

专题 S303-完形填空 春季高考 题型特训 (广东省专用)

能力提升之完形填空 15 篇

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考查要点

在广东省春季高考的完形填空考查中，考生答题须注意以下几个点：

- **通读全文，把握主旨：** 在开始做题之前，先通读一遍全文，了解文章的大致内容、体裁和主旨。不要急于看选项填空，这样可以从整体上感知文章的语境和逻辑走向，为后续的填空提供一个宏观的背景框架，有助于更准确地理解和判断每个空缺处的信息。
- **注重上下文线索：** 在做题过程中，要仔细分析上下文，寻找与空缺处相关的线索。这些线索可能是关键词、关联词、逻辑提示词等，它们能够帮助考生确定空缺处的单词或短语的大致范围和语义方向。例如，如果上文提到“a sunny day”（一个晴朗的日子），下文空缺处描述人们的活动，那么可能与户外活动相关的词汇就比较符合语境。
- **先易后难，灵活应对：** 如果遇到一时难以确定答案的题目，不要在一个问题上纠结太久，可以先跳过，继续做后面相对容易的题目。等完成其他题目后，再回过头来思考那些难题，此时可能会因为对文章整体理解的加深或者在后续内容中找到新的线索而有新的思路和发现。
- **检查答案，确保连贯：** 完成填空后，要仔细检查答案。检查所选单词或短语是否在语义上符合上下文语境，是否使文章内容连贯、通顺。同时，要注意检查是否有拼写错误、用词不当等问题。可以将填好的答案代入原文，通读一遍，感受文章的流畅性和合理性。

历年真题再现

2019年1月

III. 完形填空(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项。

People often ask successful men and women questions about they how they succeeded. What schools did they 21? What did they study? Why did they choose a particular career (职业)? The answers are 22. But business writer Tom Corley has 23 one thing in his study that most of them have in common: they 24 every day.

Corley's 25 shows that 85 percent of successful people read at least two books a month. That comes to reading twenty four books a 26. They have discovered the importance of continuing to learn 27 things.

Some 28 business leaders with reading habits include Bill Gates, Warren Buffett and Elon Musk. They art 29 about what they read, though. They read for 30 rather than fun. They also read to 31 themselves.

What types of 32 do they choose? They read life stories of other 33 people. They 34 read science, history and health books. Business management, leadership, career advice and current events are other favorite answers.

Let's learn from those who have 35 success, and open a good book today.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 21. A. leave | B. attend | C. build | D. visit |
| 22. A. different | B. correct | C. confusing | D. similar |
| 23. A. understood | B. thought | C. discovered | D. finished |
| 24. A. write | B. exercise | C. meet | D. read |
| 25. A. rule | B. plan | C. study | D. advice |
| 26. A. week | B. day | C. month | D. year |
| 27. A. simple | B. new | C. difficult | D. possible |
| 28. A. crazy | B. handsome | C. international | D. ordinary |
| 29. A. selective | B. worried | C. mad | D. careless |
| 30. A. truth | B. knowledge | C. belief | D. honor |
| 31. A. improve | B. value | C. control | D. protect |
| 32. A. career | B. answers | C. people | D. books |
| 33. A. honest | B. successful | C. kind | D. happy |
| 34. A. never | B. seldom | C. almost | D. also |
| 35. A. created | B. discussed | C. achieved | D. explained |

2018年1月

III. 完形填空(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项

There was a clever man in a village. He knew a lot of things. Unfortunately he was 21. He did not have a house, and he got his meals with great 22. Even his clothes were very much worn out.

So the man had to 23 for his meals. On seeing his old clothes, many people thought that he was 24. Saying "Go away." They 25 the door.

Once he somehow 26 new clothes. Wearing those new clothes, he went to the very first house. The host said 27. "Sir, please come in and have some food in my house. 28 soup and sweet meals were served.

Having prayed(祈祷)first, the man 29 a piece of meat and began to 30 his new clothes, saying, Eat, eat!"

Seeing that ,the host was ___31___ and was not able to understand. Then he asked, “The clothes do not eat. Why do you ___32___ food to them?”

The old man answered. "Just because of my new ___33___. you gave me food today, but yesterday you asked me to go away. I obtained food due to these clothes, so I am ___34___ to them. This is why I am feeding them. The host was a little ___35___.

21. A. ill B. poor C. careless D. crazy
 22. A. pleasure B. patience C. difficulty D. courage
 23. A. prepare B. apply C. wait D. beg
 24. A. mad B. angry C. old D. weak
 25. A. pushed B. kicked C. shut D. broke
 26. A. got B. washed C. ordered D. mended
 27. A. impatiently B. sadly C. anxiously D. philately
 28. A. cold B. Delicious C. Boiling D. Remaining
 29. A. cooked B. dropped C. took D. made
 30. A. cut B. surprised C. hide D. feed
 31. A. satisfied B. surprised C. disappointed D. excited
 32. A. offer B. lend C. donate D. send
 33. A. idea B. face C. clothes D. arrival
 34. A. grate B. used C. friendly D. devoted
 35. A. pleased B. ashamed C. afraid D. serious

题型特训-3

Passage 1

Sixteen-year-old Josh is a junior high school student. He was running a five-kilometre race in a field of 261 on Sept. 16. With the race less than half done, he _____ a scream and saw a runner he didn't know fell down in a lot of _____—holding a bleeding ankle (足踝).

