

一、填词补文

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Supermarket

Most supermarkets need a very large floor area,sometimes at least ten times as big as that of an ordinary shop. There are usually two doors,one as an entrance and the other as an 1 . The rest of the side facing the street is largely of plate glass,with goods or advertising material displayed. The other three walls are 2 decorated in light colors,giving an 3 of cleanliness and brightness.

At right angles to the window stretch long structures about six feet 4 with a number of shelves on each side. Similar shelf units or frozen food containers extend round the walls. Broad aisles (通道) between the shelf units and ample (足够的) space between them and the window and also the far wall 5 room for the circulation of many people. 6 commodities (商品), in tins, bags,boxes or other containers,are stacked (堆放) in groups on the shelves,and each group is 7 with a price ticket. Metal baskets near the entrance are taken by the shoppers who collect the goods that they 8 from the shelves.

Between the shelf units and the windows are a number of small corners about three feet high. Beside each 9 a cashier,who operates a machine for the totaling cost of each customer' s purchases.The customer places the basket at one end of the counter so that it can be emptied by the cashier who records the price of the commodities one by one,before putting each on a moving section of the counter top.The cashier finally hands a printed slip recording all prices to the

10 ,who pays the total,collects the bag and leaves.

A.sits

B.high

C.exit

D.customer

E.various

F.small

G.tall

H.normally

I.allow

J.impression

K.labeled

L.select

1.【答案】C

【解析】此处需要填一个以元音音节开头的名词。前文说，超市有两个门，一个是入口，那么另一个当然是出口，因此此题应选 C。

2.【答案】H

【解析】此句不缺少主要成分，需要填副词来修饰动词。备选单词中只有 normally 一个副词，normally 非常适合此处语境：其他三面墙则用浅颜色装饰。因此此题应选 H。

3.【答案】J

【解析】此题需要填一个以元音音节开头的名词。impression（印象）非常适合此处语境：给人留下一种干净和明亮的印象，因此此题应选 J。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】此处需要填形容词。形容物品或物体高用 high;此处描述超市的货架有“六英尺高”，故用 high，选 B。

5. 【答案】 I

【解析】此句较难，但仔细分析此句发现它缺少谓语动词。allow 表示“(为某目的) 留出，给出”，符合此处语境，因此此题应选 I。

6. 【答案】 E

【解析】此处需要填形容词作定语修饰后面的名词 commodities。various commodities 意思是“各种各样的商品”，符合语境，因此此题应选 E。

7. 【答案】 K

【解析】此处需要填动词的过去分词。备选单词中只有 labeled 一个过去分词，be labeled with 是固定词组，表示“带有...标签”。此句意思是“每一组货物都标明价格”，因此此题应选 K。

8. 【答案】 L

【解析】此处需要填动词作谓语。select 表示“挑选，选择”，在此表示从货架上选取商品，因此此题应选 L。

9. 【答案】 A

【解析】这是一个倒装句，此处需要填动词作谓语，sits 非常适合此句语境：在每一个角落都坐着一个出纳员。因此此题应选 A。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】此处冠词 the 后应填名词。Customer(顾客)非常适合此处语境：收银员最后将记录产品价格的小票递给顾客。因此此题选 D。

二、完形补文

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How to Deal With Pressure?

With the current mood of global 1 (certain) and an 2 (economy) recession, people are likely to suffer from increased stress, depression and anxiety. These 3 (psychology) symptoms, in a new twist to the old saying of "mind over matter" , can lead to actual physical problems.

The mind and the body are 4 (integrate) system. It' s like a web. If one part is 5 (disturb) ,it will directly or indirectly, affect another part. Hence, psychological and emotional reactions will trigger physical responses.

When a person feels a threat to his well-being, the brain reacts by 6 (release) chemicals. For example, the adrenal gland(肾上腺) in the brain may release adrenaline (肾上腺素) which prepares the body to respond to physical threats. The brain' s neuro-chemistry programs a person to react in one of the classic ways: fight, flight or fright.

Are you sleeping well? Are you eating well? Are you working or studying well? Any mental health problem would affect these three areas of behavior. Some people deal with stress and 7 (anxious) by turning to 8 (religious), others by talking to friends and family. But are there other options? Exercise is a good outlet. Play a game. Go jogging. You will be 9 (concentrate) on doing something. There is a target to be 10 (achieve) and

will occupy your mind. Go Karaoke singing and dancing with friends. The worst thing to do is to sit at home and think.

