兴奋, 激动), and it's not scary anymore.

答案' (8) thrill'

解析

(8) 略。

6. (9) A \_\_\_\_\_ as captain of the English team, he decided not to let everyone down.

答案' (9) Appointed'

解析

(9) 略。

6. (10) Marry, whose parents were getting d \_\_\_\_\_, buried her head in her hands, crying bitterly.

答案' (10) divorced'

解析

(10) 略。

6. (11) David made an attempt to comfort us \_\_\_\_\_ (笨拙地), which made us even sadder.

答案' (11) clumsily'

解析

(11) 略。

6. (12) People on welfare are wrongly seen as lazy or \_\_\_\_\_ (不诚实).

答案' (12) dishonest'

解析

(12) 略。

6. (13) Their success o \_\_\_\_\_ more to good luck than to careful management.

答案' (13) owes'

解析

(13) 略。

6. (14) She refused to s \_\_\_\_\_ to threats, continuing to fighting for equal rights for women.

答案' (14) submit'

解析

(14) 略。

6. (15) The report focuses on the study of the s \_\_\_\_\_ and differences between the two countries.

答案' (15) similarities'

解析

(15) 略。

7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (没用的) crying over spilt milk, as the saying goes.

答案' useless'

解析

答案: useless. 根据中文意思可知使用形容词useless"没用的", it is useless doing sth."做某事是没用的".

故答案为: useless.

根据句子内容及汉语提示, 在句子空白处填入一个恰当的词, 使短文内容完整、通顺。

8. (1) The politician \_\_\_\_\_ (任命) by the President as the Minister of Finance last week will take into power next week.

答案' (1) appointed'

解析

(1) appointed 考查过去分词。根据句意及句子结构, 句中有谓语动词will take, 故此处要填入非谓语, appoint意为“任命”, 因politician与appoint之间是被动关系, 用过去分词短语appointed by the President as the Minister of Finance last week作定语。

故答案是appointed。

8. (2) On \_\_\_\_\_ (平均起来), we receive more than 1,000 visitors a day.

答案' (2) average'

解析

(2) average 考查固定搭配。根据句意及句子结构, 要填入名词, average意为“平均, 平均数”, on average意为“平均起来”, 是固定搭配。故答案是average。

8. (3) He has an interest in importing scientific \_\_\_\_\_ (设备) .

答案' (3) equipment'

解析

(3) equipment 考查名词。根据句意: 他对引进科学设备感兴趣。equipment是不可数名词, 意为“设备”。故答案是equipment。

8. (4) It can be \_\_\_\_\_ (有益) to share your feelings with someone you trust.

答案' (4) beneficial'

解析

(4) beneficial 考查形容词。beneficial形容词, 意为“有益的”; be beneficial

to“对……有益的”；故答案是beneficial。

8. (5) The club has raised more than \$ 100,000 to fight \_\_\_\_\_ (hungry).

答案' (5) hunger'

解析

(5) hunger 考查名词。句意：这个俱乐部已经筹集十多万美金用来应对饥饿问题。根据fight可知空处应填名词形式，故填hunger。

根据首字母或汉语提示，写出下列单词的正确形式。

9. (1) He p\_\_\_\_\_ staying indoors to going out this afternoon.

答案' (1) prefers'

解析

(1) prefers 考查动词及主谓一致。句意：今天下午他宁愿呆在家里也不愿出去。prefer doing sth. to doing sth.“宁愿做某事也不愿做某事”，固定搭配。根据句中的时间状语this afternoon可知，该句时态为一般现在时，主语He为第三人称单数，所以动词也用第三人称单数。故填prefers。

9. (2) Years of fighting has left the place completely in r\_\_\_\_\_.

答案' (2) ruins'

解析

(2) ruins 考查固定搭配。句意：多年的战斗使这个地方完全变成了一片废墟。in ruins“成为废墟”，固定搭配，故填ruins。

9. (3) His suggestion put forward at the meeting is w\_\_\_\_\_ considering.

答案' (3) worth'

解析

(3) worth 考查形容词。句意：他在会上提出的建议值得考虑。根据句意可知，设空处填worth，be worth doing sth.“值得做某事”，故填worth。

9. (4) Jim was highly responsible, so he was chosen to be in c\_\_\_\_\_ of the project.

答案' (4) charge'

解析

(4) charge 考查固定搭配。句意：Jim很有责任心，所以他被选来负责这个项目。be in charge of“负责”，固定搭配，故填charge。

9. (5) B\_\_\_\_\_ an important decision more on emotion than on reason, you will regret it sooner or later.

答案' (5) Basing'

解析

(5) Basing 考查非谓语动词。句意：一个重要的决定更多地基于情感而非理性，你迟早会后悔的。根据句意可知，设空处应用Base；will regret是本句的谓语，所以设空处是非谓语，且Base和主语you是主动关系，所以应用动词Base的现在分词形式，故填Basing。

9. (6) The vase \_\_\_\_\_ (属于) to my uncle is a precious relic.

