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1

The simplest way to say it is this: I believe in my mother. My 36 began when I was just a kid. I 37 becoming a doctor.

My mother was a domestic. Through her work, she observed that 38 people spent a lot more time reading than they 39 watching television. She announced that my brother and I 40 watch two to three pre-selected TV programs during the week. With our free time, we had to read two books each from the Public Library and 41 her written book reports. She would mark them up with check marks and highlights. Years later we realized her marks were a 42. My mother was illiterate.

When I entered high school I was a(n) 43, but not for long. I wanted the fancy clothes. I 44 the guys. I went from being an A-student to a B-student to a C-student. One night my mother came home from 45 her various jobs and I complained about not having enough Italian knit shirts. She said, "Okay, I'll give you all the money I make this week scrubbing bathrooms, and you can buy 46 food and pay the bills. With everything you 47 can have all the Italian knit shirts you want." I was very 48 with that arrangement but once I got through allocating money, there was 49 left. I realized my mother was a financial genius to be able to 50 our heads and any kind of food on the table, clothes. I also realized that immediate satisfaction wasn't going to get me anywhere. Success required intellectual preparation. I went back to my 52 and became an A-student again, and eventually I 53 my dream and I became a doctor.

My story is really my mother's 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 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明：在教育子女上，父母才是最好的老师。

36. A 从下文可知，我小时候就开始有了信念。

37. C 接着指出是什么信念，梦想成为一名医生。

38. C 据母亲观察，成功人士花在阅读上的时间要比在看电视上多得多。

39. D 此处使用 did 代替前文的 spent, 避免重复。

40. A 由 announced 得知，我和弟弟每周只能看三到四个预先挑选好的电视节目。

41. B 由上下文可知，母亲非常严厉。我们每人必须阅读从底特律公共图书馆借来的两本书，还要上交读书心得。present sth. to sb. 把某物呈交给某人。

42. D 由 My mother was illiterate 得知，此处是一个计谋。

43. A 由 but 推测出：读中学时，我曾是个优等生，但好景不长。

44. B 原因是：图漂亮衣服，想和别人出去闲荡。hang out 闲荡。

45. C 由下文 scrubbing floors and cleaning bathrooms 可知此处意为：母亲干完各种活儿回到家。working 在此用作及物动词，意为：完成，干完。

46. D 此处是 buy sb sth 的结构。意为：由你来替这个家买伙食、付账单。

47. A 此处是“with 宾语+ 宾补”结构。money 与 leave 之间是被动关系。剩下的钱你都拿去买意大利针织衫吧。

48. B 因为由自己理财并从中想赚一点钱，很显然，这样的决定让我开心不已。。

49. D 由 but 可知并非如我所愿。但当我把该花的钱都分配完毕，手里已分文不剩。

50. C 我的母亲不愧是个理财能手，她能让我们有地方住、有各样的食物吃，更不用说买衣服了。keep a roof over one's head 有地方住；put an idea into one's mind 使想起；gave an impression 留下印象；have eyes in the back of one's head 多留心不露声色。

51. A let alone 更不用说；let out 使放出；let in 使进入；leave alone 不理睬，不理睬。

52. C 通过这件事，我还意识到，一时的满足并不会给我带来什么成就，而成功需要智力上的准备。于是我又发奋努力学习。

53. B 最终我实现了自己当医生的梦想。fulfill 履行工作，完成任务，达到愿望。

54. A 由上文可知，我母亲，她是这样一个女人，粗通文墨、家境贫寒，却利用家长的身份改变了世上很多人的生活。

55. C 由上文得知：没有那件事比对子女的养育更重要了。

2

Sometimes I really doubt whether there is love between my parents. Every day they are very busy to
 __36__ in order to pay the high tuition for my brother and me. They don't have time to read in
 books or I see TV. In their opinion, "I love you" __38__ is for them to say. Sending flowers to each other
 on Valentine's Day is even more __39__ of _

One day, my mother was sewing a quilt. I sat down beside her. "Mom, I have a question to ask you.
 __40__ between you and Dad?" I asked her in a very low voice. She didn't answer immediately. She
 head and continued to sew the quilt.

I was very worried because I thought I had __42__ her. I __43__ didn't know what I should do. But
 at last I heard my mother say the following words:

"Susan," she said thoughtfully, "Look at this thread __44__, but most of it disappears in the
 quilt. The thread really makes the quilt __45__. If life is a quilt, then love should be a thread
 seen __46, but it's really there. Love is _

I listened carefully but I __48__ her until the next spring. At that time, my father suddenly __49__
 My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a month. When they returned from the hospital, they
 looked __50__. It seemed both of them had had a serious illness. After they were back, every day in
 and dusk, my mother helped my father __51__ on the country road

"Dad, how are you feeling now?" I asked him one day.

“Susan, don't 52 me.” he said gently. “To tell you the truth, I just like walking with your mom.” 53 his eyes, I know he loves my mother deeply.

Once I thought love meant flowers, gifts and 54. But from this experience, I understand that just 55 in the quilt of our life. Love is inside, making life strong and warm.