With his own coach trying to find out why Josh hadn't passed the halfway mark as expected, his coach found him soon. “I was _____ what was going and why he was so far back,” said Scott Clark. “Then I saw Josh. He had got the kid in his _____.”

The injured athlete was Mark, a student from another junior high school. Josh just _____ him up without saying anything and started carrying him and trying to _____ him down, saying, “It's going to be OK. Your ankle will recover (痊愈) soon. I'm going to _____ you to your coaches.”

Josh carried Mark about a quarter mile! He took him to his _____ and then—completely last in the field of runners now—sped off to start his race again. He _____ 50 kids to finish the race as the 211th out of 261 runners.

When _____ by one teammate why he had fallen so far behind after the race, he _____ said, “Oh, I picked up a kid.” No excuses. No explanation. No disappointment. He just finished what he had started.

Mark's ankle _____ fully a week later and then he personally thanked Josh at his home. “Josh has _____ me again that there are wonderful people out there. They are always doing kind and good things with no _____ of being noticed or rewarded,” he said.

196. A. athletes B. winners C. teams D. events
 197. A. touched B. guessed C. felt D. heard
 198. A. trouble B. pain C. fear D. shame
 199. A. preparing B. discovering C. wondering D. realizing
 200. A. feet B. arms C. shoulders D. legs
 201. A. picked B. woke C. called D. set

202. A. turn B. take C. calm D. put
 203. A. show B. get C. move D. give
 204. A. coaches B. relatives C. friends D. classmates
 205. A. followed B. encouraged C. led D. passed
 206. A. told B. warned C. repeated D. asked
 207. A. simply B. exactly C. mostly D. generally
 208. A. suffered B. ached C. recovered D. developed
 209. A. supported B. suggested C. reminded D. required
 210. A. imagination B. expectation C. mention D. organization

Passage 2

Daisy was in the bathroom. She was brushing her teeth and the ____ was running.

“Shut off the water,” ____ shouted suddenly. Daisy looked around, but saw no one. She was very ____.

“Shut off the water. You are wasting it!” The voice appeared again.

This time Daisy ____ off the water and asked, “Who ... who are you?”

I am a drop of water. It’s not ____ for me to get here. I have experienced a lot. Do you know ____ I’m from?”

“From the pipe (管道)?” said Daisy.

“No. A few days ago, I was flying comfortably in a ____ and enjoying the view (风景) from the sky. Then I dropped into a river and that river ____ me to the sea. Then it was time ____ people to clean me up.” “Really?”

Daisy said. “Yes. I was ____ after my journey (旅行). So in order to make me safe to drink, people gave me a complete _____. After that, I travelled in the pipes under the streets. I waited there ____ you called me, and here I am.”

Daisy said, “So this is the ____ of your journey?”

“No. When you finish with me, I will be back in the sea again. That’s where I came from. Remember not to me or pollute me. I’m valuable (宝贵的), like gold. See you.”

“Wait a minute. What do you mean by gold?” But there was no _____. The water had already gone.

211. A. wind B. water C. gas D. sand
 212. A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody
 213. A. glad B. sad C. surprised D. excited
 214. A. put B. took C. fell D. shut
 215. A. lucky B. comfortable C. easy D. fast
 216. A. where B. when C. why D. how
 217. A. garden B. cloud C. river D. lake
 218. A. stopped B. stepped C. broke D. carried
 219. A. in B. of C. for D. to
 220. A. clean B. dirty C. dangerous D. tired
 221. A. training B. shopping C. spelling D. cleaning
 222. A. until B. though C. because D. if
 223. A. beginning B. middle C. end D. pain
 224. A. worry B. follow C. waste D. hide
 225. A. room B. answer C. noise D. trouble

Passage 3

When Anne was young, she was a little heavy. ____ liked to make friends with her because of it and some children often liked making fun of her. This made Anne ____, sad and lonely.

She stayed away from these children and ____ talked with them. As time went by, Anne had a habit of laughing and ____ to herself. At the same time, Anne learned to make herself happy ____ candies, ice creams, and chocolate. When she was a university student, she was over 90 kg, which made ____ people laugh at her more. Anne knew very well that her classmates often laughed at her behind her back and ____ her weirdo (怪咖). But she didn't care. One day, Anne saw a video of a popular comedy star. The video interested her so much that she kept it again and again.

Later on, Anne joined in a ____ competition in her university. After walking onto the stage (舞台), she began to speak, "I know you have been laughing ____ my back for years. Today I can make you all laugh in front of me. Well, that's ____ I am here." Hearing this, everyone was ____. Then Anne began to laugh loudly and soon everyone followed her. And Anne went on to make them ____ by playing jokes on herself. In the end, Anne the comedy competition and all the people stood up, giving her a big hand.

Years later, Anne became a ____ comedy star, too, although she was still a little heavy.