1. 【答案】 uncertainty

【解析】本句空白处放在形容词 global 后需填入名词用 global 来修饰，根据 and 之后的名词 recession (经济衰退，不景气)，将提示词形容词 certain 改成名词 certainty 再加上否定前缀 un-构成 uncertainty 填入即可。

2. 【答案】 economic

【解析】本句空白处放在名词 recession 前提示需填入形容词。因此，将提示词名词 economy 改形成形容词 economic 填入即可。

3. 【答案】 psychological

【解析】本句空白处放在名词 symptoms 之前提示需填入形容词修饰该名词。因此，将提示词名词 psychology 改形成形容词 psychological 填入空白处即可。

4. 【答案】 integrated

【解析】本句空白处放在名词 system 前提示需填入形容词来修饰该名词，提示词动词 integrate 的过去分词 integrated (完整的，一体的) 符合语境。因此，将 integrated 填入空白处即可。

5. 【答案】 disturbed

【解析】本句空白处放在 be 动词 is 之后，语境为：身体的一部分一旦发生紊乱，会直接或间接地影响身体的其他部分。由于名词 part 和动词 disturb 属被动关系，可以判断空白处应使用被动语态。因此，将提示词动词 disturb 改成过去分词 disturbed 填入空白处即可。

6. 【答案】 releasing

【解析】本句空白处放在介词 by 后面,提示词动词 release 需变形填入。因此,将动词 release (释放) 改成现在分词形式 releasing 填入即可。

7. 【答案】anxiety

【解析】本句空白处放在 and 之后提示需填入和 and 之前的词词性相同的词。and 之前是名词 stress, 另外不难看出该空白在句中和 stress 一起作谓语 deal with 的宾语。因此,将形容词 anxious 改成名词 anxiety(焦虑)填入即可。

8. 【答案】religion

【解析】本句空白处放在动词 turn to 之后作 turn to 的宾语,提示需用名词。因此,将提示词形容词 religious 改成名词 religion 填入空白处即可。turn to 表示“求助于”。

9. 【答案】concentrating

【解析】观察本句谓语部分不难发现,本句旨在考查将来进行时这个时态,因此,将提示词动词 concentrate 改成现在分词 concentrating 填入空白处即可。

10. 【答案】achieve

【解析】本句空白处放在 be 动词之后,根据句法可知,不定式 to be 加上空白处一起充当名词 target 的定语。由于名词 target 和动词 achieve 属被动关系,因此,将提示词动词 achieve 改成过去分词 achieved 修饰 target。

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What Makes a Soccer Player Great?

Soccer is played by millions of people all over the world, but there have only been few players who were truly great. How did these 31 get that way—was it through training and practice, or are great players' born, not made?

First, these players 32 from places that have had famous stars in the past—players that a young boy can look up to and try to imitate. In the history of soccer, only six countries have ever 33 the World Cup—three from South America and three from Western Europe. There has never been a great national team—or a really great player—from North America or from Asia. Second, these players have all had years of 34 in the game. Alfredo Di Stefano was the son of a soccer player, as was Pele. Most players begin playing the game at the 35 of three or four. 36, many great players come from the same kind of neighborhood—a poor, crowded area where a boy's 37 is not to be a doctor, lawyer, or businessman, but to become rich, famous athlete or entertainer. For example, Liverpool which produced the Beatles (甲壳虫乐队), had one of the best English soccer teams in 38 years. Pele practiced in the street with a “ball” made of rags (破布).

All great players have a lot in 39, but that doesn't explain why they are great. Hundreds of boys played in those Brazilian streets, but only one became Pele. The greatest players are born with some 40 quality that sets them apart from all the others.