36. A. keep fit B. rise early C. earn money D. collect money
 37. A. magic B. romantic C. fantastic D. attractive
 38. A. simple B. easy C. relaxing D. luxurious
 39. A. the question B. question C. reach D. control
 40. A. feeling B. love C. quarrel D. smile
 41. A. raised B. shook C. nodded D. bowed
 42. A. hurt B. injured C. wounded D. harmed
 43. A. in great surprise B. a great embarrassment C. with deep depression D. at extreme sorrow
 44. A. happens B. comes about C. appears D. occurs
 45. A. warm and soft B. hot and hard C. thin and cool D. strong and durable
 46. A. somewhere and sometime B. anywhere or anytime
 C. more or less D. here and there
 47. A. inside B. outside C. faraway D. nearby
 48. A. could believe B. couldn't understand C. couldn't recognize D. might know
 49. A. got sick B. got stuck C. threw up D. became disabled
 50. A. quite healthy B. very pale C. fairly red D. much surprised
 51. A. jump high B. go hurriedly C. run fast D. walk slowly
 52. A. think about B. talk with C. worry about D. laugh at
 53. A. Reading B. Seeing C. Saying D. Writing
 54. A. fresh roses B. gold ring C. sweet kisses D. beautiful jewelry
 55. A. a thread B. a needle C. the cloth D. the cotton

爱就是鲜花、礼物和甜蜜的亲吻吗？作者通过亲身经历，终于明白，爱不是表面上的浪漫的亲吻，而是内在的情感。虽不能随时随地看到它，但是它却实实在在地存在着，使生活变得坚固而温暖。

36. C 由 in order to pay the high tuition for my brother 可知是为了挣钱。

37. B 他们从未像我在书中读到，或在电视中看到的那样浪漫。

38. D 从上下得知，说出“我爱你”是太难了，而不是太简单、容易、轻松。

39. A out of the question 是个固定短语，意为“毫无可能”；out of question 有可能”；out of reach (伸(手)够不着；out of control 失控。

40. B 根据上下文，此处指“你和爸爸之间有没有爱情啊”。

41. D 因在缝被子，母亲低下头。

42. A 我担心伤害了她。伤害感情用“hurt”

43. B 我非常尴尬。

44. C 由下文的“disappeared”可知此处是“appear”句意为“苏珊，看看这些线。有时候，你能看得见，但是大多数都隐藏在被子里。”

45. D 这些线使被子坚固耐用。

46. B 你不可能随时随地看到它，但是它却实实在在地存在着。

47. A 由上句推出：爱是内在的。

48. B 由下文 until 可知此处用否定式。以构成 not ... until 的句式。句意为：我仔细地听着，却无法明白她的话，直到来年的春天。

49. A 由 My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a week 可知父亲突然得重病。get stuck 困住；throw up 呕吐；become disabled 残疾。

50. B 此处指“脸色，气色”。句意为：当他们从医院回来的时候，都显得非常苍白。

51. D (为了使父亲身体康复), 他们回来之后, 每天的清晨或黄昏, 母亲都会搀扶着父亲在乡村的小路上漫步。
52. C 从上文 Dad, how are you feeling 可知, 此处有“担心”之意。
53. A 英语中“看得出”习惯上不用 see。句意为: 从他的眼神里, 我看得出他对母亲的爱之深刻。
54. C 四个选项中 A、B、D 与前面提到的“鲜花、礼物”同类, 只有 C 项不同类。句意为: 我曾经认为爱情就是鲜花、礼物和甜蜜的亲吻。
55. A 由全文可知, 但是从那一刻起, 我明白了, 爱情就像是生活中被子里的一根线。

3

He was 11 years old and went fishing every chance he got from the dock at his family's cabin on an island in the middle of a New Hampshire lake. On the day 36 bass season opened, he and his father were fishing early in the evening, 37 sunfish with worms. Then he tied a minnow and practiced casting. When his pole 38, he knew something huge was 39. His father watched 40 as the boy skilfully worked the fish alongside the dock. Finally, he very carefully lifted the 41 fish from the water. It was the largest one he had ever seen, 42 it was a bass. It was 10 P.M. — two hours before the season closed. The father looked at the fish, then at the boy.

“You'll have 43, son,” he said.

“Dad!” cried the boy.

“There will be other fish,” his father said.

“Not as big as this one,” cried the boy.

44 no one had seen them, nor could anyone ever know what time he caught the fish, the boy was convinced by his father's firm voice that the decision he slowly worked the hook out of the lip of the huge bass and lowered it 47. The creature moved its powerful body and 48. The boy thought he would never again see such a great fish.

That was 34 years ago. Today, the boy is a successful architect in New York City. And he was 49 has never again caught such a magnificent fish as the one he 50 that night long ago. But he does fish again and again every time he comes up against a principle. As his father taught him, principles are simple matters of right and wrong. It is only the practice of principles 52 difficult. Do we no one is looking?

We would if we 54 to put the fish back when we were young. For we would have learned the truth. The decision to do right lives 55 in our memory. It is a story we will proudly tell our grandchildren.

36. A. until B. when C. after D. before
37. A. providing B. catching C. feeding D. supplying
38. A. bent over B. came up C. turned over D. broke down
39. A. on the other end B. on the other hand C. on one hand D. at the either side
40. A. with anxiety B. in surprise C. with admiration D. for fear
41. A. delighted B. frustrated C. frightened D. exhausted
42. A. and B. but C. however D. yet
43. A. bring it home B. put it aside C. put it back D. pick it up
44. A. Even though B. Now that C. Ever since D. In case
45. A. tell B. say C. speak D. talk
46. A. passed B. changed C. fixed D. refused
47. A. the wide container B. the broad sea C. the black water D. the small river
48. A. fled B. disappeared C. floated D. swam

49. A. wrong B. right C. satisfactory D. pleased
 50. A. landed B. saw C. cast D. threw
 51. A. a different B. many big C. even bigger D. the same
 52. A. which is B. it is C. that is D. this is
 53. A. do wrong B. do right C. do harm D. do good
 54. A. were taught B. told C. were let D. ordered
 55. A. freshly B. fresh C. clearly D. strongly