226. A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Nobody D. Everybody
 227. A. shy B. lucky C. happy D. funny
 228. A. always B. often C. sometimes D. hardly
 229. A. crying B. teaching C. talking D. shouting
 230. A. for B. into C. with D. without
 231. A. other B. others C. the other D. the others
 232. A. told B. called C. asked D. made
 233. A. reading B. listening C. looking D. watching
 234. A. singing B. comedy C. painting D. opera
 235. A. behind B. next to C. across from D. in front of
 236. A. what B. when C. which D. why
 237. A. scared B. surprised C. friendly D. understanding
 238. A. laugh B. cry C. sing D. dance
 239. A. got B. broke C. won D. beat
 240. A. meaningless B. common C. dangerous D. popular

Passage 4

Li Ziqi, born on 6 July 1990 in Sichuan, is a famous vlogger—someone who makes short ____ or videos and posts them on the Internet.

However, Li Ziqi had a ____ childhood. Her father died when she was young. She lived with her old grandma among the ____ where she only made friends with flowers, birds and everything in the nature. Life was difficult then.

In the beginning, Li Ziqi just only wanted to help improve the sale in her Taobao online shop by ____ some Chinese country-life videos on the Internet. Later, the videos include Chinese ____, handcraft making and especially her lifestyle.

All the Chinese food, in her videos, is made with ____ parts from planting, harvesting to cooking and eating.

Besides food, she has made many more things for ____ use, such as her clothes, and furniture. She everything by herself. For example, if she plans to make a sofa, the ____ quite necessary thing she did was to walk the deep mountain and cut trees to get fine woods. And each of her most videos almost take 2 or even 3 years the furniture is finished.

She seems able to make everything and can be ____ . Since Li Ziqi started her dream life, she has ____ a cook, a farmer, a gardener, an engineer as well as a creator. She makes short films of her ____ to satisfy the people at all ages.

“I do everything by myself.” Said Ziqi, “I’m just filming the life that I want.” She leads human beings to the ____ , which is also a traditional lifestyle.

241. A. novels B. films C. speeches D. stories
 242. A. terrible B. boring C. tiring D. quiet
 243. A. cities B. towns C. mountains D. houses
 244. A. posting B. making C. watching D. answering
 245. A. tea B. dinner C. soup D. food
 246. A. two B. three C. four D. five
 247. A. enough B. daily C. correct D. special
 248. A. plants B. cuts C. creates D. chooses
 249. A. first B. second C. last D. final
 250. A. past B. on C. by D. into
 251. A. before B. until C. if D. unless
 252. A. anyone B. everyone C. nobody D. somebody
 253. A. liked B. met C. been D. got
 254. A. food B. clothes C. furniture D. life
 255. A. nature B. environment C. modern D. fashion

Passage 5

What do you do when you meet a problem while doing your homework? Andy would take out his smart phone, open a special app and searched for the ____ . Answers soon appeared(出现) on the ____ .

Nowadays, many students do homework ____ the help of the Internet like Andy. They search online, use apps or ____ through social networks like QQ and We Chat.

“It’s convenient(方便的). You ____ wait or get a tutor(导师) on the spot(地点、场所),” Andy said. “You also learn by seeing ____ others work them out.”

It also improves students’ abilities, said John, another student. He said it’s especially ____ for new types of homework.

John’s Chinese teacher often asks students to give speeches on great writers. When it comes to ____ turn, he usually ____ online, picks out certain stories and makes PowerPoint presentations.

“I’ve become skilled at finding information online and using Microsoft Office.” John said. ____, many students think this trend(趋势) also brings up problems. Some students just copy the answers online without thinking. They become ____.

A head teacher in Andy and John’s school said that ____ how to use the Internet is important. The key is to have good self-control.

“No matter how ____ the problem is. Think about it independently(独立地) first.” the teacher said. “Be sure to understand the reasons ____ the answers, or you won’t make progress(进步). If you don’t have confidence about your ____, ask your parents for help.”

256. A. address B. problem C. channel D. homework
 257. A. screen B. video C. TV D. film
 258. A. without B. with C. under D. in
 259. A. play B. turn C. discuss D. practice
 260. A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
 261. A. what B. where C. why D. how
 262. A. wrong B. useless C. harmful D. true
 263. A. John's B. Andy's C. students' D. teacher's
 264. A. searches B. chats C. shops D. watches
 265. A. So B. Though C. However D. But
 266. A. modest B. creative C. hard-working D. lazy
 267. A. knowing B. allowing C. balancing D. thinking
 268. A. new B. easy C. different D. difficult
 269. A. between B. before C. behind D. beside
 270. A. power B. self-control C. information D. spirit

Passage 6

I was once a fat girl. I weighed 336 pounds and looked as ____ as my fridge. I was ____ worried about it. But one day I had a medical examination (体检). The doctor told me that I was having heart trouble. It ____ me. I began to feel _____. Then I decided to do something!

_____ a year and five months, I lost 104 pounds. What a great thing I did! I didn't have any expensive food, medical treatment or camp-style (训练营式的) exercise. What was the ____ to my success?

First I looked through the Internet for do-it-yourself advice that people could follow ____ losing weight. Of course I saw many ads which try to ____ me buy their products (产品). But I bought _____. The only thing I did was to change my bad _____. The following are what I have done. You can try these. Stop drinking something ____ too much sugar in it. Refuse sweet cakes. Eat green vegetables. Use only vegetable oil. Never eat after 6:30 p.m. Also, do light exercise for 15 to 20 minutes five days a week.

