

必备英语英语 八年级英语完形填空专项练习和答案

一、八年级英语完形填空训练

1. 根据短文内容,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案。

The Sweetest Sight

I was in the most beautiful city in the world, yet I only wanted home.

It was an amazing week for my husband and me—the trip of a lifetime. Months ago, when my husband told me that he would have a meeting in London. I expressed my _____ 1 _____ to go to Europe together with him. Then we asked his mother to _____ 2 _____ our two children and started off.

During the week's time, _____ 3 _____ visited London and Paris—as much as we could, Big Ben, the Louvre and so on. All these were beautiful places we expected to see before. We really enjoyed ourselves.

On our last night in Paris, _____ 4 _____ we enjoyed the night view (夜景) of the Eiffel Tower, my husband called home. His mother _____ 5 _____ the phone. In a second, my husband's face fell and he looked so worried. I could feel something _____ 6 _____ happened.

"What's wrong?" I asked.

He didn't answer and continued to listen. A few minutes later, he said _____ 7 _____ to me that Tony, our seven-year-old son, had fallen off his bike and _____ 8 _____ his leg. He must be sent to hospital at once.

At that moment, Paris suddenly lost its charm (魅力).

"I don't want to be here! I shouldn't be here! I should be home _____ 9 _____ my kids!"

We hurried back to our hotel and then to the airport ...

Finally, we got home. We rushed into our children's bedroom. Seeing our two children, I suddenly realized the truth: there is no _____ 10 _____ sight (风景) in the world than your children's faces that greet you at home.

1. A. question B. wish C. step D. place
2. A. look after B. talk with C. find out D. wake up
3. A. he B. she C. we D. they
4. A. after B. since C. though D. because
5. A. shouted B. finished C. wrote D. answered
6. A. ugly B. useful C. right D. bad
7. A. hardly B. clearly C. sadly D. truly
8. A. danced B. broken C. thrown D. opened
9. A. toward B. with C. under D. from
10. A. quieter B. richer C. sweeter D. wider

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

【 解 析 】

【分析】文章大意：作者一次跟丈夫去欧洲旅游，在回来的最后一天的晚上给家里打电话，得知儿子摔断了腿，她恨不得马上回到儿子身边。他突然意识到了一个真理：世界上没有任何比孩子在家迎接你的笑脸更甜的风景。

(1) 句意：我表达了我跟他一起去欧洲的愿望。A.问题；B.希望，愿望；C.脚步；D.地方。根据 Months ago, when my husband told me that he would have a meeting in London. 可知丈夫要去欧洲参加会议，因此我才有了跟他一起去欧洲的愿望。故答案是 B。

(2) 句意：于是我让他的妈妈照看我们的两个孩子，然后就出发了。A.照看；B.与某人交谈；C.发现，找到；D.醒来。根据前文的叙述可知，我们要去欧洲旅行，因此需要丈夫的妈妈来照看我们的孩子，故答案是 A。

(3) 句意：在一周的时间内，我们尽我们可能参观了伦敦和巴黎。A.他；B.她；C.我们；D.他们,文章在讲述作者去欧洲旅游的情况，并且是以第一人称写的，因此说是“我们”，故答案是 C。

(4) 句意：在巴黎的最后一天晚上，我们欣赏了埃菲尔铁塔的夜景之后，我丈夫往家里打了一个电话。A.在……之后；B.自从；C.尽管；D.因为。根据两个句子意思可以看出，这是一个时间状语从句，能够构成时间状语从句的只有 after，故答案是 A。

(5) 句意：他的妈妈接的电话。A.喊；B.结束；C.写；D.回答。answer the telephone, 接电话，固定用法，故答案是 D。

(6) 句意：我能够感觉到不好的事情发生了。A.丑陋；B.有用的；C.正确的；D.坏的。根据 my husband's face fell 可知她丈夫的脸色不好，可能家里有不好的事情发生。故答案是 D。

(7) 句意：几分钟之后，他难过地对我说，我们七岁的儿子从自行车上摔了下来。A.几乎不；B.清晰地；C.难过地；D.真正地。根据 Tony, our seven-year-old son, had fallen off his bike 可知丈夫心情难过。故答案是 C。

(8) 句意：我们七岁的儿子从自行车上摔了下来，摔断了腿。A.跳舞；B.弄断；C.扔掉；D.打开。根据 had fallen off his bike 可知，他们的儿子可能摔断了腿，故答案是 B。

(9) 句意：我应该跟孩子在家。A.朝向；B.带着，具有；C.在……下面；D.来自。根据前文的叙述可知孩子摔断了腿，作为母亲应该陪护在孩子身边。故答案是 B。

(10) 句意：我突然意识到了这个真理：世界上没有比孩子在家迎接你的脸更甜的风景。A.更安静；B.更富裕；C.更甜；D.更宽。我们都知道孩子在家看到妈妈回来之后，都会高兴地迎上去脸上的笑容真很甜。故答案是 C。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先通读一遍文章，跳过缺失的单词，再根据上下文来判断所缺单词的含义，最后对选项进行区别，选出正确的那一项。

2. 阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own efforts.

I learned this lesson from a (n) _____ 1 _____ many years ago. I took the head coaching job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a _____ 2 _____ football program.

It was a tradition for the school's old team to play _____ 3 _____ the new team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn't even practice to prepare for the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited _____ 4 _____ I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we failed. I couldn't believe I had got into _____ 5 _____ a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to _____ 6 _____ that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were _____ 7 _____ me. I had to change my attitude about their ability and potential (潜力).

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little _____ 8 _____. Most importantly, I began to treat them like _____ 9 _____. That summer, when the other teams enjoyed their _____ 10 _____, we met every day and practiced passing and kicking the football.

Six months after suffering our failure on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second, and continued to _____ 11 _____. Finally, we faced the number one team on the field. I felt that it would be a victory for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn't what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia, giving me the greatest _____ 12 _____ of my life!

From the experience I learnt a lot about _____ 13 _____ the attitude of the leader can influence the members of a team. Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and _____ 14 _____ them. I helped them to see themselves _____ 15 _____, and they built themselves into winners.

Winners are made, not born.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. experiment | B. experience | C. visit | D. show |
| 2. A. strong | B. normal | C. weak | D. proper |
| 3. A. with | B. for | C. like | D. against |
| 4. A. because | B. but | C. so | D. if |
| 5. A. so | B. quite | C. very | D. such |
| 6. A. realize | B. wish | C. require | D. share |
| 7. A. worrying about | B. looking for | C. depending on | D. caring about |
| 8. A. pride | B. culture | C. luck | D. relationship |
| 9. A. leaders | B. partners | C. winners | D. learners |
| 10. A. prizes | B. vacations | C. training | D. victory |
| 11. A. relax | B. improve | C. watch | D. fail |
| 12. A. chance | B. excitement | C. advantage | D. development |
| 13. A. what | B. why | C. when | D. how |
| 14. A. encouraged | B. caught | C. protected | D. punished |
| 15. A. honestly | B. truly | C. carefully | D. differently |

【 答 案 】

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

【解析】【分析】文章大意：多年前我担任学校足球队的教练，在一次比赛中输给了学校的新队。于是开始反思，不停的训练和鼓励队员，最终赢得州里最强的对手。感悟到：没有人天生就是赢家，只有依靠自己的努力才能成为赢家。

(1) 句意：我从多年前的一次经历中吸取了教训。A 实验；B 经历；C 参观；D 展示。根据下文可知，作者是从一次经历中得出这样的教训的，故选 B。

(2) 句意：那是一所足球项目薄弱的小学校。A 强壮；B 普通；C 薄弱；D 正确的。根据文中的语句 *I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we failed.* 可以推断，这个球队非常的薄弱，故选 C。

(3) 句意：春季训练结束时，学校新老队伍对抗是一个传统。A 一起；B 为了；C 像；D 反对。固定结构 *play against*，对抗，故选 D。

(4) 句意：作为新球队的教练，我很兴奋，因为我知道我们会赢，但令我失望的是我们失败了。A 因为；B 但是；C 因此；D 如果。根据语境可知，*I knew we were going to win*，是 *I was excited* 的原因，要用 *because* 来引导，故选 A。

(5) 句意：我简直不敢相信我会遇到这样的情况。A 如此，副词，其后跟形容词或副词；B 十分，副词；C 很，副词；D 如此，形容词。根据题干中的 *a situation* 可知此句需要形容词，故选 D。

(6) 句意：经过深思熟虑，我开始意识到我的球队可能不是佐治亚州的头号球队。A 意识到；B 希望；C 要求；D 分享。根据下文语句 *my team might not be the number one team in Georgia*，可知，这是意识到的问题，故选 A。

(7) 句意：但他们都在依靠我。A 担心；B 寻找；C 依靠；D 关心。根据下文语句 *I had to change my attitude about their ability and potential* 可知，他们依靠我，故选 C。