这是一篇夹叙夹议的记叙文。通过与父亲一起钓鱼的一次亲身经历，小男孩受到了深刻的道德教育，从而影响了她的一生。道德是简单的对和错的问题，但要付诸行动却很难。尤其是在无人知晓的情况下，我们是否会自觉以道德的标准来衡量我们的言行呢？人应当以“诚实为本，道德至上”。

36. B 由下文可知是鲈鱼季节开放的前。

37. B 他是去钓鱼而非其它。

38. A 当鱼杆向下弯的时候，他知道线的另一端一定钓到了一条大鱼。

39. A 在线的另一端。on the one hand, on the other 意为“一方面……；另一方面……” at the either side 在“任何一方”。

40. C 小男孩钓鱼技巧纯熟，父亲看了眼神充满赞赏。

41. D 被钓着的鱼当然是筋疲力尽。

42. B 但他钓着的是一条鲈鱼。此处用 but 表示转折，因为鲈鱼是禁止垂钓。

43. C 你得把它放回去，孩子，”他说道。此处指放回去。A、B、D 项均不相符。

44. A even though 表示让步“即使”；其句意为：即使没有人看到他们，更无从得知他们何时钓到了鱼。

45. A tell 分辨；辨别”常与 can, could, be able 连用。

46. C 从父亲不可动摇的语气中，他知道这个决定没有商量余地。即“固定了的”。

47. C the black water 意为“漆黑的水中”。其句意为“他慢慢地将鱼钩从大鲈鱼的唇上取下，然后蹲下将鱼放回水中”。他在湖上钓鱼，不可能把鱼放回到河流或海里，更不是放入容器里。

48. B 鱼儿摆动着它强健的身躯，消失在水中。fled 逃跑；floated 漂浮；swim 游。

49. B 他猜得没错。此处肯定上文所说的事“他可能再也看不到这么大的鱼了”

50. A land 意为“将鱼钓上岸”。saw 指表示看见；cast 洒网；threw 投，掷。

51. D the same fish 指被他自己钓着的那条鱼。但每次他面临道德难题而举棋不定的时候，他的眼前总是浮现出那条鱼。

52. C 此处是强调句型。意为：要付诸行动却很难。

53. B do right 做得对、得当。do wrong 做得不对；do good 做好事；do harm 危害。此句意为“在没人瞧见的时候，我们是否仍始终如一，一丝不苟”

54. A 由下文“For we would have learned the 可知此处是“被教给”。意为：在我们还小的时候，如果有人要我们把鱼放回去，我们会这样做

55. B 此处是形容词作状语，表示状态。不能用副词。意为：正确的决定在我们的记忆里变得清新。

4

As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to spend my holidays, I went into the train to 36 my legs. I stayed there a short while, breathing in the fresh sea air and 37 a few words of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the 38.

When I turned to go back to 39, I happened to glance into the compartment (车厢) next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbor. He was a great 40, I remembered we used to take hours to 41 him once he began a conversation. I was not at all 42 when he went to another part of London. We had not met since then, 43 did I wish to meet him now, when 44 was to begin.

Luckily at that moment he was 45 busy talking to the man opposite him to catch sight of me. I

back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor to be ready to 46 the train as soon as it ~~stopped~~ ^{stopped} (I called a porter, who in no time at all had carried my luggage out of the station and 47 me a taxi. As I drove to a small hotel on the outskirts of the town, I breathed a deep sigh of relief at my 48. There was I thought that I should 49 my boring ex-neighbor again.

When I reached the hotel, I went 50 to my room and rested there until it was time for dinner. I went down to the dining room and 51 a drink. I had barely raised the glass to my lips 52 a familiar voice greeted me. I had not escaped from the tiresome neighbor 53! He grasped me warmly by the hand and insisted that we 54 a table in the dining room. "This is a pleasant 55," he said "I never expected to see you again after all these years."

36. A. reach B. extend C. stretch D. loosen
 37. A. exchanging B. changing C. talking through D. talking about
 38. A. fruit stand B. department store C. bus stop D. station platform
 39. A. the station B. my seat C. the waiting room D. the office
 40. A. talker B. poet C. speaker D. hero
 41. A. get rid of B. take care of C. get away from D. pay attention to
 42. A. happy B. afraid C. sorry D. content
 43. A. so B. no C. not D. nor
 44. A. holiday B. school day C. work day D. conversation
 45. A. very B. too C. so D. much
 46. A. get on B. stay on C. catch D. get off
 47. A. found B. gave C. offered D. stopped
 48. A. good luck B. nice choice C. narrow escape D. bad fortune
 49. A. keep in touch with Brun into C knock down D. catch up with
 50. A. carelessly B. aimlessly C. idly D. straight
 51. A. ordered B. requested C. fetched D. asked
 52. A. while B. before C. when D. after
 53. A. above all B. after all C. first of all D. in all
 54. A. spare B. rent C. reserve D. share
 55. A. surprise B. interview C. appointment D. party

这是一篇记叙文。作者不喜欢爱唠叨的前邻居，他已搬家，这是一件大好事。作者外出度假在火车上与他不期而遇，幸好作者还是侥幸逃脱了他的唠叨。令他没有想到的是，在他住宿的旅馆里又碰面了，真可谓“冤家路窄”。