Then I kept doing ____ I should do. People sometimes say, "You don't need to tell me what to do. I ____ it already!" But the fact is that knowing what to do and doing what you know are completely (完全地) _____. The important thing is to know what to do ____ then just keep doing it.

271. A. bigger B. big C. small D. smaller
 272. A. always B. often C. also D. never
 273. A. gave B. cheered C. dressed D. woke
 274. A. tired B. sad C. nervous (紧张的) D. excited
 275. A. After B. On C. When D. Before
 276. A. ways B. secret C. advice D. idea
 277. A. of B. in C. on D. about
 278. A. ask B. invite C. let D. get
 279. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. everything
 280. A. habits B. looks C. wishes D. grades
 281. A. in B. without C. with D. of
 282. A. how B. what C. when D. where

283. A. hear B. make C. care D. know
 284. A. easy B. different C. similar D. difficult
 285. A. so B. and C. but D. or

Passage 7

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入短文空白处的最佳选项。

She changes her job because of her interest in educating people on the beauty and importance of flowers. Qiu Yamin, 42, made her _____ of planting flowers her job.

Back in 2008, Qiu was living a _____ life. At that time, she was a computer saleswoman and was _____ with her job. The busy work day after day _____ that she did not have enough time to feel even the change of seasons. She felt her life would _____ the same.

As a result, Qiu decided to _____ her job and follow her heart by opening a flower store. One day, walking on the street, she came up with an _____. She rented (租) an empty place of 2, 000 square meters and grew a lot of plants inside, _____ it a garden and a flower market.

At the beginning, she started the _____ by herself, then her family members joined. Now, her company has more than 200 people. Her book Heydear Garden introducing her experience of planting flowers has _____.

In order to help more children _____ the importance of flowers, Qiu has started a program to build 100 gardens in 100 schools in China. She hopes to plant different kinds of flowers in each garden, so that _____ can see them in different seasons.

“I believe _____ the seed (种子) of gardening in a child’s heart will do good to them for a lifetime. I have built such _____ in two schools, and will build more in the future, especially for schools for students with needs. With the gardens, we may try some horticultural therapy (园艺疗法) for such students.” says Qiu.

286. A. habit B. hobby C. pride D. dream
 287. A. simple B. difficult C. meaningful D. different
 288. A. bored B. satisfied C. happy D. strict
 289. A. reminded B. meant C. said D. caused
 290. A. become B. feel C. stay D. live
 291. A. give away B. give out C. give up D. give in
 292. A. invention B. idea C. example D. advice
 293. A. making B. turning C. changing D. wishing
 294. A. job B. program C. business D. plan
 295. A. worked out B. come out C. taken out D. moved out
 296. A. consider B. realize C. regard D. encourage
 297. A. workers B. gardeners C. students D. teachers
 298. A. growing B. picking C. watering D. cooking
 299. A. libraries B. gardens C. washrooms D. restaurants
 300. A. special B. important C. surprising D. primary

Passage 8

先通读短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Dragons are not real animals, but they look like a mix of many animals such as snakes, fish and tigers in Chinese culture. They have two horns (角) and a long _____. With fantastic powers, they can _____ in the sky or swim in the sea. They can make rain, too.

The Chinese dragon is a symbol of _____ and good luck. The kings of ancient China _____ dragons. Their clothes were covered with _____ of dragons. Today we are _____ to call ourselves the “descendants (后代) of the dragon”. In China, excellent people are often called “dragons”. A number of Chinese sayings talk about dragons, such as “Hope one’s child will become a dragon”, which means that _____ hopes the child will be successful.

It is _____ that people born in the Year of the Dragon have certain characters. They are creative, active, and brave, but they become angry _____. There are some famous “dragons” who have done excellent things and are very _____.

There are also some traditional _____ about dragons in China, such as the Dragon Head-raising Day and the Dragon Boat Festival, which are _____ in different ways. These two festivals come every year, _____ the Year of the Dragon comes every twelve years.

The dragon is one of the most important elements in Chinese culture. Someone _____ is interested in Chinese culture may study it and thus have a better understanding of Chinese culture. We are the “descendants of the dragon”, and it’s our duty to work together to _____ our traditional culture on to more and more people.

301. A. face B. hair C. body D. arm
302. A. cry B. fly C. jump D. eat
303. A. contribution B. job C. power D. treasure
304. A. touched B. laughed C. hated D. loved
305. A. smell B. pictures C. taste D. appearances
306. A. amazed B. proud C. shy D. interested
307. A. someone B. anybody C. something D. anything
308. A. studied B. shocked C. said D. suggested
309. A. completely B. hardly C. gladly D. easily
310. A. natural B. successful C. strange D. impolite
311. A. messages B. information C. festivals D. service
312. A. celebrated B. promised C. decided D. offered
313. A. until B. while C. unless D. before
314. A. where B. what C. which D. who
315. A. choose B. pick C. pass D. save

Passage 9

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

Have you seen people who take pictures of food for more than 10 minutes before eating? How about those who beautify their selfie (自拍) so much that you can’t even _____ who they are? There must be one or more who exit in your social media. No matter _____ they choose to share, they share the best but the most unreal. My friend Chen is such an example. Every time we went to a restaurant, she would not take a _____ until all the dishes we were on the table. Then, she would spend five minutes in _____ the dishes in a seemingly random (随意的) but in fact arranged order. Then the most _____ part: taking pictures. After that, she would choose one of the _____ and click the filter (滤镜) app. The food eventually looked 10 times more delicious than it really was, but we had no to really enjoy it—it all went cold. Actually, Chen’s real life is much less wonderful. For example, she hates to wash the dishes, so she _____ them in the sink for days.