(8) 句意：我开始尽我所能帮助他们建立起一点自豪感。A 自豪；B 文化；C 幸运；D 关系。根据下文语句 *Most importantly, I began to treat them like winners.* 可知，这是建立队员的信心，故选 A。

(9) 句意：最重要的是，我开始把他们当作赢家。A 领导；B 伙伴；C 赢家；D 学者。根据后文 *they built themselves into winners.* 作者开始像获胜者对待他们。故选 C。

(10) 句意：那年夏天，当其他球队享受假期时，我们每天都见面，练习传球和踢足球。A 奖品；B 假期；C 训练；D 胜利。根据下文语句 *we met every day and practiced passing and kicking the football.* 提示可知，别的球队在享受假期，故选 B。

(11) 句意：我们赢得了第一场和第二场比赛，并继续进步。A 放松；B 提高；C 观看；D 失败。根据前文的语句 *we won our first game and our second*，可知，我们在不断的提高，故选 B。

(12) 句意：我的孩子们击败了乔治亚州最好的球队，给了我一生中最大的兴奋！A 机会；B 兴奋；C 优点；D 发展。根据上文的语句 *My boys beat the best team in Georgia*，可知，这是一件令人兴奋的事件，故选 B。

(13) 句意：从这次经历中，我学到了很多关于领导者的态度如何影响团队成员的知识。A 什么；B 为何；C 何时；D 怎样。根据语句 *Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and*

encouraged them. 可知此句表示影响团队成员的方式，故选 D。

(14) 句意：我没有把我的孩子视为失败者，而是鼓励他们。A 鼓励；B 抓住；C 保护；D 惩罚。根据前文语句 *Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed* 可知，此句表示鼓励他们，故选 A。

(15) 句意：我帮助他们从不同的角度看待自己，他们把自己培养成赢家。A 诚实地；B 真正地；C 仔细地；D 不同地。根据后句 *and they built themselves into winners* 可知，我帮助他们以不同的方式看待自己，故选 D。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先通读一遍文章，跳过缺失的单词，再根据上下文来判断所缺单词的含义，最后对选项进行区别，选出正确的那一项。

3. 请认真阅读下面短文，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 "ain't" doing that "coz" I don't want to! Do you understand this sentence? We use slang (俚语) words sometimes. They are informal (非正式的). To improve our speaking, it's 1 _____ to learn formal words. This is why a school in Britain is trying to _____ 2 _____ informal languages by banning (禁止) all slang words.

The London all-girls high school says the ban will let students "express _____ 3 _____ confidently and properly". _____ 4 _____ that are banned include "arn't", which can mean "am not", "is not" or "have not". The word "coz" is used for "because".

But is slang bad? It's considered incorrect _____ 5 _____ very few people speak it. It's not normal speech. Yet language has always _____ 6 _____ over time. _____ 7 _____ Shakespeare (莎士比亚) made up words.

Slang words are popular among young people. They love its _____ 8 _____. The Internet has influenced slang words as they are much faster to write and _____ 9 _____ to say.

The school says they want to help students improve their _____ 10 _____ skills for finding jobs in the future. Do you think banning slang words is the best way?

1. A. difficult B. important C. impossible D. useless
2. A. stop B. learn C. speak D. keep
3. A. ourselves B. itself C. herself D. themselves
4. A. Phrases B. Sentences C. Words D. Articles
5. A. and B. but C. so D. because
6. A. changed B. used C. worked D. made
7. A. Yet B. Still C. Even D. However
8. A. challenge B. convenience C. spread D. development
9. A. simpler B. harder C. happier D. clearer
10. A. survival B. living C. language D. study

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

【解析】【分析】短文大意：现在有越来越多的俚语出现，政府在紧止俚语，因为它不是正式的语言，但是俚语有自身的优势，比如它很容易说并书写等。

(1) 句意：为了提高我们的口语，学习正式单词很重要。A.difficult 难的，B.important 重要的，C.impossible 不可能，D.useless 无用的。结合后文提到 .This is why a school in Britain is trying to stop informal languages by banning all slang words.可知空缺的意义为重要的，填入 important，短语 it's important to do sth，很重要做某事，故选 B。

(2) 句意：这就是为什么英国的学校尝试禁止说俚语来禁止不正式语言。A.stop 停止，B.learn 学会，C.speak 说，D.keep 保持。根据上文提到很难学习正式语言，可知此处通过禁止俚语，来禁止不正式语言，空缺填入 stop，故选 A。

(3) 句意：伦敦所有的女孩子说这个禁令会让学生更加自信和适合的表达自己。A.ourselves 我们自己，B.itself 它自己，C.herself 她自己，D.themselves 他们自己。上文提到了 all-girls，可知是指女生们自己，填入 themselves，故选 D。

(4) 句意：话语被禁令，包括 **arn't**，这个能够意味着不是或者没有。A.Phrases 短语，B.Sentences 句子，C.Words 话语，D.Articles 文章。结合 **arn't** 是单词，可知用 words 代替，故选 C。

(5) 句意：因为很少人说，它被认为是不正确的。A.and 和，B.but 但是，C.so 因此，D.because 因为。根据句子前后构成因果关系，可知空缺填入 because，故选 D。

(6) 句意：然而语言随着时间的流逝总是在改变。A.changed 改变，B.used 使用，C.worked 工作，D.made 制造。根据后文提到莎士比亚创造单词，可知空缺的意义为改变，填入 changed，故选 A。

(7) 句意：莎士比亚甚至创造词汇。A.Yet 然而，B.Still 仍然，C.Even 甚至，D.However 然而。根据上文提到 language has always changed over time，可知空缺的意义为甚至，填入 even，故选 C。

(8) 句意：他们喜欢它的方便。A.challenge 挑战，B.convenience 方便，C.spread 蔓延，D.development 发展。根据后文提到 The Internet has influenced slang words as they are much faster to write 可知，俚语很方便，填入 convenience，故选 B。

(9) 句意：互联网影响到了俚语，因为她们很容易书写并且更容易说。A.simpler 更简单的，B.harder 更难的，C.happier 更高兴的，D.clearer 更加清晰的。根据上文提到 they are much faster to write，可知空缺的意义为更容易地，填入 simpler，故选 A。

(10) 句意：学校说他们想帮助学生提高他们的语言技能，以至于在未来能够找工作。A.survial 生存，B.living 活着，C.language 语言，D.study 学习。根据 slang words 是一种语言，空缺填入 language，故选 C。

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

My father is an office worker. He works nine to five like most of my classmates' fathers. Like most other fathers, he cares a lot about his children. He cares about my health and how I am doing in school. He never 1 any parents' meetings in my school, and he shows up at my school sports day for me. Yes, my father is an ordinary (普通的) father just like the others'

fathers.

But _____ 2 _____ most of the others' fathers, my father does a very different and special thing when he is not at work. My father is a _____ 3 _____ in a local hospital. He helps to take care of the sick people. He is happy to speak with them, listen to them, and _____ 4 _____ read newspapers for them. Sometimes, he will take me with him, and when I'm there, I see that all the patients, doctors and nurses like my father very much. They always _____ 5 _____ and say hi when they meet him, and some of the _____ 6 _____ patients even run to him for a hug. This shows how _____ 7 _____ he is in the hospital.

Besides helping in the hospital, my father also encourages us to take part in community services with him _____ 8 _____ he believes that the happiest people are not those getting more, but those _____ 9 _____ more. And he always tells us, "To make _____ 10 _____ happier, you should help others."

I am glad to have a father who's willing to give and help. I am proud of my father.

1. A. remembers B. misses C. attends D. likes
2. A. like B. unlike C. except D. as
3. A. nurse B. cleaner C. doctor D. volunteer
4. A. still B. ever C. even D. never
5. A. smile B. talk C. shout D. laugh
6. A. older B. sicker C. younger D. healthier
7. A. hardworking B. popular C. polite D. busy
8. A. because B. if C. so D. though
9. A. asking B. doing C. making D. giving
10. A. others B. you C. everyone D. yourself

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

【解析】 【分析】 本文介绍了作者的父亲对作者的影响。

(1) 句意：他从不错过我学校的任何家长会，他为我参加了学校体育日。A 记得，B 错过，C 出席，D 喜欢，根据 and he shows up at my school sports 可知是不错过，故选 B。

(2) 句意：但与大多数其他人的父亲不同的是，当我父亲不在工作的时候，他做了一件非常不同和特殊的事情。A 像，B 不像，C 除了，D 作为，根据 my father does a very different and special thing 可知是不像别的父亲，故选 B。

(3) 句意：我父亲是当地医院的志愿者。A 护士，B 清洁工，C 医生，D 志愿者，根据 He helps to take care of the sick people 可知是志愿者，故选 D。

(4) 句意：他很乐意和他们交谈，听他们讲话，甚至为他们读报纸。A 仍然，B 曾经，C 甚至，D 从未，此处表示递进关系，故是甚至，故选 C。

(5) 句意：当他们见到他时，总是微笑着和他打招呼，一些年轻的病人甚至跑过来拥抱他。A 微笑，B 谈话，C 喊叫，D 笑，根据 say hi when they meet him 可知是微笑着打招呼，故选 A。