36. C 我走到过道里去伸伸腿。stretch one's legs 伸腿，引申为放松一下。

37. A 与一个原来在站台上遇到的乘客聊了几句。exchange a few words with 与……说了几句话。change 改变；talk sth. through 畅叙衷肠；talk about sth. 谈论某事。

38. D 由上文得知：火车站站台。

39. B 由上文“走到过道里”，很显然此处指“回到座位上去”。

40. A 从下文可知：我原来的邻居是个爱唠叨的人。

41. C 他一开始和你讲话，你就要花上几个小时才能把他甩开。get away from 走开，躲开。

42. C 他搬走，我根本不觉得遗憾。

43. D 从上文 We had not met since then 可知，此处是倒装句，所以将否定词置于句首。

44. A 由上文可知，这时我的假期就要开始了。

45. B 此处是 too...to 句型，表示“忙于谈话没有看见我”。

46. D 我很快走回到车厢，把它们搬到走道的另一端，以做好准备，火车一停就下去。the far end of the corridor 走廊的远端。get off 下车。

47. A 搬运工立刻给我找来了出租车。find sb. 给某人找来某物。

48. C 我乘车去我在郊区的小旅馆的路上,为我能侥幸逃走而宽慰在舒了一口气。a narrow escape 侥幸逃脱。
49. B run into 碰到,不期而遇。句意为:我不大可能再碰到我那令人厌恶烦的邻居了。
50. D 我直接往自己的房间走去。
51. A (在旅馆娱乐室或饭店)点菜或其它东西,常用 order 此处意为:要了一杯饮料。
52. C 我刚举到嘴边,就听到一个再熟悉不过的声音向我打招呼,用 when 表示“突然”。
53. B 从上文可知:我终究没有逃出这位烦人的邻居手掌。
54. D 并主张我们在一起用餐。
55. A 由下文 I never expected to see you again after all 可知,这的确是件惊奇的事。

5

In Britain, people have different attitudes to the police. Most people generally 36 them and the job they do-although there are certain people who do not believe that 37 the police the power that do

What does a policeman actually do? It is not 38 job to describe. After all, a policeman has a number of jobs in 39. A policeman often has to control traffic 40 either on foot in the center of a town, or in a police car on the roads. In Britain, he might be in the Traffic Police and spend all, or most, of his time 41 up and down main roads and motorways. A traffic policeman has to help keep the traffic moving, stop 42 motorists and help when there is an accident.

A policeman has to help keep the 43, too. If there is a fight or some other disturbance 44, we expect the police to come and restore order. And they often have to 45 situations of great risk to their own 46.

We expect the police to solve crimes, of course, so an ordinary 47 policeman is not a detective (侦探), will often have to 48 and arrest criminals.

And 49 do we call when there is an emergency, a car crash, a 50, a road accident, or a robbery? We call the police 51 a policeman has to be 52 to face any unpleasant emergency that may happen in the 53 world.

The police do an absolutely necessary job, they 54 it well and I support them, but I do not envy policemen, I do not think that I 55 do the job of a policeman.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. dislike | B. join | C. appreciate | D. admire |
| 37. A. should | B. would | C. could | D. must |
| 38. A. a funny | B. a pleasant | C. an interesting | D. an easy |
| 39. A. it | B. one | C. his | D. them |
| 40. A. on | B. by | C. under | D. with |
| 41. A. walking | B. driving | C. wandering | D. searching |
| 42. A. resting | B. tired | C. speeding | D. drunken |
| 43. A. peace | B. silence | C. situation | D. condition |
| 44. A. wait for | B. call | C. think of | D. expect |
| 45. A. turn to | B. avoid | C. deal with | D. treat |
| 46. A. safety | B. families | C. future | D. friends |
| 47. A. although | B. as if | C. however | D. even if |
| 48. A. get rid of | B. question | C. look for | D. sentence |
| 49. A. how | B. where | C. what | D. who |
| 50. A. power failure | B. fire | C. thunder storm | D. thief |
| 51. A. Yet | B. Then | C. As | D. So |
| 52. A. provided | B. promised | C. prepared | D. presented |
| 53. A. future | B. modern | C. real | D. whole |
| 54. A. extremely | B. specially | C. surprisingly | D. particularly |

55. A. hardly B. forever C. ever D. never

36. 答案: C 解析: 根据下文作者的观点可以排除 A、B 项, 作者非常“欣赏”警察的工作, 而不是“羡慕”。

37. 答案: A 解析: should 此处的意思是“应该”, 此句的意思是“有一些人认为警察不应该有他们所拥有的权力”。

38. 答案: D 解析: 根据下文的描述, 警察的工作种类很多, 又充满危险, 所以选 an easy

39. 答案: B 解析: 根据下文的叙述, 警察要做的工作有很多, 所以“a number of jobs in one”里的 jobs 的意思是“pieces of work, tasks (多种工作, 任务)”。

40. 答案: A 解析: 此处“on foot”为固定词组。

41. 答案: B 解析: 在 motorway 上不能步行, 只能开车, 所以要用 driving

42. 答案: C 解析: 此处“speeding motorist”指的是超速行驶的机动车辆。选项“drunken”的意思是“喝醉酒的”, 警察不可能一下子就判断出来哪个司机是喝醉酒的。

43. 答案: A 解析: 下文“there is a ~~告诉~~告诉我们, 警察的任务是要维护和平。”

44. 答案: D 解析: 此题考察动词及词组的意义。wait for 意思是“等待某人”; call 意思是“打电话”; expect somebody to do something 表示“期待某人做某事”; think of 意思是“想起, 想到”。D 项最符合文中的意思“一旦有打架或者骚乱, 人们就期待警察出现并维护秩序。”