Many people care too much about others' opinions and try too hard to _____ others. They find it hard to be and to accept themselves, and so they are afraid to show their _____ life on social media. What they are trying to prove is exactly what they lack in reality. But this will not bring any change to reality, as they _____ follow the same old pattern of life.

If they really want a wonderful life, they should put more effort into achieving it _____ fabricating (伪造) it. Being more confident, accepting themselves and trying their best to be better are much more meaningful than their life on social media.

316. A. tell B. say C. talk D. speak
 317. A. how B. what C. where D. whom
 318. A. menu B. rest C. snack D. bite
 319. A. served B. ordered C. offered D. provided
 320. A. giving out B. eating up C. laying out D. pointing out
 321. A. delicious B. important C. patient D. professional
 322. A. meals B. pictures C. treats D. forms
 323. A. chance B. reason C. choice D. excuse
 324. A. cleans B. remains C. puts D. leaves
 325. A. comfort B. press C. amuse D. please
 326. A. confident B. independent C. proud D. generous
 327. A. secret B. real C. right D. direct
 328. A. still B. seldom C. exactly D. nearly
 329. A. other than B. more than C. rather than D. less than
 330. A. changing B. correcting C. beautifying D. spreading

Passage 10

阅读短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A Frenchman Niepce, needed pictures for his work. But he was not a good artist. So he ___ a very simple(简单的) camera in 1826. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first ___.

The next important date in the history of photography(摄影术) was in 1837. That year, Dagueme, another ___, took a picture of his reading room. He used a new kind of ___ in a different way. In his picture you could see ___ very clearly, even the smallest thing.

In 1840, photography was developed once more. Then photographers ___ take pictures of people and moving things. ___ the photographers had to carry many machines. ___ the beginning of the 21st century, a Chinese young man Wang Mengqiu, invented Hover Camera. It can record(录制) people and things more ___. He once studied at Sanford University in the United States. He became ___ quickly because of the invention.

Hover Camera is easy to operate. You can use a smartphone to ___ it. It can follow you, flying or staying in air. In this way, it can ___ the perfect pictures. It is excellent for sports games and holidays because Hover Camera is convenient for the users to ___. It can be folded (折叠), so it can be put into a small bag. When the power is low it can ___ safely.

In the future, cameras will become better and better. ___ can take more nice photos.

331. A. bought B. invented C. lost D. won
 332. A. house B. garden C. window D. photo
 333. A. Chinese B. American C. Frenchman D. Japanese
 334. A. camera B. phone C. computer D. pen

335. A. nothing B. everything C. something D. anything
 336. A. must B. would C. could D. should
 337. A. But B. And C. So D. Or
 338. A. On B. To C. At D. From
 339. A. slowly B. busily C. happily D. wonderfully
 340. A. famous B. helpful C. wise D. special
 341. A. call B. control C. copy D. close
 342. A. sell B. get C. order D. find
 343. A. tidy B. make C. carry D. watch
 344. A. land B. fly C. work D. start
 345. A. Artists B. Machines C. Students D. People

Passage 11

Everyone admires heroes. When we are asked who are our heroes, someone well-known like Yang Liwei or Zhong Nanshan may come into our _____. They make a big difference to the world. However, there are “everyday” heroes in our daily life. They may not be so _____ to the public, but these common people are also working hard to build a better world. Among them is Sun Jun.

Sun Jun comes from a poor village. The villagers used to have no enough food. He knew much about the _____. When he was a college student, he found that the problem of food waste was more and more _____. He started to collect unsold food from restaurants and stores for homeless people.

After graduating, Sun Jun joined a volunteer _____ called Green Food Bank, which was set up in Shanghai in 2014. The purpose is to build a bridge between people who are ready to help others and those who are _____. It works by collecting and _____ free food for the poor, the disabled and so on.

Sun’s team developed a phone app. It can _____ how much food restaurants leave each day. Usually, the workplaces of volunteers are not far from the restaurants, _____ they can just walk there to get the food for free. Then it can be given out in just a few hours.

So far, Sun and his team have done something _____ to the society. On the one hand, they’ve saved a lot of food. On the other hand, they’ve helped some people. _____, more volunteers and restaurants join them now. The small actions of these heroes can make a _____ influence than we imagine.

Why does Sun do all these things? He says, “Thanks to Grandpa Yuan Longping we are almost no longer of food. We need to think about how to _____ wasting. There’s a long way to go, but I won’t _____ halfway. It’s just the start. We still have much to do.”