(6) 句意：当他们见到他时，总是微笑着和他打招呼，一些年轻的病人甚至跑过来拥抱他。A 年长的，B 可靠的，C 较年轻的，D 更健康的，根据 run to him for a hug，可知年轻些的有活力能跑动，故选 C。

(7) 句意：这表明他在医院里很受欢迎。A 努力工作的，B 受欢迎的，C 有礼貌的，D 忙碌的，根据 all the patients, doctors and nurses like my father very much，可知他受欢迎，故选 B。

(8) 句意：除了在医院帮忙，我父亲还鼓励我们和他一起参加社区服务，因为他相信最幸福的人不是那些得到更多的人，而是那些付出更多的人。他总是告诉我们，A 因为，B 如果，C 所以，D 尽管，此处是对主句的解释，故是因为，故选 A。

(9) 句意：除了在医院帮忙，我父亲还鼓励我们和他一起参加社区服务，因为他相信最幸福的人不是那些得到更多的人，而是那些付出更多的人。A 问，B 做，C 制作，D 给，根据 not those getting more, but those，可知此处是 get 的反义词 give，故选 D。

(10) 句意：为了让自己更快乐，你应该帮助别人。A 其他的，B 你，C 每个人，D 你自己，根据 you should help others 可知是让自己开心，故是反身代词，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。

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. 阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

One afternoon in June, Maggie was driving back to her house. Her sheepdog, Patches, was sitting in the back with 1 head out of the window to help it cool down. 2, Maggie heard a loud noise and she began to lose control of the car. Then the 3 crashed into a tree.

Maggie opened her eyes and looked around to 4 that her dog was all right. Then she felt a great pain in her left leg. And she realized that the car was filled with thick black smoke. She pushed the car door open and tried to get out, but her trousers were caught in 5. That's when Patches proved (证明是) to be a 6 dog hero.

It started biting her trousers until Maggie could pull her leg. Unluckily, that wasn't enough because Maggie 7 couldn't move. Patches grabbed (抓住) her jacket with its teeth and bravely pulled her out of the car. She 8 to the ground, but Patches kept pulling until it made Maggie far away from the car. After a while, the car blew up (爆炸).

Finally, the emergency services 9 and they took Maggie to a hospital. Maggie is very proud of Patches. She says that she wouldn't be here today to tell his 10 if there were no her brave dog.

1. A. her B. its C. my
2. A. Finally B. Certainly C. Suddenly
3. A. dog B. car C. house
4. A. depend on B. think about C. make sure
5. A. something B. anything C. everything
6. A. rich B. lucky C. real
7. A. still B. only C. hardly
8. A. fell B. jumped C. led
9. A. stopped B. arrived C. left
10. A. joke B. problem C. story

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

【解析】 **【分析】**这篇短文讲述的是 Maggie 在开车回家的路上出了交通事故，是她的狗救了她。

(1) 句意：她的牧羊犬 Patches 坐在后面，它的头伸出了窗外来凉快。her 她的； its 它的； my 我的。根据句中 Her sheepdog, Patches...可知，这句话说的是 Maggie 的狗，故选 B。

(2) 句意：突然 Maggie 听到了一声巨响，她开始失去了对车的控制。Finally 最后； Certainly 当然； Suddenly 突然。根据上文 One afternoon in June, Maggie was driving back to her house 可知，Maggie 正在开车，而空后是 a loud noise，故应表示"突然..."，故选 C。

(3) 句意：然后车撞到了一棵树上。dog 狗； car 汽车； house 房子。根据上文...and she began to lose control of the car. 可知，Maggie 失去了对汽车的控制，所以是车撞到树上。故选 B。

(4) 句意：Maggie 睁开眼，向四周看，确保她的狗没事。depend on 依靠，取决于； think about 考虑，想起； make sure 确保。根据空后...her dog was all right 可知，Maggie 先看看她的狗是不是没事强调在意，故是确保，故选 C。

(5) 句意：她推开车门，想下车，但是裤子被什么东西夹住了。something 某事；某物，用于肯定句； anything 任何事，常用于否定句或疑问句中； everything 每件事。根据 Maggie 的裤子被某个东西夹住了，这是一个肯定句，故选 A。

(6) 句意：那个时候 Patches 被证明是一个真正的狗英雄。rich 富有的； lucky 幸运的； real 真正的。根据下文 It started biting her trousers until Maggie could pull her leg. Unluckily, that wasn't enough because Maggie 7 couldn't move. Patches grabbed (抓住) her

jacket with its teeth and bravely pulled her out of the car. She 8 to the ground, but Patches kept pulling until it made Maggie far away from the car. 可知, Patches 是一个真正的英雄, 故选 C。

(7) 句意: 不幸的是, 那还不够, Maggie 还是不能动。still 仍然, 还是; only 仅仅, 只; hardly 几乎不。根据句中的 Unluckily 和空后...couldn't move 可知, Maggie 还是不能动, 故选 A。

(8) 句意: 她摔倒在地面上, 但是 Patches 继续拉她直到它使 Maggie 远离汽车。fell 掉下; jumped 跳; led 领导。根据文意可知, Maggie 受了伤, 她不可能跳到地面上, C 意思也不合适。故选 A。

(9) 句意: 最后急救服务到了, 他们把 Maggie 送到了医院。stopped 停止; arrived 到达; left 离开。根据空后 they took Maggie to a hospital. 可知, 这里应表示救援人员到了, 故选 B。

(10) 句意: 她说如果没有她勇敢的狗, 她今天就不会在这里讲述她的故事了。joke 玩; problem 问题; story 故事。根据文意可知, 短文描述的是 Maggie 的狗勇敢地救了她的故事, 故选 C。

【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. 阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意。然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。



Have you ever blown dandelion seeds to make a wish? Me too. Have you ever eaten a dandelion (蒲公英)? Me neither.

"Time to go, Athena," Mama said from the sidewalk. She 1 open the car door waiting for me. I stepped in the car with my hook. "She knew I didn't eat dandelions. Why did I have to pick them with my family every spring?" I thought.

My father and grandmother smiled from the front seats of the car. I turned and 2 to Brigid, the girl who had just moved in. She stood across the street and watched. I was glad she didn't ask where we were going.

We rode into the 3, not too far from our house just outside Chicago. I set down my book feeling the warm breeze. I told the wind, "I hope we are not there yet."

I had never seen anyone in the field with us, but I was always _____ 4 _____ that someone would notice us picking dandelions. People in America pulled dandelions from their yards. What would the new neighbors think if they found out our family ate weeds (杂草)?

We drove west until the houses stopped. Then we stopped. We walked through a large field. Hundreds of yellow flowers _____ 5 _____ over the soft earth. I looked for a place to hide.

"What's the matter with you, Athena?" Granny asked. "Nothing," I said. "But why do we eat dandelions? No one else does." "The best _____ 6 _____ in the world." Granny answered.

It seemed to take hours to fill the bags. By the time we were ready to leave, we had enough dandelions. On the way home, Mama and Granny talked about hosting a dinner party for the new neighbors.

The night of the party, Brigid arrived with her parents. Mama served octopus with onions, peppers stuffed with lamb and rice, and horta made of dandelions. Our guests ate everything. Brigid tasted the octopus and the lamb. Then she put her fork on the horta. "Wait!" I said. Too late. "You ate the dandelions!" I told her _____ 7 _____ "Not bad," she said and ate another bite. We both laughed.

After dinner, Brigid and I went to the backyard. The stars reminded me of dandelions in the soft field. I closed my eyes and made a _____ 8 _____ to be as open-minded as my family and my new friends.