45. 答案: C 解析: 面对的情况是需要处理的, 所以选择词组 deal with 动词 treat 的意思是“对待、治疗”。

46. 答案: A 解析: 警察在工作时会有危险, 对他们的安全造成威胁。所以此处选 safety

47. 答案: D 解析: 这里的“although even if”都可以引导让步状语从句, 但是 even if 是一种不是事实的假设, 而 although 与主句的关系为转折, 此处警察不是侦探, 所以选 even if

48. 答案: C 解析: 此题考察词组的意义区别。look for 表示“寻找”; get rid of 表示“摆脱, 除掉”; question 意思是“质问”; sentence 作为动词意思是“判处, 宣判”。此处的意思是“警察寻找并追捕犯罪分子。”

49. 答案: D 解析: 根据下文的“we call the police”选择疑问词 who, 指人。

50. 答案: B 解析: 根据前文的 emergency (紧急情况), 可以看出只有选项 a fire (火灾) 属于“紧急情况”。

51. 答案: D 解析: 由前文可以知道, 当我们面对紧急情况时总是会找警察, 所以按照意思顺下来, 就应该用 so 表示“因此, 结果…”。

52. 答案: C 解析: 根据上文, 面对 emergency, 警察随时随地都要“prepared”另外, 要注意词组“be prepared to do something”

53. 答案: B 解析: in the modern world 在现代社会里。

54. 答案: A 解析: “extremely”在此处意思是“非常, 极端”, 此处是赞扬警察的工作非常好。

55. 答案: C 解析: 本句的否定前移了。当主句主语为第一人称、动词为 think 等词时, 常用此否定前移结构, 翻译成汉语应该是“我认为我不…”。A、D 项都是否定词, 与 not 构成双重否定, 意思不对; forever 不合此语境。

6

My first job was in what they call the city center. The 36 was large, dark and old 37 the physics lecture room was on the second ~~floor~~ floor, it wasn't a lecture room at all, it was an ordinary room but it had “LECTURE ROOM” on the 39. The students were sixteen or seventeen years old, several years younger than me. 41, some of them looked and acted 42 older than me sometimes.

The room was directly 43 the street and had the window looking out over the street and many houses. One day, I was 44 some work on the blackboard when I heard a sudden change in the noise behind me. There was a man standing in the room with 45 an apple in his hand. He looked 46.

“Who threw this?” he asked, looking round the class

“I beg your pardon?” Was it this the school inspector (督学)? 47 threw this apple out of the window,” he said “It 48 on my car ”

“Who threw an apple out of the window?” I 49 to the class. There was no answer

“I 50 the fellow who threw it.” This said the man 51 outside for you. And then he left, slamming the door

52 was silence and I continued with the lesson. At the end of every lesson, a bell rang, usually the class were all 53 before it finished ringing, leaving me saying “That’s all for today” to an empty 54.

This time, when the bell went for the end of the lesson 55 no one “That’s all for today,” I said

“You go first,” said one of the boys. It made a nice change, being first out

36. A. room B. building C. floor D. city
 37. A. and B. as C. so D. but
 38. A. Happily B. Luckily C. Properly D. Actually
 39. A. floor B. ground C. door D. window
 40. A. over B. only C. up D. almost
 41. A. In fact B. In the end C. After all D. As a result
 42. A. more B. less C. very D. even
 43. A. on B. above C. below D. in
 44. A. getting B. making C. taking D. putting
 45. A. hardly B. almost C. half D. such
 46. A. angry B. kind C. sorry D. happy
 47. A. Anyone B. One C. Who D. Someone
 48. A. hit B. fell C. landed D. arrived
 49. A. asked B. said C. talked D. told
 50. A. hate B. find C. get D. want
 51. A. will be waiting B. have waited C. have been waiting D. wait
 52. A. It B. There C. This D. That
 53. A. walked B. left C. gone D. ended
 54. A. lesson B. class C. room D. lecture
 55. A. heard B. finished C. spoke D. moved

36. 答案: B 解析: 从下文的“课室在二楼”可以知道, 此处的 building 就是有“课室”的那一座。

37. 答案: A 解析: 此处的 and 连接两个并列的句子, old 前的 and 连接并列的形容词。

38. 答案: D 解析: 从下文可以看出, 这个课室不象课室, 只是个普通房间, 但牌子上的内容是“课室”。

39. 答案: C 解析: 一般的规则, 牌子应该挂在门口那个位置。

40. 答案: B 解析: 根据下文可知, 这些学生的年龄比老师小不了多少, 用 actually 表示“事实上、实际上”。

41. 答案: A 解析: 与上句呼应, 说明老师与学生年龄差距不大, 有时候学生的长相和行为显得比老师都要大。

42. 答案: D 解析: 这是根据上文发展来的一种关系, 表示一种递进的语气, 意思是“甚至 …”。

43. 答案: B 解析: 从下文的“looking out over the street and many houses”可知, 这间课室不是在街道里, 而是在街道之上, “比街道的位置要高”, 所以“苹果才会扔下去, 打在车上”。

44. 答案: D 解析: 此处的词组“put some work”表示“布置一些作业”。

45. 答案: C 解析: 这是根据事件发生的情形推断出来的答案, 苹果吃了一半后扔出去了, 其它选项意义上都不通。

46. 答案: A 解析: 这种“生气”的心情是很自然的, 因为把苹果扔到了车上。

47. 答案: D 解析: 此处选 someone 表示“有人(某个人, 但不知是哪一个)把苹果扔到车上了”。

A、B 两项意义不通；C 项是疑问语气。

48. 答案：C 解析：A 项的 hit 为及物动词，后不用介词；B 项指某人或者某物自然地“倒下”或者“落下”。D 项意义不通。

49. 答案：B 解析：固定用法，此处的意思是“对着某人说话”，不是“与某人交谈 (talk to)”。

50. 答案：D 解析：此处的 want 意思是“要找到…”。

51. 答案：A 解析：此句的意思是“我会在门外等着你（找到那个扔苹果的人）”。

52. 答案：B 解析：此题选用“There be”型来表示一种存在的状况。

53. 答案：C 解析：此题的“be gone”= disappeared 意思是“消失了”。

54. 答案：C 解析：根据上句，学生已经都跑了，所以是对着空空的房间说“下课”。

55. 答案：D 解析：本句说的是与平时相比的反常现象，“没有一个人敢动”。

7

Every country has its heroes. The heroes are the people the nation and especially the young people 36. If you get a list of the heroes of a nation, it will tell you the 37 of the nation. For example, the youngsters in China nowadays take Yang Liwei 37 ever since he launched the Shenzhou V.