346. A. mind B. life C. eyes D. memory
 347. A. friendly B. polite C. famous D. smart
 348. A. danger B. hunger C. nature D. culture
 349. A. different B. popular C. serious D. dangerous
 350. A. party B. activity C. organization D. school
 351. A. in need B. in silence C. in fear D. in surprise
 352. A. providing B. buying C. selling D. borrowing
 353. A. tell B. express C. show D. doubt
 354. A. until B. or C. because D. so
 355. A. careful B. peaceful C. meaningful D. awful
 356. A. Successfully B. Suddenly C. Slowly D. Quietly
 357. A. worse B. smaller C. fewer D. greater

358. A. afraid B. full C. tired D. short
 359. A. begin B. stop C. continue D. consider
 360. A. give up B. put off C. find out D. make up

Passage 12

One Sunday morning in June, my mother walked into my room. "Surprise!" she said, proudly holding up a yellow ____ with black and white stripes. "I made it just for you. What do you think?"

I bit my tongue. How could I tell Mum it was the ____ dress I had ever seen?

"It's perfect for church," mother continued happily. "I wish ____ had made a dress like this for me."

Too bad you can't wear it, I thought. But I knew Mum had spent a lot of time on the dress.

Only the world's most ungrateful daughter would refuse. Unwillingly I ____ the dress.

All through church I prayed, "Lord, let me get out of here ____ anyone seeing me." Especially Dennis Pearce, the boy I had a crush* on. He was one of the cutest boys at Neptune High School. ____ we were in some of the same classes, Dennis had ____ taken any notice of me. Every time I got near him, I became tongue-tied.

At the end of the service, I hurried to the door. But I had to wait on the steps while my parents chatted with friends. Just a little while longer... Then out of the corner of my eye I saw the Pearce coming. Before I could ____, Dennis was right beside me.

I started talking a mile a minute, hoping if I kept it up he wouldn't ____ my awful dress.

"I'm going to college in September," I said.

"That's great," Dennis replied, "I got accepted to police academy." To be a ____ is his dream all the time.

"Wow!" I said. Somehow I kept the ____ going. Soon we were walking to the parking lot together.

We fell in love through college, and finally got married. Months after our wedding I asked Dennis ____ he remembered the day he had first asked me out.

"You bet I do", he said. "You were always ____ in school, almost cold-hearted. I didn't think you'd be much fun. But you were so lively when we talked on the church steps, I wanted to get to know you ____." Maybe that zebra-striped yellow dress wasn't what I would have chosen, but that day it was the perfect dress for me.

361. A. coat B. dress C. skirt D. shirt
 362. A. nicest B. coolest C. ugliest D. cheapest
 363. A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone
 364. A. pick up B. take off C. put on D. take up
 365. A. with B. without C. during D. through
 366. A. But B. However C. Because D. Although
 367. A. always B. sometimes C. almost D. never
 368. A. his B. her C. my D. their
 369. A. escape B. run C. return D. say
 370. A. see B. catch C. notice D. find
 371. A. policeman B. teacher C. pilot D. soldier
 372. A. words B. speech C. questions D. conversation
 373. A. when B. why C. if D. how
 374. A. active B. quiet C. happy D. sad
 375. A. easier B. worse C. better D. less

Passage 13

One day in spring four men were riding on horseback along a country road. There had been a rain. The ground was very soft and the grass was ____.

As they were passing through some trees, they heard something. “Stith! Stith! Stith!” came from the leafy branches ____ them. “Cheep! Cheep! Cheep!” came from the wet grass.

“What is the matter here?” asked the first man, whose name was Speed. “Oh, it’s only some ____!” said the second man, whose name was Hardin. “The storm has blown two of the little ones out of the nest. They are too young to fly, and the mother bird is making a great ____ about it.”

“What a pity! They’ll die down there in the grass,” said the third man.

“Oh, well! They’re ____ but birds,” said Mr. Hardin and Mr. Speed.

Then they rode on. But the fourth man, whose name was Abraham Lincoln, _____. He got down from his horse and took the little ones up in his big warm hands. They did not seem frightened, but chirped softly, ____ they knew they were safe.

“Never mind, my little kids,” said Mr. Lincoln. “I will put you in your own ____ little bed.” Then he put the birds ____, one by one, into their warm little home. Two other baby birds were there, that had not _____. They were very happy.

Soon the ____ men who had ridden ahead stopped at a spring to give their horses water.

“____ is Lincoln?” asked one.

“Do you remember those birds?” said Mr. Speed. “Very ____ he has stopped to take care of them.”

In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln ____ them.

“Hello, Abraham !” said Mr. Hardin. “Where have you been?”

“I stopped a minute to give those birds to their mother,” he answered. “I ____ sleep tonight, if I leave those helpless little birds to die in the wet grass.”