1. A. pushed B. broke C. held D. Knocked
2. A. waved B. ran C. talked D. drove
3. A. city B. country C. factory D. Company
4. A. glad B. curious C. excited D. Afraid
5. A. walked B. fell C. spread D. Climbed
6. A. wood B. food C. cotton D. Corn
7. A. patiently B. differently C. relatedly D. Embarrassedly
8. A. wish B. word C. deal D. List

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

【解析】 **【分析】** 文章大意：本文主要介绍了我们希腊人总是喜欢吃蒲公英，我发现美国人不吃蒲公英，在父母叫我去采摘蒲公英的到时候，我就很不乐意。后来父母用蒲公英招待新邻居，他们都很喜欢吃。

(1) 句意：她按住车门等着我。A 推开；B 打破；C 抓住；D 敲打。根据下文的语句 I stepped in the car with my hook. 提示可知，此处表示妈妈抓着着车门等候我上车，故选 C。

(2) 句意：我转身向刚搬进来的女孩布里吉德挥手。A 挥动；B 跑向；C 谈论；D 开车。根据下文语句 She stood across the street and watched. 提示可知，布里吉德站在街道的对面，我坐在小汽车里，只能通过挥手向对方打招呼，故选 A。

(3) 句意：我们去了离我们芝加哥郊外的房子不远的乡下。A 城市；B 乡下；C 工厂；D 公司。根据上文内容可知，我们去挖蒲公英，应该到乡下，故选 B。

(4) 句意：我从来没有见过有人和我们在一起，但我总是担心有人会注意到我们在采摘蒲公英。A 高兴；B 好奇的；C 激动的；D 害怕的。根据下文语句 What would the new neighbors think if they found out our family ate weeds

(杂草)?提示可知,我总是担心别人看到我们在挖蒲公英,故选D。

(5)句意:在松软的土地上开着数百朵黄色的花。A散步;B摔倒;C散布;D爬。根据文中的语句可知,鲜花是散步在草地上的,故选C。

(6)句意:“世界上最好的食物。”奶奶回答说。A木头;B食物;C棉花;D谷物。根据上文语句I said. "But why do we eat dandelions? No one else does."提示可知,与eat对应的应是食物,故选B。

(7)句意:“你吃了蒲公英!”我尴尬地告诉她。A耐心地;B不同的;C相关的;D尴尬地。根据上文语句"Wait!" I said. Too late. "You ate the dandelions!"以及整篇文章的内容来看,此处表示非常的尴尬,故选D。

(8)句意:我闭上眼睛,许了个愿,希望自己能像家人和新朋友一样心胸开阔。A愿望;B字词;C事物;D清单。根据下文语句to be as open-minded as my family and my new friends.提示可知,此句表示的是许愿,故选A。

【点评】考查完形填空,首先通读一遍文章,跳过缺失的单词,再根据上下文来判断所缺单词的含义,最后对选项进行区别,选出正确的那一项。

8. 阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Hainan Airlines Flight 497 took off from Beijing at 14: 15 on Tuesday, November 21st 2017, and headed to Chicago. The airplane 1 with biological aviation fuel (生物航空燃料). They are 2 waste cooking oil. And this is the first China-US flight to 3 green aviation fuel. The flight will arrive at Chicago O'Hare International Airport at 12: 55 local 4 on Tuesday. It will fly 11, 297 kilometers on the 5.

The fuel made from restaurants waste kitchen oil 6 Zhenhai Refining and Chemical Company. This company 7 in Ningbo, East China's Zhejiang Province. It's a subsidiary (子公司) of China Petroleum and Chemical Corp.

Sinopec said this kind of fuel from restaurants waste kitchen oil will help to reduce car-bon dioxide in the 8. And it is a new way to make use of waste. Sinopec spokesman Lyu Dapeng said this aviation fuel has 9 safety standards (标准). And Sinopec hopes it can be 10 used in 2018. In March 2015, Hainan Airlines once made the first home flight with bio-logical aviation fuel on a Boeing 737.

1. A. rode B. flew C. drove D. went
2. A. filled with B. covered with C. made from D. used for
3. A. use B. buy C. make D. show
4. A. week B. date C. time D. month
5. A. sky B. cloud C. plane D. way
6. A. falls off B. comes from C. gets into D. looks for
7. A. lives B. fills C. puts D. lies
8. A. air B. plane C. room D. kitchen
9. A. difficult B. same C. strange D. strict
10. A. hardly B. carefully C. widely D. happily

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

【解析】 【分析】主要讲了海南航空 497 航班是中国到美国第一架使用绿色生物航空燃料的飞机。

(1) 句意：这架飞机使用生物航空燃料飞行。A.骑；B.飞；C.开车；D.去。根据句意可知是飞机从北京起飞到芝加哥，故选 B。

(2) 句意：它们由废弃的做饭用的油制成。A.充满；B.覆盖；C.由……制成；D.被用来。根据句意可知生物航空燃料由做饭时用的废弃油制成，故选 C。

(3) 句意：这是第一个使用绿色航空燃料的中国到美国的航班。A.使用；B.买；C.制作；D.展示。根据前文可知是使用了航空燃料，故选 A。

(4) 句意：这个航班将在当地时间周二 12 点 55 分到达芝加哥 O'Hare International Airport。A.周；B.日期；C.时间；D.月。根据 12:55 可知是当地时间，故选 C。

(5) 句意：A.天空；B.云；C.飞机；D.方法，路。它将在路上飞行 11297 千米。on the way 在路上，故选 D。

(6) 句意：由餐馆厨房废弃油制成的燃料来自镇海炼化化工公司。A.降落；B.来自；C.陷进；D.寻找。根据句意可知燃料来自炼化化工公司，故选 B。

(7) 句意：这家公司位于中国浙江省东部的宁波。A.居住；B.充满；C.放；D.位于。根据句意可知公司位于宁波，故选 D。

(8) 句意：Sinopec 说这种由厨房的废油制成的燃料将帮助降低空气中的二氧化碳。A.空气；B.飞机；C.房间；D.厨房。根据常识可知是新燃料降低空气中二氧化碳，故选 A。

(9) 句意：Sinopec 演讲者陆大鹏说这种新燃料有严格的安全标准。A.困难的；B.相同的；C.奇怪的；D.严格的。根据常识可知安全标准一定是严格的，故选 D。

(10) 句意：Sinopec 希望它可以在 2018 年被广泛使用。A.几乎不；B.仔细地；C.广泛地；D.高兴地。be widely used 被广泛使用，故选 C。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先通读一遍文章，跳过缺失的单词，再根据上下文来判断所缺单词的含义，最后对选项进行区别，选出正确的那一项。

9. 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

When I was a junior high school student in 1980, God gave me a gift. It was happiness.

One weekend, I went to visit my grandparents in the countryside. On my way home, a car ran over me and cut off my arms because of its high speed.

Several days later when I woke up at the hospital, I realized I had to spend the rest of my life 1 arms. How sad I felt at that time! Even I was full of fears, but slowly I knew I had to face the fact and got over it. I couldn't get my arms back even though I 2 every day.

However, it's easier 3 than done. It took me nearly half a year to get out of the

sadness ____4____. I got so much from my past story. From then on, I could treat my life with a usual mind. But in our daily life, I often see my classmates ____5____ about little things. They get a bad grade on a test; their bus comes ____6____; they don't have a mobile phone but ____7____ have, and so on. But I only ____8____ life. I was lucky to realize from an accident. It is a waste of our life to pay attention to what you have

____9____ We should always think of what we have. So why are so many people unhappy? Someone may say, "My whole life would improve if I have a new car." But when you get the car and what ____10____? For a whole week you are walking on air. Then you go right back to being unhappy.

Happiness depends on what we have! It's in our heart. Happiness comes from knowing the art of appreciating (感激) and taking pleasure in what you really have.

1. A. with B. without C. for D. on
2. A. cried B. laughed C. sat D. stood
3. A. dreamed B. acted C. called D. said
4. A. strongly B. especially C. completely D. quietly
5. A. get excited B. get nervous C. get serious D. get worried
6. A. early B. first C. fast D. late
7. A. the other B. one another C. other D. others
8. A. hate B. dislike C. enjoy D. save
9. A. lost B. had C. found D. spent
10. A. happens B. takes place C. used D. uses

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

【解析】 **【分析】** 短文大意：1980年，在看望乡下祖父母的返家途中，作者被一辆高速行驶的小车撞倒，他失去了双臂。经历了伤痛之后，作者认为这是上帝给予他的礼物。它是一种幸福。因此作者告诉我们：即使你买下了整个世界，那也是一种浪费，因为你可能还是感到不快乐。幸福在于你对所拥有的东西的感激的艺术以及获取快乐的艺术。幸福取决于我们所拥有的东西，它就在我们心中。(1) 考查介词及语境理解。句意：我意识到我将没有双臂度过余生。A. with 有，带有；B. without 无，没有；C. for 为了；D. on 在.....上。根据 On my way home, a car ran over me and cut off my arms because of its high speed. 汽车撞到我，因为车的速度快，碾断了我的双臂，可以推测出这里是“没有”双臂了。故选 B。

(2) 考查动词及语境理解。句意：即使我每天哭我也哭不回我的双臂了。A. cried 大声哭；B. laughed 笑；C. sat 坐；D. stood 站立。根据 How sad I felt at that time! 当时作者处于悲伤的情绪中，所以是大哭，故选 A。

(3) 考查动词及语境理解。句意：然而，说比做容易。A. dreamed 做梦；B. acted 行动；C. called 喊叫；D. said 说。从语境可以推测这里是两相对比，与 done (做) 相对的是“说”(said) 都用过去分词形式。故选 D。

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考查副词及语境理解。句意：我花了将近半年时间才完全从悲伤中走出来。A.strongly 强烈地；B. especially 特殊地，特别地；C.completely 完全地；D.similarly 相似地。从句意可以推测出：作者花了近半年时间彻底摆脱悲伤。故用“完全地，彻底地”：completely。选 C。

