

1. 填空题

根据提示和句意，在空白处填入1个适当的单词。

1. (1) Your failure in the final examination is due to the fact that you didn't attach _____ enough importance to your English.

答案' (1) attach'

解析

(1) attach 考查动词。根据空前的Your failure in the final examination is due to你期末考试失败是因为，及首字母可知，此处表示期末考试失败的原因是你不够重视英语，表示“重视”，且didn't后跟动词原形，应用attach。

1. (2) Sarah decided to end her romance _____ with Lawton since she felt little freedom with him.

答案' (2) romance'

解析

(2) romance 考查可数名词单数。根据空后的since she felt little freedom with him因为她觉得和他在一起没有自由，及首字母可知，此处应表示她决定结束与Lawton的一段恋情，表示“一段恋情”，应用可数名词单数romance。

1. (3) You are bound to succeed if you spare _____ no effort to your study.

答案' (3) spare'

解析

(3) spare 考查动词。根据空前的You are bound to succeed你一定会成功的，及首字母可知，此处表示如果你不遗余力地学习，固定搭配spare no effort不遗余力地，应用spare。

1. (4) The smell is very familiar _____ to everyone who lives near bakery.

答案' (4) familiar'

解析

(4) familiar 考查形容词。根据空后的everyone who lives near bakery住在面包店附近的每个人，及首字母提示，可知，此处表示面包店附近的人对这种味道很熟悉。固定搭配be familiar to对.....熟悉，用形容词familiar。

1. (5) Thanks to the angle _____ at which he stood, he could just see the sunset.

答案' (5) angle'

解析

(5) angle 考查可数名词单数。根据空后的he could just see the sunset他只能看到日落，及at which he stood为定语从句，修饰空处，结合首字母可知，此处为名词，表示他站的那个“角度”，应用可数名词单数angle。

1. (6) We recommend _____ you to keep yourself distant from epidemic-stricken areas (疫区) at this time.

答案' (6) recommend'

解析

(6) recommend 考查动词。根据keep yourself distant from epidemic-stricken areas (疫区) at this time此时使你自己远离疫区，及首字母提示，可知，此处表示

的是一种建议，应用recommend。

1. (7) Robin Hood got angry and put an a _____ to his bow and made ready to shoot.

答案' (7) arrow'

解析

(7) arrow 考查可数名词单数。根据空后的bow弓，及made ready to shoot准备射击，及首字母提示，可知，此处指的是箭，且空前的a修饰可数名词单数，应用arrow。

1. (8) He was able to lead a normal life d _____ the illness.

答案' (8) despite'

解析

(8) despite 考查介词。根据空前的He was able to lead a normal life他能过上正常的生活，及空后的the illness疾病，及首字母提示可知，此处应为表示意思转折的介词，指的是尽管生病了，应用despite。

1. (9) This years Olympic Games will be the biggest sporting e _____ ever.

答案' (9) event'

解析

(9) event 考查可数名词单数。根据空前的Olympic Games奥运会，及首字母提示可知，此处指的是奥运会是一件最大的体育赛事，应用可数名词单数event（大事）。

1. (10) Of the two, my p _____ is the smaller car.

答案' (10) preference'

解析

(10) preference 考查可数名词单数。根据Of the two,可知，此处把两辆汽车进行比较，我更喜欢（偏爱）的是较小的汽车。结合首字母及系动词is（第三人称单数），应用可数名词单数preference（偏爱）。

根据提示或句意完成句子。

2. (1) When we read a poem, we often imagine what the poet _____ (think) when he wrote or what he was doing at the time.

答案' (1) was thinking'

解析

(1) was thinking 考查过去进行时。根据空后的what he was doing可知，句子的时态为过去进行时，结构为“was/were+动词的现在分词”，主语the poet是单数，所以be动词应用was。故填was thinking。

2. (2) Instead of spending my days sunbathing on the beach and swimming in the sea, I ended up _____ (help) the locals with endless arrival of refugees (难民), many of _____ were struggling to get to the beach after their boats had turned over.