Abraham Lincoln afterwards became very famous. He was elected president. Next to Washington he was the greatest American.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 376. A. ugly | B. cute | C. wet | D. dry |
| 377. A. above | B. on | C. below | D. under |
| 378. A. rabbits | B. cats | C. birds | D. monkeys |
| 379. A. mistake | B. worry | C. noise | D. secret |
| 380. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. everything |
| 381. A. studied | B. waited | C. cried | D. stopped |
| 382. A. even since | B. as if | C. as soon as | D. as long as |
| 383. A. interesting | B. ancient | C. comfortable | D. expensive |
| 384. A. strictly | B. nervously | C. softly | D. happily |
| 385. A. fallen out | B. picked up | C. put away | D. counted down |
| 386. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| 387. A. Who | B. How | C. What | D. Where |
| 388. A. soon | B. often | C. specially | D. likely |
| 389. A. joined | B. changed | C. remembered | D. compared |
| 390. A. can | B. can not | C. should | D. should not |

参考答案:

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21. B (解析: 人们常问成功人士上了什么学校, attend school 表示上学, leave 离开; build 建造; visit 参观, 都不符合语境, 选 attend)
22. A (解析: 对于成功人士上什么学校等问题的答案是“不同的”, different 不同的; correct 正确的; confusing 令人困惑的; similar 相似的, 选 different)
23. C (解析: 但 Tom Corley 在他的研究中“发现”了一件大多数成功人士的共同点, understood 理解; thought 思考; discovered 发现; finished 完成, 选 discovered)
24. D (解析: 他们每天都“阅读”, 根据后文可知, write 写; exercise 锻炼; meet 见面; read 阅读, 选 read)
25. C (解析: Corley 的“研究”表明 85% 的成功人士每月至少读两本书, rule 规则; plan 计划; study 研究; advice 建议, 选 study)
26. D (解析: 一个月读两本书, 一年就是二十四本书, week 周; day 天; month 月; year 年, 选 year)
27. B (解析: 他们发现了持续学习“新”事物的重要性, simple 简单的; new 新的; difficult 困难的; possible 可能的, 选 new)
28. C (解析: 一些“国际”商业领袖有阅读习惯, crazy 疯狂的; handsome 英俊的; international 国际的; ordinary 普通的, 选 international)
29. A (解析: 他们对所读的内容是“有选择性的”, selective 有选择性的; worried 担心的; mad 疯狂的; careless 粗心的, 选 selective)
30. B (解析: 他们阅读是为了“知识”而不是为了乐趣, truth 真理; knowledge 知识; belief 信仰; honor 荣誉, 选 knowledge)
31. A (解析: 他们阅读也是为了“提升”自己, improve 提升; value 重视; control 控制; protect 保护, 选 improve)
32. D (解析: 他们选择什么类型的“书”呢? career 职业; answers 答案; people 人; books 书, 选 books)
33. B (解析: 他们读其他“成功”人士的人生故事, honest 诚实的; successful 成功的; kind 善良的; happy 快乐的, 选 successful)
34. D (解析: 他们“也”读科学、历史和健康方面的书, never 从不; seldom 很少; almost 几乎; also 也, 选 also)
35. C (解析: 让我们向那些已经“取得”成功的人学习, created 创造; discussed 讨论; achieved 取得; explained 解释, 选 achieved)

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21. B (解析: 根据后文他没有房子、吃饭困难、衣服破旧可知他很“穷”, ill 生病的; poor 穷的; careless 粗心的; crazy 疯狂的, 选 poor)
22. C (解析: 他吃饭有很大“困难”, pleasure 快乐; patience 耐心; difficulty 困难; courage 勇气, 选 difficulty)
23. D (解析: 所以这个人不得不“乞讨”食物, prepare 准备; apply 申请; wait 等待; beg 乞讨, 选 beg)

24. A (解析: 看到他的旧衣服, 很多人认为他“疯了”, mad 疯的; angry 生气的; old 老的; weak 虚弱的, 选 mad)
25. C (解析: 他们“关上”门, pushed 推; kicked 踢; shut 关; broke 打破, 选 shut)
26. A (解析: 有一次他不知怎么“得到”了新衣服, got 得到; washed 洗; ordered 订购; mended 修补, 选 got)
27. D (解析: 主人礼貌地说, impatiently 不耐烦地; sadly 伤心地; anxious 焦虑地; politely 礼貌地, 选 politely)
28. B (解析: 美味的汤和甜食被端上来, cold 冷的; delicious 美味的; boiling 沸腾的; remaining 剩余的, 选 delicious)
29. C (解析: 这个人“拿”起一块肉, cooked 煮; dropped 掉落; took 拿; made 制作, 选 took)
30. D (解析: 开始“喂”他的新衣服, cut 切; surprised 使惊讶; hide 藏; feed 喂, 选 feed)
31. B (解析: 主人很“惊讶”, satisfied 满意的; surprised 惊讶的; disappointed 失望的; excited 兴奋的, 选 surprised)
32. A (解析: 我是因为这些衣服才得到食物, 所以我要“提供”食物给它们, offer 提供; lend 借; donate 捐赠; send 送, 选 offer)
33. C (解析: 只是因为我的新“衣服”, idea 想法; face 脸; clothes 衣服; arrival 到达, 选 clothes)
34. D (解析: 我对它们很“忠诚”, grateful 感激的; used 用过的; friendly 友好的; devoted 忠诚的, 选 devoted)
35. B (解析: 主人有点“羞愧”, pleased 高兴的; ashamed 羞愧的; afraid 害怕的; serious 严肃的, 选 ashamed)

题型题型-3

196. A 197. D 198. B 199. C 200. B 201. A 202. C 203. B 204. A 205. D 206. D
207. A 208. C 209. C 210. B

【分析】本文讲述 16 岁的乔希在参加 5 公里的赛跑时, 途中碰到脚踝受伤的马克, 他毫不犹豫地停下, 把马克送到他教练那后才继续比赛, 虽然成绩不尽人意, 但他不感到失望。总有很多人做着善事不求回报。