- A. dream
- B. won
- C. practice
- D. age
- E. came
- F. therefore
- G. recent
- H. finally
- I. unique
- J. players
- K. common
- L. got

31. 【答案】J

此处需要填名词作主语，**these** 后面要接可数名词复数。备选单词有四个名词：**dream**, **age**, **practice**, **players**，这四个单词中只有 **players** 是可数名词复数形式，符合本处语法，其他几个均不符合要求，因此此题应选 J。

32. 【答案】E

此处缺少谓语动词，**came from** 是固定词组，符合此处语境：首先，这些球员来自那些过去盛产球星的地方，因此无论是从词组搭配还是从语境上此题都应选 E。

33. 【答案】B

此处缺少谓语动词，**win the World Cup** 属于常见搭配，意思是“赢得世界杯比赛”，因此此题应选 B。

34. 【答案】C

此处应填名词。备选单词中有四个名词：**dream**, **age**, **practice**, **players**，其中 **players** 前面已选过，根据语境和上下文意思，此处填 **practice** 最适合此处语境：这些球员都有多年的比赛实践经验，**dream** 和 **age** 放在此处句意不通，因此此题应选 C。

35. 【答案】D

此题旨在考查固定词组的用法，**at the age of...** 是一固定词组，意思是“在……岁时”，因此此题应选 D。

36. 【答案】H

此处需要填副词，备选单词中有两个副词：**finally** 和 **therefore**。此段条理清晰，作者前面用了 **first**, **second**，很明显这里用 **finally** 比较合适，因此此题应选 H。

37. 【答案】A

此处需要填一个名词。备选单词中的名词 **age**, **practice** 和 **players** 已选过，只剩下 **dream**。**dream** 非常适合此句句意：很多伟大的球员都来自相同的街区——贫穷、拥挤的居住区，在这些聚居区里男孩的梦想不是成为医生、律师或商人，而是……**dream** 和后面列举的理想和职业很搭配，因此此题应选 A。

38. 【答案】G

此处需要填一个词作定语修饰后面的名词 **years**, **recent** 意思是“不久前的”，此外，**in recent years** 属于常见搭配，意思是“在近些年”，因此此题应选 G。

39. 【答案】K

此题旨在考查固定词组的用法，**have sth. in common** 意思是“在……方面有共同之处”，此处意思是：所有伟大的球员都有很多共同之处。因此此题应选 K。

40. 【答案】I

此句需要填形容词作定语修饰后面的名词 **quality**。**unique** 非常适合此处语境：最伟大的球员天生具备一些独特的品质，这些品质使他们有别于所有其他人。因此此题选 I。

完形补文

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How do Americans Spend Their Free Time?

Americans spend their free time in 41 (variety) ways. People enjoy building things and 42 (sew) their own clothes. They do these things for fun and for 43 (economic). 25 million adults continue their education, 44 (chief) by going to school in the evening at their own 45 (expensive). Americans also devote a lot of their time to the needs of their communities, often without any pay. Why do they do it?

There are several answers. The idea of 46 (cooperate) and sharing responsibility with one another for the benefit of all is as old as the country itself. When the country was first 47 (found) in 1776, it was necessary for the settlers to work together to live. They had crossed dangerous seas and risked all they had for political and 48 (religion) freedom. It is true that some people use their leisure because they are 49 (true) interested in the work; or that they are learning from the experience. No matter what the reason is, hundreds of thousands of so called leisure hours are put into hard, 50 (pay) work on one or another community need.

41. 【答案】 various

本句空白处放在名词 **ways** 前提示需填入形容词来修饰该名词，因此，将提示词名词 **variety** 改成形容词 **various** 填入空白处符合语境“美国人业余时间有很多消遣的方法”。

42. 【答案】 sewing

观察本句句法发现，本句空白处实际上是作谓语 **enjoy** 的宾语，在本句中 **building things** 也作谓语 **enjoy** 的宾语，因此，把提示词动词 **sew** 改成动名词 **sewing** 填入即可。

43. 【答案】 economy

本句中有表并列关系的 **and**，同时空白处放在介词 **for** 之后，**and** 短语之前的成分也是 **for** 加上名词。因此，将提示词形容词 **economic** 改成名词 **economy** 填入后结构完整，句意正确。

44. 【答案】 chiefly

本句句意完整，主要成分不缺失，空白处放在由介词 **by** 连接的短语前。因此，将提示词形容词 **chief** 改成副词 **chiefly** 填入符合语法，**chiefly** 修饰 **by** 引导的短语，此处意为：主要是通过上夜校继续学业。