(5) 考查形容词及语境理解。句意：我经常看到我的同学为小事而烦恼。A.get excited 激动；B.get nervous 焦虑；C.get serious 严肃 D.get worried 烦恼。从后面所举的例子：考得不好；公交车晚点了；没有手机等等可以推测出作者的同学是为小事而“烦恼”，故选 D。

(6) 考查副词及语境理解。句意：他们的公交车来晚了。A. early 早；B. first 首先；C. fast 快；D. late 晚。这里是举的同学的烦心事，可以推测出是“公交晚点”。故选 D。

(7) 考查代词及语境理解。句意：他们没有手机而别人有。A.the other 两者之中剩下的另一个；B.one another 互相，彼此；C.other 别的，其它的。常用于修饰名词。D.others 其它人或物。根据句子结构可知此处却在主语，可以推测这里是“其他人”，从谓语 have 可知，主语是复数，故选 D。

(8) 考查动词及语境理解。句意：但是我只享受生活。A. hate 憎恨；B. dislike 不喜欢；C. enjoy 喜欢，享受；D. save 拯救，挽救。根据 I was lucky to realize from an accident. 我很幸运从车祸中意识到这一点。可知作者看透了要以平常心面对生活，故能够“享受”生活中的点点滴滴。用 enjoy，故选 C。

(9) 考查动词及语境理解。句意：关注我们所失去的是对我们生活的浪费。A.lost 失去；B.had 拥有；C.found 找到；D.spent 花费。根据 We should always think of what we have.可知此处说我们是浪费生命去在意我们所失去的，我们应该珍惜我们所拥有的，故选 A。

(10) 考查动词及语境理解。句意：但是，当你得到了车时，又会发生什么呢？A. happens 发生；B.takes place 发生；C.used 使用；D.uses 使用。从语境可以推测出这里是：会“发生”什么。C、D 错了。happen 偶然发生；take place 表示有计划，预谋地发生。有车了，又会发生什么，是偶然发生。故选 A。

【点评】此题考查完形填空。在通读全文，了解大意的基础上开始答题。答题时要根据短文的内容和要求，结合短文的主题思想，对空缺句子作合乎逻辑的推理。要弄清空缺词句的确切含义，并对每一个空白的四个选项进行认真分析，反复推敲。空缺词句与其前后句的意义衔接必须自然、合理，不可出现意义断层或说东道西的情况，还要综合运用学过的知识，从语法、词语固定搭配、词形变化及逻辑推理和生活常识等角度考虑，有把握的答案一锤定音，把握性不大的可以先初定答案，做好符号，以便于下一步检查和推敲。

10. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

Travel can be exciting but also dangerous at times. Follow these safety tips to protect yourself.

▷Choose your ground transportation 1.

Whenever possible, travel in a vehicle (机动车) that is in good condition and offers working seat belts. Research the safety records of bus companies, and avoid using less-safe vehicles.

▷Find information about your destination

Get trustworthy 2 about wherever you're visiting. Find out everything, from the local laws to any travel warnings (including crime and security warnings). Make your plan

according to the information.

▷Review the escape route in your hotel room

Let's be honest—when you check into a hotel room, you're more ____ 3 ____ beds or swimming pools than studying the map on the back of your door. But before you get too settled in, you should take a quick look at the emergency (紧急情况) escape routes. You'll be glad you did if an emergency arises in the middle of the night.

▷Prepare a copy of your passport

Before you leave, get a copy of your passport, take a photo of it to save on your cell phone, and email it to yourself. That way, if you need your passport while out (but it's locked up in your hotel safe), you'll have all your information. Plus, if it's stolen, getting a replacement will be much ____ 4 ____.

▷Confirm (确认) visitors with the hotel desk

You're in your hotel room and there's a knock at the door from someone saying he is the worker in the hotel. ____ 5 ____ you let this person in, call down to the front desk to make sure.

▷Save emergency numbers

Find out what the local emergency hotlines are and save them to your phone. Also ____ 6 ____ the phone numbers of your country's embassies and save those addresses as well.

1. A. regularly B. properly C. directly D. quickly
2. A. conclusions B. advertisements C. memories D. details
3. A. surprised at B. careful with C. interested in D. used to
4. A. worse B. cheaper C. easier D. clearer
5. A. While B. Before C. Until D. As
6. A. look up B. fill in C. work out D. deal with

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

【解析】 **【分析】**短文大意：本文主要讲述的是有关于旅行安全的事情，有几点需要注意，第一是确保车辆安全，第二是尽可能的规划好所有的事情，第三是在陌生环境要注意人身安全，第四是其他一些事情，比如获取一些紧急联系方式、熟知旅馆逃生路线等。

(1) 本题考查副词辨析。句意：正确地选择地面交通工具。A 日常的，B 正确的，合适的，C 直接的，D 迅速的，根据 Whenever possible, travel in a vehicle (机动车) that is in good condition and offers working seat belts 确保车辆是否正常，有无安全带，所以应该是正确的选择安全性较高的车辆，故选 B。

(2) 本题考查名词辨析。句意：无论你去哪里，都要获得可靠的细节。A 结论，B 广告，C 记忆，D 细节，根据 Find out everything, from the local laws to any travel warnings 要确保知道所有的事情，包括当地的法律以及出行注意事项，由此可知是弄清楚相关的细节，故选 D。

(3) 本题考查短语辨析。句意：实话实说，当你入住酒店，相比于门后的地图，你对床或游泳池更感兴趣。A 惊讶，B 仔细，C 感兴趣，D 过去常常，根据 beds or swimming pools than studying the map on the back of your door 提到了两种东西，一个是床和游泳池，另外一个门后面的逃生地图，由此可知是相比于地图，对床和游泳池更感兴趣，故选 C。

(4) 本题考查形容词辨析。句意：如果被偷了，找一个替代品更容易。A 更糟，B 更便宜，C 更简单，D 更清楚，根据 Plus, if it's stolen 如果被偷了，因为之前拍照了，所以再办或者查找备份信息会很容易，故选 C。

(5) 本题考查连词辨析。句意：在你让这个人进来之前，先给前台打个电话确认一下。A 然而，B 之前，C 直到，D 当.....时候，根据 call down to the front desk to make sure 向前台询问情况是否属实，这应该在让别人进门之前，故选 B。

(6) 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：还可以查询贵国大使馆的电话号码，并保存这些地址。A 查阅，B 装满，C 解决，D 处理，根据 the phone numbers of your country's embassies and save those addresses as well 大使馆的号码，保存下来，在保存信息之前需要先找到这些信息，故选 A。

【点评】此题考查完形填空。我们先阅读短文，了解短文大意。然后根据上下文的联系和语境决定句子所缺的成分，从所给的选项中选出合适的词，然后将短文再仔细阅读一遍，确定问题正确答案。

11. 阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

Two girls living next door to each other have two very different life stories. Chi Zhen, an 18-year-old preparatory (预科的) student in Seville, Spain, used his 1 to tell the story of two lives. From the photos, we could learn that they had encouraged many people to 2 that the future is in their own hands.

He took a series of photos of his friends Veronica and Anna Maria. They live completely 3 life styles and are getting opposite results.

In the photos, Anna Maria, a Spanish girl, can be seen 4 a TV play. "She spends most of her time on the sofa." says Chi. Anna Maria 5 goes out because she thinks she's not attractive and doesn't know 6 to say in social situations. She blames her fate (命运). "I'm not as 7 as Veronica," she often says.

But Veronica, the "lucky" girl next door, has 8 herself four foreign languages and traveled to many places. She goes to the 9 regularly. She takes part in any conversation and becomes the center of attention because of her 10 knowledge and experience.

Looking at Veronica, it's 11 that she's taking control of her fate. In order to communicate with Chi Zhen better, she's studying Chinese. Her experience has 12 Chi Zhen to communicate with students from all countries, and she's getting good results. "13 I learned about so many different ideas and attitudes, I still need some time to get used to them," she says.

The influence of the photos has gone 14 beyond what Chi Zhen expected. One of the users commented on his photos on renren.com, saying: "A wall separates two worlds, and the life we have 15 what we do. I'd work harder rather than complain about my fate later."