196. 句意: 9 月 16 日, 他参加了一场 261 名运动员参与的 5 公里的赛跑。

athletes 运动员; winners 优胜者; teams 组; events 事件; 根据“running a five-kilometre race”提示, 可知此处指“参加赛跑的运动员”; 故选 A。

197. 句意: 比赛还不到一半的时候, 他听到一声尖叫, 看到一个不认识的赛跑运动员痛苦地摔倒了。

touched 触摸; guessed 猜; felt 感觉; heard 听到; 根据“a scream”提示可知此处指“听到一声尖叫”; 故选 D。

198. 句意: 比赛还不到一半的时候, 他听到一声尖叫, 看到一个不认识的赛跑运动员痛苦地摔倒了。

trouble 麻烦; pain 疼痛; fear 恐惧; shame 羞耻; 根据下文“holding a bleeding ankle”抱着流血脚踝; 可知此处指“受伤严重, 痛苦地摔倒了”; 故选 B。

199. 句意: “我想知道到底发生了什么事, 为什么他落后那么远。”斯科特·克拉克说。

preparing 准备; discovering 发现; wondering 想知道; realizing 实现; 根据上文“With his own coach trying to find out why Josh hadn't passed the halfway mark as expected”他自己的教练正尽力要查明, 乔希为什么没有像预期的那样过半; 可知此处指“教练想知道”; 故选 C。

200. 句意: 然后我看到了乔希。他把孩子抱在怀里。

feet 脚; arms 手臂; shoulders 肩膀; legs 腿; 根据下文“...started carrying him”可知此处指“乔希抱着他”; get ... in one's arms “到某人的怀抱”; 故选 B。

201. 句意: 乔希什么也没说就把他扶起来, 开始抱着他, 尽力让他冷静下来。

picked 捡起; woke 唤醒; called 叫; set 设置; 由上文可知“Mark 痛苦地摔倒”, 可知此处指“乔希扶起他”; pick sb. up 扶起某人。故选 A。

202. 句意: 乔希什么也没说就把他扶起来, 开始抱着他, 尽力让他冷静下来。

turn 转弯; take 拿; calm 冷静; put 放; 根据下文“t's going to be OK. Your ankle will recover soon. I'm going to get you to your coaches”这是乔希安抚马克的话; 可知此处指“让他冷静下来”; 故选 C。

203. 句意: 一切都会好起来的。你的脚踝很快就会恢复的。我要带你去你的教练那里。

show 显示; get 得到; move 移动; give 给予; 根据下文“He took him to his coach”带他到他教练那; 可知此处指“带你去你的教练那里”; get sb. to somewhere 把某人送到某地。故选 B。

204. 句意: 他把他带到教练那里, 此时落在了其他选手的后面, 现在他又加速跑去开始他的比赛。

coaches 教练; relatives 亲戚; friends 朋友; classmates 同学; 根据上文乔希的话“...I'm going to get you to your coaches”可知此处指“乔希把马克送到他教练那”; 故选 A。

205. 句意: 他跑完了赛程, 超过了 50 个孩子, 在 261 名选手中名列第 211 名。

followed 跟着; encouraged 鼓励; led 领导; passed 通过; 根据上文“completely last in the field of runners now”在赛跑运动员中完全是最后一名了; 可知此处指“他超过了 50 个孩子位居第 211 位”; 故选 D。

206. 句意: 当一位队友赛后问他为什么落后这么远时, 他简单地说: “哦, 我扶起了一个孩子。”

told 告诉; warned 警告; repeated 重复; asked 问; 根据下文“he simply said”可知此处指“被问道为什么落后这么远, 他作了回答”; 故选 D。

207. 句意: 当一位队友赛后问他为什么落后这么远时, 他简单地说: “哦, 我扶起了一个孩子。”

simply 简单地; exactly 确切地; mostly 主要地; generally 一般; 根据下文“Oh, I picked up a kid”可知, 乔希简单地回答队友的问话; 故选 A。

208. 句意: 一周后, 马克的脚踝完全康复了, 然后他亲自到他家里感谢了乔希。

suffered 遭受; ached 疼痛; recovered 恢复; developed 发展; 根据下文“then he personally thanked Josh at his home”可知此处指“马克的脚踝完全康复了, 到乔希家里向他道谢”; 故选 C。

209. 句意: 乔希再次提醒我, 有很多很棒的人。他们总是做善事, 不期望被注意或得到回报。

supported 支持; suggested 建议; reminded 提醒; required 要求; 上文“马克到乔希道谢”; 根据下文“there are wonderful people out there... of being noticed or rewarded”可知, 此处指“乔希不顾一切帮助他的事情, 提醒马克“外面还是有很多做好事不求回报的人”; 故选 C。

210. 句意: 乔希再次提醒我, 有很多很棒的人。他们总是做善事, 不期望被注意或得到回报。

imagination 想象; expectation 期望; mention 提到; organization 组织; 根据“no”和“of being noticed or rewarded”提示, 可知此处指“不期望被注意或得到回报”; 故选 B。

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