If today in America you ask the high school students to list their heroes, their 38 would probably be divided into three groups. The first group of heroes would be the rock stars—the people 39 with rock music. There is no doubt that such people have talent but one often wonders if 40 rock stars as a model. The rock stars too often are mixed with drugs and their personal life is 41. The rock stars are rich and they wear the latest fashion. However, one should 42 more in a hero than such 43 money and fine clothes.

A second type of heroes for the American youth are sports stars. You have a person who has a talent in one area—sports. However, too often the personal life of the sports star is 44. Too frequently drugs and drinking are a part of 46 of the sports stars.

A third group of heroes are TV or movie stars. These people may have lots of 47 talent and are quite handsome. However, the personal life of too many actors is quite 48 sad and 48 be held up as a model for young people.

Today, the rock stars, the sportsmen and the actors have 49 become the models of the youth in America. Really, do you hear a young person say that his 50 is a doctor, a teacher or a scientist? These people are not 51 and do not wear fashionable clothes. However, they are 52 people who work hard to make the world a better place for everyone.

What is really sad is that the young try to 53 their heroes. They like to wear the same clothes as theirs. If the heroes of today for the American youth are 54 only to rock stars, sports and actors, the youth does not look too 55.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. respect | B. admire | C. satisfy | D. hold |
| 37. A. on the tip of their tongue | B. as a model | C. to be admired | D. to hear from |
| 38. A. choice | B. conclusion | C. majority | D. suggestion |
| 39. A. interested | B. connected | C. excited | D. pleased |
| 40. A. take on | B. think up | C. put on | D. hold up |
| 41. A. simple | B. mixed | C. good | D. bad |
| 42. A. put | B. gather | C. spend | D. be after |
| 43. A. like | B. besides | C. with | D. as |
| 44. A. This time | B. Instead | C. However | D. Again |
| 45. A. little | B. a bit | C. kind of | D. any |
| 46. A. sports | B. life | C. clothes | D. talent |
| 47. A. teaching | B. running | C. acting | D. speech |
| 48. A. should not | B. should | C. must | D. may not |

49. A. both B. each one C. all D. none
 50. A. dream B. husband C. wife D. hero
 51. A. rich B. poor C. healthy D. kind
 52. A. stupid B. talented C. terrible D. weak
 53. A. persuade B. praise C. remember D. follow
 54. A. enough B. limited C. powerful D. great
 55. A. bright B. usual C. necessary D. important

36. 答案: B 解析: 本题考查动词的词义。admire 作为及物动词意思是“钦佩, 羡慕”。本句的意思是“英雄就是全国人民, 特别是年轻人所羡慕的人。”

37. 答案: B 解析: 此题考查词组“take somebody as a model”其意思为“以某人为榜样”。

38. 答案: A 解析: 此处考查 choice 这个名词, 意思是“选择”; conclusion 意思是“结论”; majority 表示“大多数”; suggestion 的意思是“建议”。后三个词不符合题意。本句的意思是“年轻人对英雄的选择可以归为三类。”

39. 答案: B 解析: 词组“connected with”是过去分词短语作后置定语, 意思是“与……有联系”。

40. 答案: D 解析: “hold up”为固定短语, 意思是“推举某人/某物作为实例, 示范”。

41. 答案: C 解析: 本句的意思是: “那些摇滚歌星经常吸毒而且私人生活不是那么好(good)”。根据常识得出此答案。

42. 答案: A 解析: 此题考查词组“put in”的意思, 它表示“提出(要求等)”。其它词无此搭配。本句意思是: “一个人应该对英雄提出更高的要求或标准, 而不是钱和衣服”。

43. 答案: D 解析: “such...as...”为固定短语, 用于列举事物/人, 意思是“例如……; 诸如……此类的人或者事物”。

44. 答案: D 解析: 此题的答案“again”为副词, 表示“又, 再”的意思, 承接上文选来。

45. 答案: B 解析: 本句意思是: “那些体育明星的个人生活有点(a bit)失调, 不正常”。a bit 此处表示程度。

46. 答案: B 解析: 此句的意思是“经常吸毒、酗酒是体育明星生活(life)的一部分。”

47. 答案: C 解析: 承接上文“A third group of heroes are TV or movie stars”, 应该选择此项。本句意思是“那些电视、电影明星有很高的表演(acting)才能。”

48. 答案: A 解析: 根据常识, 这些人的个人生活太消极、悲伤, 因此不应该(should not)成为年轻人的榜样。根据语境选出。

49. 答案: C 解析: 表示三者以上用 all 本句意思是“这三类人都(all)已成为美国年轻人的榜样。” none 也指三者以上, 但它是否定意义, 与上下文逻辑关系不通。

50. 答案: D 解析: 根据全文的内容可以得出此答案。

51. 答案: A 解析: 根据前三种人的标准, 这些人都不合格。

52. 答案: B 解析: 此处的“talented”为形容词, 意思是“有才能的”。

53. 答案: D 解析: follow 意思是“(行为)等追随某人”。Persuade 意思是“说服某人”; praise 表示“赞扬, 称赞”; remember 意思是“怀念, 纪念”。均不符合句意。

54. 答案: B 解析: limited 的意思是“限定”。其它词均不符合题意。

55. 答案: A 解析: bright 表示“光明的”。

8

My son Joey was born with clubfeet (畸形足). The doctors told us that with treatment he would be able to walk normally. 36 would never run very well. The first three years of his life 37 were spent in time he was eight, 38 he had a problem when you saw him walk.