1. A. pen B. camera C. article D. book
2. A. believe B. check C. hope D. consider
3. A. comfortable B. different C. interesting D. healthy
4. A. watching B. sharing C. showing D. acting

5. A. often B. usually C. always D. seldom

6. A. what B. where C. which D. how
 7. A. beautiful B. clever C. young D. lucky
 8. A. asked B. taught C. helped D. enjoyed
 9. A. stadium B. library C. lab D. cinema
 10. A. poor B. simple C. rich D. little
 11. A. clear B. unlucky C. important D. impossible
 12. A. made B. encouraged C. ordered D. suggested
 13. A. Unless B. If C. Because D. Although
 14. A. high B. deep C. fast D. far
 15. A. comes from B. takes up C. depends on D. waits for

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

【解析】 **【分析】** 文章大意：本文讲述 18 岁迟震用相机记录了生活在隔壁两个女孩各不相同的生活经历，并引发网友的感悟“我会更努力地工作，而不是抱怨我的命运。”从这些照片中，可以了解到，这些照片已经鼓励许多人相信未来掌握在自己手中。

(1) 句意：在西班牙塞维利亚，一名 18 岁的预备学生迟震用他的相机讲述了两个人的故事。A: pen 钢笔； B: camera 相机； C: article 文章； D: book 书。根据下文 From the photos, 可知一定是用相机告诉她们两个人的生活，故选 B。

(2) 句意：我们可以了解到，它们鼓励许多人相信未来掌握在自己手中。A: believe 相信； B: check 检查； C: hope 希望； D: consider 仔细思考。根据最后句 I'd work harder rather than complain about my fate later."可知这些照片鼓励许多人相信未来掌握在自己手中，故选 A。

(3) 句意：她们过着完全不同的生活方式，结果却截然相反。A: comfortable 舒服的； B: different 不同的； C: interesting 有趣的； D: healthy 健康的。根据 are getting opposite results, 可知生活风格是完全不同的， 故选 B。

(4) 句意：在照片中，可以看到西班牙女孩安娜·玛丽亚在看电视剧。A: watching 观看； B: sharing 分享； C: showing 展示； D: acting 行为。根据句末 can be seen—a TV play 可知看电视剧，要用动词 watch。故选 A。

(5) 句意：安娜玛丽亚很少外出，A: often 经常； B: usually 通常； C: always 总是； D: seldom 很少。根据上文 "She spends most of her time on the sofa."可知她很少外出。故选 D。

(6) 句意：因为她觉得自己不吸引人，不知道在社交场合该说什么。A: what 什么； B: where 在哪里； C: which 哪一个； D: how 怎样。know 知道，及物动词，此处要用疑问词 + 不定式形式作宾语。say 及物动词，强调说的内容，表示泛指，要用疑问代词 what 作宾语， 故选 A。

(7) 句意：我没有维罗妮卡那么幸运。A: beautiful 美丽的； B: clever 聪明的； C: young 年轻的； D: lucky 幸运的。根据下文 But Veronica, the "lucky" girl next door,可知她认为没有 Veronica 幸运， 故选 D。

(8) 句意：但是隔壁的“幸运”女孩维罗妮卡已经自学了四门外语。A: asked 问；

B: taught 教; C: helped 帮助; D: enjoyed 享受。根据 teach oneself, 自学, 固定短语。故选 B。

(9) 句意: 因为她丰富的知识和经验而成为人们关注的中心。A: stadium 体育场; B: library 图书馆; C: lab 实验室; D: cinema 电影院。根据下文 She takes part in any conversation...可知只能到图书馆, 故选 B。

(10) 句意: 她丰富的知识和经验而成为人们关注的中心。A: poor 贫穷的; B: simple 简单的; C: rich 富有的; D: little 小的, 少的。根据上文... and becomes the center of attention, 可知一定是具有丰富的丰富的知识和经历, 故选 C。

(11) 句意: 看着维罗妮卡, 很明显她在掌控自己的命运。A: clear 清楚的, 显然的; B: unlucky 不幸的; C: important 重要的; D: impossible 不可能。根据下文 I learned about so many different ideas and attitudes, I still need some time to get used to them, 可知她掌控自己的命运是很显然的, 故选 A。

(12) 句意: 她的经历鼓励 Chi Zhen 与各国学生交流。A: made 制作; B: encouraged 鼓励; C: ordered 命令; D: suggested 建议。根据下文 she's getting good results. 可知她的经历已经鼓励 Chi Zhen 与各国学生的交流, 故选 B。

(13) 句意: 尽管我学到了很多不同的想法和态度, 但我还是需要一些时间来适应它们。A: Unless 除非; B: If 如果; C: Because 因为; D: Although 尽管, 虽然。根据前句: 我学到了很多不同的想法和态度和后句: 我还是需要一些时间来适应它们, 可知是转折关系, 让步关系, 要有连词 although。故选 D。

(14) 句意: 照片的影响远远超出了迟震的预期。A: high 高的; B: deep 深的; C: fast 快的; D: far 远的。根据下文 I'd work harder rather than complain about my fate later. 可知上传的照片影响的网络上的人, 影响之远已超出 Chi Zhen 的预期, 故选 D。

(15) 句意: 一堵墙将两个世界隔开, 我们的生活取决于我们做什么。A: comes from 来自于; B: takes up 从事; C: depends on 依赖于。取决于; D: waits for 等待。根据生活在隔壁的两个女孩, 对生活的不同态度和不同的想法, 完全取决于自己做什么, 故选 C。

【点评】考查完形填空。做完形填空题的基本步骤是: 先通览全文, 掌握文章大意, 然后再根据文章的语境特点从词语搭配、习惯用法、上下文的逻辑关系以及一般的生活常识等方面进行分析, 从而选出既合语法又合语境的答案。即根据词语的搭配习惯来选择正确的答案。

12. 阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Comfort Zone



I would never forget what I learned from the day when I left my junior high school. On the last day our teacher told us something 1 that I would like to share with you.

He began by drawing a man standing in the middle of a circle. To make it more interesting, he drew things like a house, a car and a few friends inside the circle.

He asked, "Can anyone tell me what this is?" In a long silence, one student decided to 2 his idea, "The world?" The teacher said, "That's close. This is your Comfort Zone. Inside your circle you have all the things that are important to you. Your home, your family, your friends and your job. People feel that inside this circle they are safe from any 3."

"Can anyone tell me what happens when you step out of this circle?" A strong silence came over the room. The same student replied, "You are afraid." Another student said, "You may make mistakes." The silence continued and our teacher smiled and asked, "When you make mistakes, what can the result be?" The first student said, "You 4 something."

"Exactly, you are learning." Our teacher turned to the blackboard and drew an arrow (箭头) 5 from the man to the outside of the circle. He went on saying, "When you leave your Comfort Zone, you put yourself out there, in a 6 that you are not comfortable with, The result is that you learn something that you did not know and you enlarge your knowledge to become a better person." He turned again to the blackboard and drew a bigger circle around the original (原来的) circle, and 7 a few new things like more friends, a big house, etc.

A lesson from this story is that if you stay inside your Comfort Zone you will never be able to open your eyes to the outside world and learn, When you step out of your Comfort Zone, you will 8 make your circle bigger to challenge your mind and grow to be stronger, and all in all be a better person.

1. A. personal B. natural C. traditional D. educational
2. A. take B. express C. argue D. write
3. A. noise B. danger C. disagreements D. arguments
4. A. lose B. want C. learn D. miss
5. A. pointing B. flying C. connecting D. leaving
6. A. standard B. business C. programme D. situation
7. A. built B. invited C. added D. divided
8. A. finally B. hardly C. quickly D. suddenly

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

【解析】【分析】主要讲了作者想起初中毕业时老师在黑板上画了舒适区告诉学生们要迈出舒适区才会让自己的圈子更大来挑战自己的头脑，成为一个更好的人。

(1) 句意：在最后一天我们的老师告诉我们一些我想要和你们分享的有教育意义的事情。A.个人的；B.自然的；C.传统的；D.有教育意义的。根据后文可知作者分享的事情是有教育意义的，故选D。

(2) 句意：一个学生决定表达他的想法。A.花费；B.表达；C.争论；D.写。根据后句"The world?"可知是学生在表达自己的想法，故选B。

(3) 句意：人们感觉在这个圈里面，他们远离任何危险是安全的。A.噪音；B.危险；C.不同意；D.同意。因为远离危险，所以是安全的，故选B。

(4) 句意：你学习一些东西。A.失去； B.想要； C.学习； D.思念。根据后文"Exactly, you are learning."可知是正在学习一些东西，故选 C。

(5) 句意：我们的老师转向黑板，画了一个箭头，从那个人指向圈外。A.指向； B.飞； C.连接； D.离开。箭头表示方向，是指向圈外，故选 A。

(6) 句意：把你自己放在那外面，在一个你不舒服的情形里。A.标准； B.商业； C.节目； D.情形。in a situation，在一种情况中，故选 D。

(7) 句意：增加几个新东西，像更多的朋友、大房子等等。A.建立； B.邀请； C.增加； D.分开。根据前文可知是圈子大了，增加了新东西，故选 C。

(8) 句意：最后你将让你的圈子更大来挑战你的头脑，变得更加强大，总的来说是一个更好的人。A.最后； B.几乎不； C.迅速地； D.突然。根据前文可知是增加圈子，最终自己会变得更好，故选 A。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先通读一遍文章，跳过缺失的单词，再根据上下文来判断所缺单词的含义，最后对选项进行区别，选出正确的那一项。

13. 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Billy's favorite color was orange. But he couldn't see what orange looked like.