答案' (2) helping; whom'

解析

(2) helping; whom 考查动名词和关系代词。分析句子结构可知，第一小空前有动词短语end up，应填help的动名词形式helping，end up doing sth. 以做某事而告终，是固定搭配；第二小空在非限制性定语从句中作介词of的宾语，且指代的是

refugees, 指人, 应用who的宾格形式whom。故填helping; whom。

2. (3) _____ (know) as one of the Four Great Inventions in ancient China, movable-type printing was invented by Bi Sheng in the 1040s during the Song Dynasty.

答案' (3) Known'

解析

(3) Known 考查过去分词。分析句子结构可知, 空处作定语修饰主语movable-type printing, 应填非谓语动词形式, 且根据句意可知, know与主语之间为被动关系, 应用know的过去分词known, 注意句首单词首字母大写。故填Known。

2. (4) The couple gave _____ most of their fortune to the poor in the small town.

答案' (4) away'

解析

(4) away 考查固定搭配。根据空后的the poor并结合句意可知, 此处应是指他们把钱捐赠给了穷人。give away 赠送, 捐赠, 是固定搭配, 符合语境。故填away。

2. (5) You will get _____ (annoy) in a theater when a person sits too close to you.

答案' (5) annoyed'

解析

(5) annoyed 考查形容词。分析句子结构可知, get在此处为系动词, 空处为形容词作表语, 表示情绪的变化, 应填形容词。annoy使生气, 动词, 其形容词形式为annoyed。故填annoyed。

2. (6) They made an attempt _____ (escape), but were caught by the police.

答案' (6) to escape'

解析

(6) to escape 考查动词不定式。分析句子结构并结合句意可知, 空处应填不定式作状语, 表目的, 此处表示“企图逃跑”。故填to escape。

2. (7) In addition, you should show respect _____ all the teachers who unselfishly help you to gain much knowledge.

答案' (7) for'

解析

(7) for 考查介词。根据句意可知, 此处表示“尊重”, respect for sb. 尊重某人, 是固定搭配。故填for。

2. (8) _____ (take) everything into consideration, the campaign is a great success.

答案' (8) Taking'

解析

(8) Taking 考查现在分词。分析句子结构可知, 空处作状语, 应填非谓语动词形式。take与逻辑主语the campaign之间为主动关系, 所以应用take的现在分词形式taking, 注意句首单词首字母大写。故填Taking。

2. (9) The houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected.

答案' (9) as'

解析

(9) as 考查介词。根据句意可知，此处表示“像人们预期的低价一样”，应填介词as“像”。such...as... 像.....这样的.....，是固定搭配。故填as。

2. (10) Graduates are finding it more and more difficult to find _____ (employ) .
答案' (10) employment'

解析

(10) employment 考查名词。分析句子结构可知，空处作动词find的宾语，应填名词。employ 雇用，动词，其名词形式为employment。故填employment。
根据句子内容及所给提示，在句子空白处填入一个恰当的词，使句子内容完整、通顺。

3. (1) Tu Youyou, a committed and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China, on 30 December 1930, and _____ (graduate) from Peking University Medical School in 1955.

答案' (1) graduated'

解析

(1) graduated 考查一般过去时。句意：屠呦呦，一位忠诚且耐心的科学家，1930年12月30日出生于中国宁波，且在1955年毕业于北京大学医学院。根据句子结构可知and连接并列结构，谓语动词时态保持一致，故此处填所给动词的过去式形式graduated与was born构成并列结构，故填graduated。

3. (2) Tu Youyou and her team members even insisted on _____ (test) the medicine on themselves to make sure that it was safe.

答案' (2) testing'

解析

(2) testing 考查动名词。句意：屠呦呦和她的团队成员甚至坚持在自己身上测试这种药物，以确保其安全性。on是介词，后可接动名词形式。insist on doing sth意为坚持做某事，为固定搭配。故填testing。

3. (3) According _____ Tu Youyou, the discovery of artemisinin was a team effort.