The children in our neighborhood ran around as most children do during play, and Joey would 39 and play, too. We 40 told him that he probably wouldn't be able to 41 as well as the other children. So he didn't know.

In seventh grade he decided to go out for the cross-country team. 42 Every day he trained with the team. He worked harder and ran more than any of the others perhaps 43 that the abilities that seemed to come

44 to so many others did not come naturally to him. Although the team runs, only the top seven runners have the 45 (可能性) to 46 points for the school. We didn't tell him he probably would 47 the team, so he didn't know.

He 48 to run four to five miles a day, every day even the day he had a 103 degree fever. I was 49, so I went to look for him after school. I found him running all alone. I asked 50 him "how he felt" he said he had two more miles to go. The 51 his face and his eyes were glassy from his fever. Yet he 52 straight ahead and kept running. We never told him he couldn't run four miles with a 103 degree fever. So he didn't know.

Two weeks later, the name of the team runners 53. Joey was number six on the list. Joey had made the team. He was only in seventh the other six team members 54 were all

We never told him he shouldn't 55 to make the team. We never told him he couldn't do it, so he didn't know. He just did it.

36. A. however B. or C. but D. though
 37. A. attention B. development C. circulation D. treatment
 38. A. wouldn't know B. didn't imagine C. shouldn't find D. couldn't identify
 39. A. keep just out B. jump right in C. stand only behind D. sit still away
 40. A. never B. generally C. often D. sincerely
 41. A. live B. jump C. run D. hope
 42. A. competition B. class C. game D. team
 43. A. meant B. sensed C. showed D. noticed
 44. A. eventually B. suddenly C. safely D. naturally
 45. A. entire B. same C. other D. all
 46. A. score B. collect C. pay D. catch
 47. A. join B. enter C. make D. keep
 48. A. liked B. continued C. hoped D. aimed
 49. A. moved B. excited C. encouraged D. worried
 50. A. Never mind B. Okay C. Don't worry D. Sorry
 51. A. ran down B. came from C. dropped off D. came down
 52. A. stood B. looked C. faced D. glanced
 53. A. made B. called C. designed D. checked
 54. A. sixth-grader B. seventh-grader C. eighth-grader D. fifth-grader
 55. A. expect B. fight C. avoid D. refuse

36. 答案: C 解析: 此空格处是一个转折的话语, 破折号是用来表示一个很重要的信息。B 词意不合; A、D 不应用此结构。

37. 答案: D 解析: 此答案根据前文的 "The doctors...run very 45" 得出。

38. 答案: A 解析: 答案 "wouldn't know" 表示 "不会知道"。B 表示 "没有想像到"; C 表示 "不应发现"; D 表示 "不可能鉴别", 皆不通。

39. 答案: B 解析: 此句的意思是 "别的小孩在那里玩 (游戏), 他也就 (直接) 进 (跳) 入他们的游戏圈内, 无所困难或顾忌。"

40. 答案: A 解析: 根据下文可以得出此答案, 下文多次出现与本句意义、结构类似的话语, 据此断定。

41. 答案: C 解析: 答案 "run" 是本文的中心。

42. 答案: D 解析: 根据下文可知, 答案的意思是 "加入 (长跑) 队"。后文有提示。

43. 答案: B 解析: 动词 "sense" 表示 "意识到..."; "notice" 表示 "(表面的) 发现。"

44. 答案: D 解析: 前后一致。

45. 答案: A 解析: 根据全句理解: "全"队都 (训练) 跑, 但只有前七人可以……。all team 不通。

46. 答案: A 解析: "score points" 为固定词组, 意思是 "得分"。

47. 答案: C 解析: make 是个万能词, 此处意思是“作为”, 成为……的一分子”。词组“make the team”表示“入队”。后文亦可印证。
48. 答案: B 解析: 根据上文, 他(一直)在训练, 故这里自然是“继续”。
49. 答案: D 解析: 根据全文, 作者因担心才去看。
50. 答案: B 解析: 此答案是根据情境判断得来的。A、C 不是用来回答 fee 的。
51. 答案: A 解析: 词组“run down”此处意思是“汗水流下, 淌下。”
52. 答案: B 解析: 词组“look straight ahead”表示: 目视前方。
53. 答案: B 解析: 动词 call 此处意思是“宣布(读)”, call the names 点名。
54. 答案: C 解析: 根据语境 (only 一词) 可知, 其他选手应是高于他的年级的。
55. 答案: A 解析: 此处 expect 的意思是“指望”、“期待”。

9

When Dunstan Cass left the cottage, Silas Marner was only a hundred meters away. He was walking home from the village where he had 36 to buy what he needed 37 his next day's work. His legs were tired, but he felt almost happy. He was looking 38 for what he would bring out his gold. Tonight he had an extra reason to hurry home. He was going to eat hot meat 39 which was him. And it would 40 him nothing, because someone had given him a piece of meat as a present. He left 41 over the fire. The door key was needed to hold it safe in place, but Cass was not at all 42 about leaving his gold in the cottage with the door

43. He could not imagine that a thief 44 his way through the mist, rain and darkness to the little cottage by the 45.

When he reached his cottage and opened the door, he did 46 notice anything was different. He 47 his wet coat, and pushed the 48 to the fire. 49 he was warm again, he began to think about his gold. It seemed a long time to wait until after supper, when he usually brought out coins. 50 he decided to bring out his gold immediately, while the meat was still cooking.