A month after he was born, his mother noticed that his 1 weren't as big as a normal baby's. "Billy would 2 be able to see. He is blind." The doctor said. Even so, with the hope to help Billy learn about the world around him, his mother kept 3 everything she saw for him.

Not just through his mother's 4, Billy saw with his ears and hands, too. He had perfect hearing. In fact, he could 5 many things that normal people didn't notice.

6 Billy lived in the dark, he always believed a dream would light up his life. He found that he was 7 in computer science. So he began to learn it at seven years old. As a young boy, he 8 going to Sanford University some day. And for years of efforts, he finally achieved his dream.

Many people wanted to find out the secret of his 9. Billy explained, "Just move forward! Don't let any difficulty 10 your dream from coming true."

You cannot choose what you are given, but you can choose how you make use of it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. eyes | B. ears | C. hands | D. legs |
| 2. A. always | B. often | C. never | D. usually |
| 3. A. describing | B. painting | C. choosing | D. believing |
| 4. A. songs | B. pictures | C. efforts | D. words |
| 5. A. wait | B. see | C. taste | D. try |
| 6. A. Unless | B. If | C. Although | D. Before |
| 7. A. bored | B. worried | C. excited | D. interested |
| 8. A. paid attention to | B. worked for | C. looked forward to | D. asked for |
| 9. A. success | B. smile | C. trouble | D. hobby |
| 10. A. wake | B. prevent | C. leave | D. throw |

【 答 案 】

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

【解析】【分析】主要讲了 Billy 生来失明，但是他相信梦想点亮生活，最终实现梦想。

(1) 句意：他妈妈注意到他的眼睛和正常小孩的眼睛不一样大。A.眼睛；B.耳朵；C.手；D.腿。根据后文可知 Billy 的眼睛是看不见东西，故选 A。

(2) 句意：Billy 将永远不会看见。A.总是；B.经常；C.永不；D.通常。根据后文可知 Billy 是永久失明，所以用 never，故选 C。

(3) 句意：他妈妈一直为他描述她看见的所有东西。A.描述；B.绘画；C.选择；D.相信。根据句意可知是妈妈将看到的東西描述给 Billy，故选 A。

(4) 句意：不仅仅通过妈妈的话语，Billy 也用手和耳朵看。A.歌曲；B.图片；C.努力；D.话语。根据前文可知是妈妈用话语描述，故选 D。

(5) 句意：事实上，他可以看见许多正常人没注意到的东西。A.等待；B.看见；C.品尝；D.努力。根据句意可知是 Billy 可以看到其余人注意不到的东西，故选 B。

(6) 句意：尽管 Billy 生活在黑暗中，他总是相信梦想可以点亮他的生活。A.除非；B.如果；C.尽管；D.在.....之前。根据句意可知是尽管他看不见，但是他还是有梦想，故选 C。

(7) 句意：他发现他对电脑科学感兴趣。A.无聊的；B.担心的；C.兴奋的；D.有趣的。be interested in 对.....感兴趣。故选 D。

(8) 句意：他期望一天去斯坦福大学。A.关注；B.为.....工作；C.期待；D.寻求。look forward to doing sth.期望做某事，故选 C。

(9) 句意：许多人想发现他成功的秘密。A.成功；B.微笑；C.困难；D.爱好。根据句意可知 Billy 失明，但是最后实现了梦想，所以人们想知道 Billy 成功的秘密，故选 A。

(10) 句意：不要让任何困难阻止你梦想实现。A.醒来；B.阻止；C.离开；D.扔。prevent...from doing sth.阻止.....做某事，故选 B。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先通读一遍文章，跳过缺失的单词，再根据上下文来判断所缺单词的含义，最后对选项进行区别，选出正确的那一项。

14. 通读短文，掌握大意，在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

One morning, when I was leaving for my business, a middle-aged man came up and asked me for help. He said he had no money to get food for his large family. "You look 1. Why don't you work?" I asked. "Simply because I cannot get work, sir." "If I give you work, what pay do you want?" "As long as I can get bread for my family sir." he answered.

I decided to find out if he really meant what he said. "OK. I'll give you one pound an hour, if you 2 a brick under your arm and walk around the square for five hours without stopping." "Thank you, sir. I will."

I found a brick and started him on his walk before I went to my 3. I never thought he would do he had said.

When I came back five hours later, I saw him still 4 with the brick under his arm. I stopped him and gave him five pounds. He thanked me and told me that some people had 5 to help him when they knew why he was doing all this. He would go and ask them for work

Before leaving, he asked if I would give him the ____ 7 _____. I did.

Several years later, a well-dressed man greeted me on a train. Seeing I was not sure who he was, he ____ 8 ____ that he was the brick man and had his own business now. "You know. I still keep that brick and always consider it as the most ____ 9 ____ thing I have as it has brought me luck and success."

In fact, it was not the brick that made the man successful, but his faithfulness (坚定) in doing ____ 10 ____ a very little thing.

1. A. strong B. young C. smart D. honest
2. A. break B. carry C. fix D. hide
3. A. business B. home C. bookshop D. office
4. A. crying B. talking C. doing D. walking
5. A. continued B. forgotten C. offered D. refused
6. A. exactly B. directly C. rapidly D. completely
7. A. bread B. pay C. brick D. job
8. A. explained B. imagined C. realized D. supposed
9. A. beautiful B. important C. expensive D. interesting
10. A. ever B. nearly C. never D. even

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

【解析】 **【分析】** 文章大意：文章主要介绍了一个贫穷的人因一块砖而逆袭的故事，告诉我们，无论我们做什么事情，态度非常关键。

(1) 考查形容词辨析。句意：你看上去很强壮，你为什么不去工作？A 强壮的；B 年轻的；C 聪明的；D 诚实的；根据后面 Why don't you work? 你为什么不去工作？应该是看起来很强壮，故选 A。

(2) 考查动词辨析。句意：如果你在胳膊下面夹着一块砖走五个小时不停下来，我一个小时给你一英镑。A 打破；B 携带；C 混合；D 隐藏；根据后面 a brick (砖) under your arm and walk round the square for five hours without stopping, 在你的胳膊底下____一块砖走 5 个小时不停，应该是携带，故选 B。

(3) 考查名词辨析。句意：在我离开去做生意之前我找到了一块砖让他开始走。A. 生意；B. 家；C 书店；D. 办公室；根据前面 when I was leaving for my business 当我离开去做生意的时候，可知这里是去做生意，故选 A。

(4) 考查动名词。句意：当我五个小时后回来时，我看到他仍然在胳膊下夹着砖走着。根据 walk around the square for five hours without stopping." 和 still 仍然可知他依然在走着，故选 D。

(5) 考查动词辨析。句意：他感谢了我并告诉我当他们知道他为什么做这些时，一些人已经主动提出要帮助他。A. 继续；B. 忘记；C. 主动提出；D. 拒绝；根据 He would go and ask them for work ____ 6 _____. 可知是一些人主动提出要帮助他，故选 C。

(6) 句意：他会走过去，直接要求他们工作。A 准确地；B 直接地；C 迅速地；D 完全地；根据 go and ask, 可知要求工作的时候非常直接，没有犹豫，故选 B。

(7) 考查名词。句意：在离开之前，他问我是否可知把那块砖给他。A. 面包；B. 工资；C. 砖；D. 工作；根据下文 I still keep that brick 我仍然保留着那块砖，可知这里应该是要了那块砖，故选 C。

(8) 考查动词辨析。句意：看到我不确定他是谁，他解释说他就是那个砖匠，现在拥有了自己的公司。A 解释；B 想像；C 意识；D 支持；根据 Seeing I was not sure who he was, he (13) that he was the brick man and had his own business now. 看到我不确定他是谁，他 (13) 说他是个砖匠，现在有了自己的生意。应该是解释说，故选 A。

(9) 考查形容词辨析。句意：我仍然保存着那块砖，因为它带给我幸运和成功。A 漂亮的；B 重要的；C 昂贵的；D 有趣的；根据后面 I have as it has brought me luck and success, 我给它带来了好运和成功，应该是最重要的东西，故选 B。

(10) 考查副词辨析。句意：实际上，使这个人成功的不是砖头，而是他在做甚至是一件小事时的坚定。根据上下文可知此处是加强语气，故选 D。

【点评】考查完型填空，根据所给的短文对意思有所了解，然后根据短文的大体意思，选择每个符合题意的答案，使短文更通顺。

15. 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个能填入文中相应空白处的最佳答案。

On the first day of school, the new teacher had a look at the name list of students. How pleased she was!

Guess what she 1? After each student's name, there was a number 2 138, 140, 154 and so on. "3 these high IQ (智商) students." She thought to herself. "They've given me a wonderful 4!"

As a result, the 5 teacher worked harder with this class than with her other classes. She 6 some new teaching ways. She thought these 7 would cheer the students and hold their 8. She was right. It 9 out well! The class did much better than any of her others.

Later, however, she found out the 10 the number after each name did not mean the IQ, but the number of his or her clothing box in the school.