答案' (3) to'

解析

(3) to 考查固定搭配。句意：据屠呦呦所说，青蒿素的发现是一个团队的努力。according to为固定搭配，意为“根据.....，据.....所说”。故填to。

3. (4) It is indeed an honour for China's _____ (science) research and Chinese medicine to be spread around the world.

答案' (4) scientific'

解析

(4) scientific 考查形容词。句意：中国的科学研究和中医药能够传播到世界各地，这的确是一种荣誉。设空处后是名词research，需要用形容词修饰，因此填所给词的形容词形式，形容词scientific表示“科学的”。故填scientific。

3. (5) I have come to the _____ (conclude) that he is not the right person for the job.

答案' (5) conclusion'

解析

(5) **conclusion** 考查名词。句意：我已得出结论，他不是做这项工作的合适人选。**come to the conclusion**意为“得出结论”，为固定搭配。定冠词**the**后接名词，故用所给词的名词形式**conclusion**。故填**conclusion**。

3. (6) **Tsinghua University, _____ (found) in 1911, is home to a great number of outstanding figures.**

答案' (6) founded'

解析

(6) **founded** 考查过去分词。句意：清华大学创建于1911年，是一大批杰出人才的家。分析句子可知，本句是主系表结构，句子中有**be**动词为**is**，故设空处在此处作非谓语，且**found**与**Tsinghua University**之间为被动关系，表示“清华大学被创立”，故用过去分词作定语，修饰**Tsinghua University**。故填**founded**。

3. (7) **In the beginning, Tu Youyou went to Hainan, _____ malaria was more common, to study malaria patients.**

答案' (7) where'

解析

(7) **where** 考查关系副词。句意：起初，屠呦呦去了疟疾比较常见的海南，来研究疟疾患者。本句是含有定语从句的复合句，先行词是**Hainan**，是地点，且关系词在从句中作地点状语，故填**where**。

3. (8) **Albert Einstein, _____ is perhaps the greatest scientist in modern physics, is often considered one of the smartest men who ever lived.**

答案' (8) who'

解析

(8) **who** 考查关系代词。句意：阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦，也许是现代物理学中最伟大的科学家，也经常被认为是有史以来最聪明的人之一。分析句子可知，本句是含有非限制性定语从句的复合句。先行词**Albert Einstein**，指人，且关系词在从句中作主语，所以用关系代词**who**。故填**who**。

3. (9) **He had a thick moustache and long white hair, _____ sometimes stood on end as though he had just received an electric shock.**

答案' (9) which'

解析

(9) **which** 考查关系代词。句意：他长着浓密的胡子和长长的白发，胡子和头发有时竖着，好像刚被电击过似的。本句是含有非限制性定语从句的复合句。先行词为**a thick moustache and long white hair**，指物，且关系词在定语从句中作主语，故用关系代词**which**。故填**which**。

3. (10) **That tree, _____ branches are almost bare, is a very old one.**

答案' (10) whose'

解析

(10) **whose** 考查关系代词。句意：那棵树是很老的一棵，它的树枝几乎秃了。本句是含有非限制性定语从句的复合句，先行词为**That tree**，且关系词与**branches**构成所属关系，故填**whose**。

4. Who was the p_____ owner of the car? (根据首字母填空)

答案'previous'

解析

考查形容词。句意：这辆汽车的前主人是谁？根据单词首字母以及句意“以前的”可知应填形容词previous，作定语修饰名词

owner. 故填previous.

根据句意以及所给单词的提示词，在空白处填入一个正确形式的单词。

5. (1) The latest problem is _____ (全部) more serious.

答案'(1) altogether'

解析

(1) altogether 考查副词。句意：最近的问题是全部更为严重。根据空格前的be动词以及空格后的形容词比较级可知，设空处应用副词形式修饰比较级。altogether意为“全部、总之”，副词，符合此处语境。故答案为altogether。

5. (2) At least give him the _____ (机会) of explaining what happened.