But when he 51 the floorboards near the loom, and 52 the hole, he did not understand 53. His heart beat violently as his trembling hands felt all round the 54. There was his hands to his head and tried to think. Had he put his gold in a different place, and 55 forgotten about every corner of this small cottage, until he could not pretend to himself any more. He had to accept the truth---his gold had 56!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. arrived | B. been | C. left | D. gone |
| 37. A. to | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 38. A. holiday | B. old | C. supper-time | D. meat |
| 39. A. ordinary | B. unusual | C. normal | D. common |
| 40. A. pay | B. spend | C. take | D. cost |
| 41. A. boiling | B. cooking | C. smoking | D. making |
| 42. A. interesting | B. worried | C. interested | D. worrying |
| 43. A. unlocked | B. uncovered | C. discovered | D. locked |
| 44. A. go | B. lead | C. find | D. lose |
| 45. A. whether | B. that | C. because | D. as |
| 46. A. turned off | B. threw into | C. threw off | D. got off |
| 47. A. away from | B. farther on | C. on to | D. closer to |
| 48. A. As soon as | B. As well as | C. No sooner | D. As long as |
| 49. A. But | B. As | C. So | D. For |
| 50. A. took down | B. took after | C. took over | D. took up |
| 51. A. dark | B. empty | C. small | D. deep |
| 52. A. at last | B. at once | C. at most | D. at least |
| 53. A. everything | B. something | C. nothing | D. anything |

54. A. search B. search for C. looked into D. found

55. A. gone B. missed C. lost D. stolen

36. 答案: B 解析: had been to表示经历, 本句意思是“刚刚去那村买东西, 已去了, 现在回家了。”

37. 答案: C 解析: “need sth. for”表示“为了”。大意是“他买的是第二天要用的东西。”

38. 答案: C 解析: 从下文“it seemed a long time...after supper, when”可推出答案

39. 答案: B 解析: 从前一句 he had an extra reason to hurry可知这餐 meat 是 unusual (不平常的), 不是经常可以吃的。ordinary平凡的, normal正常的, common 普通的, 共同的。

40. 答案: D 解析: it在这这是代词, 指代前句的 meat, “something cost somebody (money)”句型。

41. 答案: B 解析: “leave something doing”意思是“让某物...”; cook意思是“烹调”, 第二段最后一句也有提示, 而 boil指用水煮。

42. 答案: B 解析: 此题的关键词是“but”表转折关系, 因此可知他一点都不担心, 尽管门没上锁。

43. 答案: A 解析: 同上。

44. 答案: C 解析: 固定短语。find one's way找到路; go one's way出发; lose one's way迷路。

45. 答案: B 解析: 这是一个宾语从句, 从句的连接词 that不作成分, 只起连接作用。

46. 答案: C 解析: 此题考查动词词组的意义区别。throw off表示“匆忙穿、脱、戴(衣物)”, get off表示“下车, 出发”, turn off意思是“关掉...”。

47. 答案: D 解析: 从第二段“he decided to bring out his gold immediately, while the meat was cooking.”可知肉还在烧。

48. 答案: A 解析: 此题考查词组意义的区别。“as soon as”表示“一...就...”, 表现出他很心急; as well 意思是“以及...”; no sooner表示“刚刚...就...”; as long as意思是“只要...就...”。

49. 答案: C 解析: 表示因果关系: 因为他等不及, 所以要早点把金子拿出来看。

50. 答案: D 解析: 词组“take up the floorboards”意思是“拿起地板”。

51. 答案: B 解析: 本句意思是: 他看到的是一个空空的洞。

52. 答案: B 解析: 表示此刻的心理反应: 他马上不知所措。

53. 答案: C 解析: (令他吃惊的是)洞里什么都没了!

54. 答案: A 解析: 考查单词、词组意义的区别: search for表示动作“寻找(东西)”, found表示“找到”。句子意思是: 在房子的每个角落里搜索寻找。

55. 答案: D 解析: 此处强调金子是被盗了, 不是不见了。

10

Most people make treehouses using a pile of wood, a hammer, and some nails. Mitchell Joachim, an architect from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has a(n) 36 vision. He pictures a day when we will be created from 37.

Joachim's vision 38 an idea called pleaching (编织), where tree branches are grown so that they 39 weave together. Since the growth patterns of trees are 40 by wind and sunlight, it may be 41 to control the way a tree develops.

These Fabricated Tree House Habitats would use trees grown into shapes as housing. One of the 42 these designs is that trees would not have to be cut down 43.

“A 100 percent treehouse would take 44 to create,” Joachim 45 said. In a 46 climate, a house could take anywhere from 5 to 30 years to grow. Fortunately, there's a way to 46 the process. Joachim suggests including 47 materials such as grass (草皮), (grasses and living branches in the housing designs. “This material would be able to move 48 the house grows,” Joachim said.

A home would become an actual ecosystem, a community of plants, animals, and bacteria working together. The trees would also give off water vapor that would assist in 49 the homes. Solar panels and wind turbines would help provide 50. The tree homes might even have soil pockets, 51 plants could grow from the structure itself.

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