45. 【答案】 expense

本句空白处放在形容词 **own** 后面提示需填入名词用 **own** 来修饰，观察该空白处所在的位置可以发现该空白处意在考查短语 **at one's expense**（由某人承担费用）。因此，将提示词形容词 **expensive** 改成名词 **expense** 填入即可。

46. 【答案】 cooperating

本句空白处放在介词 **of** 后及并列连词 **and** 前，考虑填入词的形式应和 **and** 之后词的形式一致。**and** 之后是 **sharing responsibility** 这样的现在分词形式，因此，将提示词动词 **cooperate** 改成现在分词 **cooperating** 填入空白处即可。

47. 【答案】 founded

观察本句句法不难看出，本空白处是要考查被动语态。空白处所在句中，主语 **country** 和谓语 **found** 属被动关系。因此，将提示词动词 **found** 改成 **founded** 填入空白处即可。

48. 【答案】 religious

本句空白处放在名词 **freedom** 前及并列连词 **and** 后，**and** 之前是形容词 **political**，因此，将提示词名词 **religion** 改形成形容词 **religious** 填入，符合语法和语境。

49. 【答案】 truly

本句句法结构完整，主要成分不缺失，空白处放在形容词 **interested** 前。因此，将提示词形容词 **true** 改成副词 **truly** 修饰该形容词，符合语法和语境。

50. 【答案】 unpaid

本句空白处放在名词 **work** 前面提示需填入形容词来修饰该名词。根据前文可知，空白处应填“无偿的”，因此，将提示词动词 **pay** 改成过去分词 **paid** 作形容词，再加上否定前缀 **un-** 改成 **unpaid** 填入空白处即可。

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Women and Sports

Nowadays,women in the United States and many other countries participate in a growing number of sports and games,which is a symbol of social progress,of course. This has not always been the case,however.In fact,women have not been as 31 in sports as men for a long time. Only in recent years have women begun to 32 up with men in this area. Until the 20th century,women did not often participate in sports.

Part of the explanation for this is that women simply did not have time. Many women cooked, cleaned ,and took care of children. They were so busy that they did not have time for sports. A second reason,especially in the late nineteenth century,is a woman's 33 at that time was one of illness and 34 . It was unladylike for a woman to get 35 in any sports activity.

There have been changes in the 36 of women in the modern world,and also changes within the World of sports. These changes 37 many more women to participate in sports. Women are no longer 38 delicate. People do not think it is unladylike for a woman to compete in sports. On the contrary,women who win in sports activities are 39 regarded.

Many women now take part in sports and games of many 40 kinds,and enjoy doing so. This development is partly the result of a change in the image of women in the modern world.

- A.different
- B.catch
- C.allowed
- D.delicacy
- E.completely
- F.involved
- G.highly
- H.image
- I.view
- J.considered
- K.active
- L.favorite

31. 【答案】K

as...as 中间需要填形容词或副词原级，此处前面是 **have been**，因此此处需要填一个形容词。此句意思是：实际上，长期以来妇女在体育方面不像男性那样活跃，因此此题应选 K。

32. 【答案】B

begun to 后面要接动词原形。**catch up with** 是固定词组，意思是“跟上，赶上”，因此无论是从语法还是固定词组搭配的角度，此题都应选 B。

33. 【答案】H

此处需要填名词，**image** 意思是“形象，印象”，根据前后句意思此处应填 **image**。此句意思是：特别是 19 世纪末，女性的形象基本上是多病和脆弱的，因此此题应选 H。

34. 【答案】D

and 连接的前后两部分成分应该一致，**and** 前面是名词 **illness**，因此此处也应该填名词。**delicacy** 意为“脆弱，娇嫩”，符合语境，为正确答案，因此此题应选 D。

35. 【答案】F

此题旨在考查固定词组的用法，**get involved in** 属于固定词组，意思是“卷入到，涉及”。此句意思是：女人要是参与体育活动则被认为不淑女，因此此题应选 F。

36. 【答案】I

此处介词短语后需要填一个名词。**view** 意为“观点，观念”，适合此处语境：现代人对女性的看法已有了很大变化，因此此题应选 I。

37. 【答案】C

此处缺少谓语，因此需要填一个动词。**allowed** 非常适合此处语境：这些变化允许更多的妇女参加体育活动，因此此题应选 C。

38. 【答案】J

此处旨在考查被动语态的用法，需要填动词的过去分词，备选单词中过去分词形式只有 **considered** 和 **allowed**，**allowed** 在第 37 题已被选过，**considered** 也非常适合此处语境：妇女不再被认为是脆弱的，因此此题应选 J。