答案'(2) opportunity'

解析

(2) opportunity 考查可数名词的单数。句意：至少给他机会来解释发生的事。opportunity意为“（指能够做某事或容易做成某事的）机会”，可数名词，根据空格前的定冠词the可知，此处是特指解释发生事情的机会，应用单数形式。故答案为opportunity。

5. (3) He is the youngest person to receive the _____ (奖励) .

答案'(3) award'

解析

(3) award 考查可数名词的数。句意：他是最年轻的获奖者。award意为“奖、奖金”，根据空格前的定冠词the可知，此处特指获得这个奖的最年轻的获奖者，所以，应用单数形式，receive the award意为“获奖、领奖”，固定搭配。故答案为award。

5. (4) Are you just doing this to _____ (证明) a point?

答案'(4) prove'

解析

(4) prove 考查动词。句意：你这么做只是为了证明你的观点是对的吗？prove意为“证明”，及物动词，prove a point意为“证明自己对的”，固定搭配，此处是动词不定式作状语表示目的，在动词不定式符号to应用动词原形。故答案为prove。

5. (5) Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. _____ (因此) it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.

答案'(5) Thus'

解析

(5) Thus 考查副词。句意：大部分证据都在火灾中被烧毁了。因此不可能证明他有罪。在句子开头，应用副词形式作状语。thus意为“因此、从而”，句子开头首字母必须大写。故答案为Thus。

5. (6) The problem is that millions of people are _____ (失业的) .

答案' (6) unemployed'

解析

(6) unemployed 考查形容词。句意：问题是数百万人失业。根据空格前是be 动词are可知，设空处应用形容词形式作表语。unemployed意为“失业的、待岗的”，形容词，符合此处语境。故答案为unemployed。

5. (7) He _____ (瞄准) at the target, shot but missed it.

答案' (7) aimed'

解析

(7) aimed 考查一般过去时。句意：他瞄准目标射击，但没打中。根据下文“shot but missed it (射击，但是没有射中)”可推知，此句是一般过去时，他瞄准了目标，aim意为“瞄准、对准”，不及物动词，aim at the target意为“瞄准目标”，固定搭配，与“shot”一起做并列谓语，所以此处应用过去式aimed。故答案为aimed。

5. (8) Do you have any _____ (以前的) experience of this type of work?

答案' (8) previous'

解析

(8) previous 考查形容词。句意：你有做过这种工作以前的经验吗？根据空格后的名词“experience (经验)”可知，设空处应用形容词形式作定语，previous意为“以前的”，形容词，符合此处语境。故答案为previous。

5. (9) No one was hurt, and we all breathed a sigh of _____ (安慰) .

答案' (9) relief'

解析

(9) relief 考查不可数名词。句意：没有人受伤，我们都松了一口气。relief意为“宽慰、缓和”，不可数名词，breathe a sigh of relief意为“松了一口气”，固定搭配。故答案为relief。

5. (10) She showed considerable _____ (天资) for getting what she wanted.

答案' (10) talent'

解析

(10) talent 考查不可数名词。句意：她在得到他想要的东西方面显示出相当的才能。根据空格后的形容词“considerable (相当多的)”和空格后的介词“for (为了)”设空处应用名词形式作宾语，talent意为“天资、才华”，不可数名词，show considerable talent for意为“表现出对.....相当多的天赋”，固定搭配。故答案为talent。

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。

根据提示或句意填入适当的单词。

7. (1) All the children watched the famous scientist in _____. (admire)

答案' (1) admiration'

解析

(1) admiration 考查名词。句意：所有的孩子都钦佩地看着这位著名的科学家。in admiration表示“羡慕地，钦佩地”。

7. (2) She was trembling there, so I held _____ my hands to support her.

答案' (2) out'

解析

(2) out 考查固定搭配。句意：她在那儿发抖，所以我伸出手来扶她。hold out表示“伸出(手)”，符合语境。

7. (3) What was so _____ (impress) about Jasmine Westland's victory was that she came first in the marathon.