1. A. missed B. feared C. showed D. found
2. A. for B. like C. in D. with
3. A. Deal with B. Talk about C. Look at D. Listen to
4. A. class B. number C. school D. name
5. A. cold B. nervous C. relaxed D. excited
6. A. tried B. lost C. solved D. left
7. A. plans B. opinions C. ways D. results
8. A. custom B. interest C. trouble D. mistake
9. A. hung B. handed C. put D. worked
10. A. truth B. aim C. means D. idea

【 答 案 】

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

【解析】【分析】短文大意：在学校的第一天，新老师看着名单。老师高兴极了！他看到每个学生的名字后有一个数字，他认为是孩子们的智商，认为他们给了他一个非常棒的班级。激动得老师在这个班比其他班更努力工作。后来他反省远离这些数字是学生们的服装盒上的数字。

(1) 考查动词辨析和语境理解。句意：猜测她发现了什么？根据 After each student's name, there was a number 可知此处是发现的意思，miss 想念；fear 害怕；show 出示，显示；find 发现，故选 D。

(2) 考查介词辨析和语境理解。句意：每个学生的名字后有一个像 138,140 和 154 等等数字。此处表示诸如此类的数字，for 为了；like 像；in 在.....里；with 和.....一起，故选 B。

(3) 考查短语辨析和语境理解。句意：“看这些高智商的学生们”他心里想。“他们给了我一个很好的班级。”可知此处指看到这些数字想到的。deal with 处理；talk about 讨论；look at 看；listen to 听，故选 C。

(4) 考查名词辨析和语境理解。句意：“看这些高智商的学生们”他心里想。“他们给了我一个很好的班级。”根据 On the first day of school, the new teacher had a look at the name list of students. 可知此处指学校给了她一个好班。class 班；number 数字；school 学校；name 名字，故选 A。

(5) 考查形容词辨析和语境理解。句意：结果，这个激动的老师对这个班比对其它班工作更努力。根据上文 "They've given me a wonderful class!", 学校给了他一个好班，所以她很激动。cold 冷的；nervous 紧张的；relaxed 放松的；excited 激动的，兴奋的，故选 D。

(6) 考查动词辨析和语境理解。句意：她尝试了一些新的教学方法。根据 Look at these high IQ (智商) students. 她认为学生们智商很高，所以想尝试一些新的教学方法，try 尝试；lose 失去，丢失；solve 解决；left 离开，故选 A。

(7) 考查名词辨析和语境理解。句意：她认为这些方法能使学生们高兴，并且能抓住他们的兴趣。根据 She tried some new teaching ways, 可知此处指这是方法，plan 计划，规划；opinions 观点，看法；ways 方式，方法；result 结果，故选 C。

(8) 考查名词辨析和语境理解。句意：句意：她认为这些方法能使学生们高兴，并且能抓住他们的兴趣。根据常识老师上课时要抓住孩子们的兴趣，custom 风俗，习惯；interest 兴趣；trouble 麻烦；mistake 错误，故选 B。

(9) 考查动词辨析和语境理解。句意：事情进展很顺利。根据 The class did much better than any of her others. 可知她的事情进展顺利。hang 悬挂；hand 上交；put 放置；work 工作，work out 指事情进展顺利，故选 D。

(10) 考查名词辨析和语境理解。句意：然而，后来她发现事实每个名字后面的数字不是指智商，而是他或她在学校衣服柜子的号码。根据 the number after each name did not mean the IQ, but the number of his or her clothing box in the school. 可知她发现了真实情况，truth 事实，实话；aim 目标，目的；means 方法，手段；idea 观点，看法，故选 A。

【点评】此题考查完形填空。解题时先跳过空格，通读完形填空的短文，了解全篇的内容和要旨。把握短文大意后再认真复读短文，利用上下文的语境，结合所学过的知识，判断其在句中充当的成分，从而确定所填词的词性，再依据词语搭配和语法规则，判断所填的词的正确形式。

16. 完形填空

On the first day of school, a new classmate touched my shoulder, "Hi, handsome! I'm Rose. I'm 87 years old. Can I give you a hug (拥抱)?" I turned around and found a little 1 lady with a warm smile. I said heartily, "Of course!"

"2 are you in college at such an age?" I asked.

She joked, "I'm here to meet a rich husband, get 3, have children, and then travel around."

"No, seriously." I asked.

"I always 4 of having a college education and now I'm getting one!" she told me. In no time, we became friends.

Over the year, Rose became an icon (偶像) and she easily made friends. She loved to dress up and she enjoyed the 5 from the other students. At the end of the term, we invited Rose to our party. I'll never forget what she said.

"We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. Here are the 6 of staying young. You have to laugh and find humor every day. You've got to have a dream. When you 7 your dreams, you die! There's a huge difference 8 growing old and growing up. Anybody can grow older. That doesn't take any talent or ability," she added. "But 9 requires finding the chance in change. Have no regrets."

One week after graduation that year, Rose died peacefully in her sleep. She taught us by example that it's never too 10 to be all you can possibly be.

1. A. old B. exciting C. strange D. nervous

2. A. How B. When C. Why D. What

3. A. married B. dressed C. lost D. mad

4. A. told B. heard C. reminded D. dreamed

5. A. question B. attention C. situation D. action

6. A. secrets B. stories C. reasons D. results

7. A. have B. find C. take D. lose

8. A. on B. between C. among

9. A. stopping playing B. having a dream C. growing older D. growing up

10. A. small B. late C. early D. young

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

【解析】 【分析】 文章大意： 本文作者讲述了上大学时遇到一位 87 岁的同学，从她身上作者学到了很多。从她的经历，作者认识到人要活到老学到老，不要因为年老了而停止活动和学习，同时人要有梦想。

(1) 句意：我转过身来，发现一个带着温暖微笑的小老太太。 A.old 老的； B.exciting 兴奋的； C.strange 陌生的； D.nervous 紧张。 根据 I'm Rose. I'm 87 years old.

可知是一位老太太，应用 old，故选 A。

(2) 句意：你这么大了，怎么还在上大学？ A.How 怎样； B.When 当.....时候； C.Why 为什么； D.What 什么。根据 I'm here to meet a rich husband，在这是为了遇见有钱的丈夫，可知上文应用为什么，故选 C。

(3) 句意：我在这是为了见有钱的丈夫，结婚，生孩子然后旅游。根据前后文之间关系，遇见丈夫，生孩子，可知应该先结婚后生孩子。固定搭配， get married，结婚，故选 A。

(4) 句意：我一直梦想着接受大学教育，现在我正在接受。根据上文 I'm 87 years old 我 87 岁，可知 87 岁上大学应该是这位小老太太梦想已久的。固定搭配， dream of doing sth，梦想做某事，故选 D。

(5) 句意：她喜欢穿得漂漂亮亮的，她很享受其他学生的注意力。 A.question 问题； B.attention 注意； C.situation 形式； D.action 行动。根据 She loved to dress up，喜欢穿得漂漂亮亮的，可知希望引起别人的注意，故选 B。

(6) 句意：以下是保持年轻的秘诀。 A.secrets 秘诀； B.stories 故事； C.reasons 理由； D.results 结果。根据 You have to laugh and find humor every day. 你得必须笑，每天找到幽默。可知是保持年轻的秘诀，故选 A。

(7) 句意：当你失去你的梦想，你就死了！ A.have 有； B.find 找到； C.take 带； D.lose 失去。根据 You've got to have a dream 和下文 you die! 可知应该是人得有梦想，失去梦想，就死了。应该用失去，故选 D。

(8) 句意：变老和成长之间有很大的区别。固定搭配， between...and，在.....之间，故选 B。

(9) 句意：但是成长需要找到变化的机会，没有遗憾。 A.stopping playing 停止玩； B.having a dream 有梦想； C.growing older 变老； D.growing up 长大。根据 Anybody can grow older. That doesn't take any talent or ability," she added. 可知下文应该谈到长大，应用长大，故选 D。

(10) 句意：她以榜样教导我们尽你所能永远都不会太晚。 A.small 小的； B.late 晚； C.early 早； D.young 年轻的。根据小老夫人 87 岁上大学，可知做事情尽你所能永远不晚，故选 B。

【点评】考查词汇在语篇中的运用能力。答题首先要跳过空格，通读文章掌握大意，然后细读文章 字斟句酌作答，注意考虑句型句法搭配，语境等因素，最后通读一遍检查验证。

17. 先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后面各题所给的选项中选出最佳选项

My parents used to tell me how important the school was for me, but I didn't think so. I didn't pay attention to it. What I cared most was to _____ 1 _____ with my friends. But one thing let me finally _____ 2 _____ what my parents meant.

One day, when I walked past a mobile phone store, I saw an advertisement on its door. It was hiring (雇佣) new _____ 3 _____! "Sir, are you hiring people?" I went into the shop and asked. "Yes, but you can't be the man who we _____ 4 _____," the manager answered. He looked at me for a few

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