39. 【答案】G

此句主要句子成分完整，需要填一个副词来修饰后面的谓语动词。备选单词中只有两个副词：**highly** 意思是“非常，高度地”，**completely** 意思是“完全地”。这两个副词相比较，**highly** 更适合语境“在体育活动中获胜的女性反而受到高度评价”，因此此题应选 G。

40. 【答案】A

此句需要填一个词作定语修饰名词 **kinds**，**different** 非常适合此处语境：如今很多女性参加多种多样的体育比赛……，因此此题选 A。

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下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌。

Three Ways to Become More Creative

Everyone has 41 (imagine), but most of us forget how to access it. Creativity isn't always 42 (connect) with great ideas. People at work 43 (routine) think of creative ways to solve problems. Maybe you have a 44 (trick) question to answer! Here are three techniques for you. This technique involves taking 45 (relate) ideas and finding links between them. First, think about the problem. Then find an image, for example, a candle. Write down all the ideas 46 (associate) with candles. The next stage is to relate the ideas to the problem. So imagine you want to buy a friend an 47 (origin) present; you could buy him tickets to a match or take him out for the night. Imagine that normal limitations don't exist. Think about the new 48 (possible). If your goal is to learn to ski, you can now practice 49 (ski) every day of your life. Now adapt this to reality. Look at the situation from a different point of view. Good 50 (negotiate) use this in business, and so do writers. If your goal involves other people, put yourself "in their shoes" .

41. 【答案】 imagination

本句空白处放在动词 has 后面提示需填入名词，另外根据转折从句 but 之后的代词 it 可以判断此处缺少宾语成分，该成分和 it 指代的相同。因此，将动词 imagine 改成名词 imagination 填入即可。

42. 【答案】 connected

仔细观察本句可以发现，本句空白处考查短语 be connected with，因此，将提示词动词 connect 改成过去分词 connected 填入符合语境：创造性和伟大的思想不总是息息相关的。

43. 【答案】 routinely

本句句法完整，主要成分不缺失，空白处放在动词词组 think of 前提示需填入副词修饰该动词。因此，将提示词形容词 routine 加上副词后缀。-ly 改成副词 routinely 填入即可。

44. 【答案】 tricky

本句空白处放在不定冠词 a 后面及名词 question 前面提示需填入形容词来修饰该名词，因此，将提示词名词 trick 加上后缀-y 改成形容词 tricky(难办的，难对付的)填入即可。

45. 【答案】 unrelated

本句空白处放在名词 ideas 之前提示需填入形容词来修饰该名词，另根据 and 之后并列成分之意“找到它们之间的联系”可以推断出 ideas 的修饰词应是“不相关的”。因此，将提示词动词 relate 改成形容词 related 再加上否定前缀 un-改成 unrelated (不相关的) 填入即可。

46. 【答案】 associated

本句句法完整，主要成分不缺失，空白处放在名词 ideas 后面可能需填入修饰性的词汇。仔细观察空白处可以发现，该空白处是为了考查短语 associated with。因此，将提示词动词 associate 改成 associated 填入空白处。

47. 【答案】 original

本句空白处放在不定冠词 an 后面以及名词 present 前面提示需填入形容词来修饰该名词，因此，将名词 origin 改成形容词 original(原创的)填入空白处。

48. 【答案】 possibilities

本句空白处放在形容词后面且可能性应该不止一种。因此，将形容词 possible 改成名词 possibility 再改成复数形式 possibilities 填入即可。

49. 【答案】 skiing

本句空白处放在动词 practice 后面，另提示词 ski 是动词，显然需要将提示词动词 ski 变形填入空白处。因此，将提示词动词 ski 的现在分词形式 skiing 填入空白处，即“练习滑冰”，符合语法和句意。

50. 【答案】 negotiators

本句空白处放在形容词 good 之后提示需填入名词或代词，另外该句谓语动词是 use，提示该句主语应是复数形式。因此，将提示词动词 negotiate 改成名词 negotiator，再加上-s 改成复数形式 negotiators 填入即可。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/088131044065006112>