答案' (3) impressive'

解析

(3) **impressive** 考查形容词。句意：关于Jasmine Westland的胜利令人赞叹的是她在马拉松比赛中得了第一名。空处在主语从句中作表语，且表示“令人赞叹的”，用形容词**impressive**。

7. (4) Our club is open to everyone regardless _____ age, sex or educational background.

答案' (4) of'

解析

(4) **of** 考查介词。句意：我们的俱乐部对所有人开放，不分年龄、性别和教育背景。**regardless of**表示“不管，不顾，不分”，符合语境。

7. (5) There were puzzles and games to keep the children _____. (amuse)

答案' (5) amused'

解析

(5) **amused** 考查形容词。句意：有使孩子们觉得好笑的拼图和游戏。**keep sth+形容词**表示“使某物处于某种状态”，且这里是修饰**the children**，指人，所以用**ed**形容词**amused**，表示“觉得好笑的”。

7. (6) It's _____ (forbid) to marry someone who is not a member of the same faith.

答案' (6) forbidden'

解析

(6) **forbidden** 考查形容词。句意：与不属于同一信仰的人结婚是禁止的。空处作表语，且表示“禁止的”，用形容词**forbidden**。

7. (7) Human beings must live _____ harmony with nature, otherwise we will suffer from it.

答案' (7) in'

解析

(7) **in** 考查介词。句意：人类必须与自然和谐相处，否则我们将遭受灾难。**in harmony with**表示“与……和谐相处”，符合语境。

7. (8) She couldn't resist _____ (give) him advice although she knew he wouldn't take it.

答案' (8) giving'

解析

(8) **giving** 考查动名词。句意：虽然她知道他不会接受它，但她还是忍不住给他提建议。**can't resist doing sth**表示“忍不住做某事”，符合语境。

7. (9) Judging from what he said and did, we can conclude that he is desperate _____ fame.

答案' (9) for'

解析

(9) **for** 考查介词。句意：从他的言行来看，我们可以断定他极度渴望成名。**be desperate for**表示“极度渴望”，符合语境。

7. (10) Most Chinese people make _____ custom to have a family gathering at the

Spring Festival.

答案' (10) a'

解析

(10) a 考查不定冠词。句意：大多数中国人都有在春节举行家庭聚会的一个习俗。这个泛指一个习俗，且custom以辅音音素开头，所以用不定冠词a。

7. (11) It is thought that elderly people are always _____ (resist) to change.

答案' (11) resistant'

解析

(11) resistant 考查形容词。句意：人们认为老年人总是抗拒改变。空处作表语，可用形容词。be resistant to表示“抵抗……”，符合语境。

根据所给出的汉语意思，写出空缺处单词的正确形式。

8. (1) Diets are the most effective when _____ (结合) with exercise.

答案' (1) combined'

解析

(1) combined 考查固定用法。句意：当和锻炼结合起来的时候，节食才是最有效的方式。be combined with与……结合，当从句主语和主句主语一致时，从句的主语和谓语动词中的be动词可以省略。when后的句子省略了it is。故填combined。

8. (2) With so much homework to do, most children's playtime is now very _____ (有限的) .

答案' (2) limited'

解析

(2) limited 考查形容词。句意：有这么多作业要做，大部分孩子的玩耍时间是非常有限的。有限的：limited，由动词limit变化而来，故填limited。

8. (3) Everyone should be aware of his _____ (强项) and weaknesses.

答案' (3) strengths'

解析

(3) strengths 考查名词的数。句意：每个人都应该意识到自己的长处和不足。强项：strength，此处表示多个，用复数形式，故填strengths。

8. (4) We'll run into _____ (债务) if you spend more than our income.

答案' (4) debt'

解析

(4) debt 考查名词。句意：如果你消费的比收入还要多，我们就会负债。债务：debt，故填debt。

8. (5) Many people have come to realize that they should go on a _____ (均衡的) diet.

答案' (5) balanced'

解析

(5) balanced 考查形容词。句意：许多人已经开始意识到他们应该有一个均衡的饮食。均衡的：balanced，由动词balance变化而来，故填balanced。

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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (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。

9. (9) Trains are _____ (可靠的), cheap and best for long-distance journeys.