答案' (6) belonging'

解析

(6) **belonging** 考查非谓语动词。根据汉语提示可知，设空处应填入**belong**；**is**是该句中的谓语动词，所以设空处应填入非谓语。**the vase**和**my uncle**之间是主动关系，所以应用**belong**的现在分词形式作**The vase**的后置定语，故填**belonging**。

9. (7) The teacher asked me if I was ready, \_\_\_\_\_ (补充说) that everybody was waiting for me.

答案' (7) adding'

解析

(7) **adding** 考查非谓语动词。句意：老师问我是否准备好了，补充说每个人都在等我。**asked**是本句的谓语，所以设空处应填入非谓语；**the teacher**和**add**之间是主动关系，所以用**add**的现在分词形式**adding**作伴随状语。故填**adding**。

9. (8) The young man \_\_\_\_\_ (录取) into the key university made great efforts.

答案' (8) admitted'

解析

(8) **admitted** 考查过去分词。句意：这个被重点大学录取的年轻人付出了很大的努力。根据句意及汉语提示可知，设空处应用**admit**。本句的谓语动词是**made**，所以设空处应该填入非谓语，且**the young man**与**admit**之间是被动关系，即年轻人是被录取，所以用**admit**的过去分词形式作**The young man**的后置定语，故填**admitted**。

9. (9) Inside the theatre, they were giving a \_\_\_\_\_ (表演) of *Bizet's Carmen*.

答案' (9) performance'

解析

(9) **performance** 考查名词。根据设空处前的不定冠词**a**可知，设空处应填入可数名词单数，结合汉语提示，故填**performance**。

9. (10) More than 3000 local workers are \_\_\_\_\_ (雇用) in the tourism industry.

答案' (10) employed'

解析

(10) **employed** 考查过去分词。根据汉语提示可知，设空处应填入**employ**。根据句中的**are**可知，该句时态为一般现在时。且**workers**和**employ**之间是被动关系，所以用一般现在时的被动语态。一般现在时的被动语态结构为：**am/is/are+过去分词**。**employ**的过去分词形式为**employed**。故填**employed**。

10. We will find ourselves the most \_\_\_\_\_ (放松的) when at home. (根据汉语意思单词拼写)

答案' relaxed'

解析

考查形容词。句意：我们会发现自己在在家时最放松。根据所给的汉语提示“放松的”和空前的**the most**可知，此处应用形容词的原级，主语是**we**，故此处修饰人，指“感到放松的”，**relaxed**感到放松的。故填**relaxed**。根据句意以及所给单词的提示词，在空白处填入正确形式的单词。

11. (1) I'm writing to \_\_\_\_\_ (申请) for the post of volunteer for our school English association.

答案' (1) apply/ ask'

解析

(1) **apply/ ask** 考查动词。句意：我写信申请我们学校英语协会的志愿者职位。固定搭配**apply/ask for** 申请。

11. (2) Little Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (营救) from a burning building.

答案' (2) was rescued/ saved'

解析

(2) **was rescued/ saved** 考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意：小汤姆在废弃的建筑物里被营救了出来。句子主语Tom与“营救”之间是被动关系，所以要用被动语态。根据句意可知，句子要用过去时。

11. (3) I'm sure everyone will \_\_\_\_\_ (受益) a lot from this activity.

答案' (3) benefit'

解析

(3) **benefit** 考查动词。句意：我相信每个人都将从这个活动中获益匪浅。**benefit** 动词，受益。

11. (4) We have \_\_\_\_\_ (完全地) nothing in common.

答案' (4) absolutely/ completely'

解析

(4) **absolutely/ completely** 考查副词。句意：我们完全没有共同点。**absolutely/ completely** 副词，完全地。

11. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (与.....不同) him, I really enjoy flying.

答案' (5) Unlike'

解析

(5) **Unlike** 考查副词。句意：与他不同的是，我真的很喜欢飞行。**Unlike** 不同地。

11. (6) He told me all patients in this hospital \_\_\_\_\_ (对待) with kindness.

答案' (6) were treated'

解析

(6) **were treated** 考查被动语态。句意：他告诉我所有在这所医院的病人都被善良地对待。主语patients与“对待”之间是被动关系，又因主语为复数，be动词要用are。根据前面的told可知，句子要用过去时态。

11. (7) Climbing mountains is very demanding, \_\_\_\_\_ (因此) we need to make full and early preparations.

答案' (7) therefore/ so/ thus/ hence'

解析

(7) **therefore/ so/ thus/ hence** 考查连词。句意：爬山的要求很高，所以我们需要提前做好充分的准备。**therefore/ so/ thus/ hence** 因此。

11. (8) My first \_\_\_\_\_ (印象) of him was that he was a kind and thoughtful man.

答案' (8) impression'

解析

(8) **impression** 句意：我对他的第一印象是他是一个善良体贴的人。**impression** 名词，印象。

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