答案' (9) reliable'

解析

(9) **reliable** 考查形容词。句意：火车是可靠的，价格便宜的，最适合长途旅行的交通工具。

9. (10) The climate is very dry in the _____ (沙漠) area.

答案' (10) desert'

解析

(10) **desert** 考查名词。句意：沙漠地区的气候是非常干燥的。根据句意，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

10. (1) Spills (溢出) of _____ (harm) chemicals are also a concern during an earthquake.

答案' (1) harmful'

解析

(1) **harmful** 考查形容词。句意：在地震期间，有害化学物质的泄漏也是一个问题。空处修饰空后的名词chemicals，应用形容词形式，故填入harmful。

10. (2) When the earthquake happened, people were _____ shock.

答案' (2) in'

解析

(2) **in** 考查介词。句意：地震发生时，人们都很震惊。in shock“处于极度震惊状态，吃惊地”为固定短语，故填入in。

10. (3) Some of the rescue workers and doctors _____ (trap) under the ruins in Wenchuan earthquake.

答案' (3) were trapped'

解析

(3) **were trapped** 考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意：在汶川地震中，一些救援人员和医生被困在废墟下。分析可知，从句主语workers and doctors和动词trap之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系，且此处描述的是过去发生的事情，因此应用一般过去时的被动语态：was/were+过去分词，主语是复数，be动词用were，trap的过去分词形式为trapped，故填入were trapped。

10. (4) Have the _____ (injure) in the accident been taken to hospital?

答案' (4) injured'

解析

(4) **injured** 考查过去分词。句意：事故中的受伤者被送到医院了吗？the+形容词，表示一类人，此处用injure的形容词形式，故填入injured。

10. (5) _____ (bury) himself in his study, he didn't know that all the others had left.

答案' (5) Burying'

解析

(5) Burying 考查现在分词。句意：他埋头于书房，不知道其他人都走了。分析可知，此句已有谓语动词know，因此空处作非谓语成分，主语he和动词bury之间是主动关系，所以空处应用动词的现在分词形式作状语，且空处位于句首首字母应大写，故填入Burying。

10. (6) By then the _____ (dead) of the missing people had not been proved yet.

答案' (6) deaths'

解析

(6) deaths 考查名词复数。句意：到那时，失踪人员的死亡还没有得到证实。根据空前的the和空后的of可知，此处应用名词形式，可数名词death“死亡”符合语境；根据后面的the missing people可知，此处不止一个人，因此此处应用可数名词复数形式，故填入deaths。

10. (7) Many young people, most of _____ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

答案' (7) whom'

解析

(7) whom 考查定语从句。句意：许多年轻人，其中大多数受过良好教育，前往偏远地区追逐他们的梦想。分析句子可知，此句为含有定语从句的复合句，先行词是young people，指人，空处为从句引导词，作介词of的宾语，应用关系代词whom，故填入whom。

10. (8) Everywhere _____ (survive) looked, there was nothing but ruins.

答案' (8) survivors'

解析

(8) survivors 考查名词复数。句意：幸存者环顾四周，只见一片废墟。根据空后动词looked可知，此处应用动词survive的名词形式survivor，survivor作“幸存者”讲时为可数名词，空前无数量词修饰，因此空处应用可数名词复数形式。故填入survivors。

10. (9) When people were divided geographically, _____ (variety) dialects and characters were produced.

答案' (9) various'

解析

(9) various 考查形容词。句意：当人们按地域划分时，就产生了各种各样的方言和文字。空处修饰空后的名词dialects，应用形容词形式作定语，故填入various。

10. (10) She has lost weight and looks _____ (slim) than before.

答案' (10) slimmer'

解析

(10) slimmer 考查形容词比较级。句意：她体重减轻了，看起来比以前更苗条了。空处位于连系动词looks之后，应用形容词形式，结合空后的比较介词than可知，此处应用形容词比较级形式，slim的比较级为slimmer，故填入slimmer。

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