

1. 填空题

1. Do they have any good ideas to help the _____ (home) people?

答案 'homeless'

解析

homeless 考查名词。句意：他们有什么好主意来帮助无家可归的人吗？根据题干可知，空后单词为名词people，所以空处应为形容词，需要帮助的又是无家可归的人，所以homeless符合语境。故答案为homeless。

2. I think it's the best time _____ (travel) in spring.

答案 'to travel'

解析

to travel 句意：--野外旅行最好是在什么时候？--我认为它是在春天。分析：考查固定短语的用法go on a field trip. 野外旅行。同时运用动词不定式来修饰time时间。故填to travel。

2. 语法填空

3. 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A Sweet Art — Sugar Painting

In and around China's southwestern Sichuan Province, one can often find folk artists producing sugar (1) _____ (painting) with liquid sugar along the streets and in the parks.

According to some academic studies, sugar painting originated from the Ming Dynasty when sugar animals and figures (2) _____ (make) in molds (模具) as part of a sacrifice in religious ceremony. In the Qing Dynasty, sugar painting gained more (3) _____ (popular) . The production techniques were upgraded and the patterns became more various, most of (4) _____ stood for good luck such as fish, dragon and monkey. Afterward, the folk artists in Sichuan (5) _____ (develop) this art by adding techniques of Chinese shadow puppet and Chinese paper cutting. The molds were also replaced (6) _____ a small bronze spoon. As time passed by, the contemporary form of sugar painting has (7) _____ (gradual) evolved.

Although the number of sugar painters has decreased, due to its unique charm, a certain number of artists are making efforts (8) _____ (preserve) it by offering classes, holding relevant activities such as sugar painting contests and applying for the National Non-material Cultural Heritage.

Nowadays, this art is getting support again from the general public (9) _____ it has already been listed as Provincial Non-material Culture Heritage by the Sichuan Government. Moreover, the sugar painting artists have gained (10) _____ (increase) recognition.

答案 '1. paintings 2. were made 3. popularity 4. which 5. developed 6. with 7. gradually 8. to preserve 9. and 10. increasing'

解析

61. paintings 考查名词复数。根据句意可知：人们经常能看到民间艺术家用液态糖制作糖画。sugar paintings糖画，为复数意义。故该空填paintings. 62. were made 考查动

词时态语态。sugar animals and figures (62) _____ (make) in molds (模具) as 糖类动物和人物被制成模具作为.....。该空 make 为谓语动词，与主语 sugar animals and figures 为被动关系，且叙述过去的情况，应用过去时被动语态。故该空填 were made. 63. popularity 考查词类转化。gain popularity 受欢迎。gain 获得，其后接名词作宾语。故该空填 popularity. 64. which 考查定语从句关系词。句意：糖画的生产工艺不断升级，花样更加多样化，它们大多是代表好运的东西，如鱼、龙和猴子。引导定语从句，指代先行词 the patterns，应用 of+which. 故该空填 which. 65. developed 考查动词时态。the folk artists in Sichuan developed this art by 四川民间艺人通过.....发展这种艺术。该句是简单的主谓宾结构，developed 为谓语动词，描述过去发生的动作。故该空填 developed. 66. with 考查介词。句意：模具也换成了一个铜勺。replace A with B 用 B 代替 A. 故该空填 with. 67. gradually 考查副词。句意：随着时间的流逝，当代糖画的形式也已经逐渐演变进化。修饰动词 has evolved 应用副词形式。故该空填 gradually. 68. to preserve 考查动词不定式。make efforts to do sth. 尽力做某事。故该空填 to preserve. 69. and 考查连词。句意：现在这门艺术再次得到大众的支持，并且它已经被四川省政府列入省级非物质文化遗产。前后句之间为并列关系，故该空填 and. 70. increasing 考查形容词。increasing 越来越多的，形容词用于修饰名词 recognition (认可)。故该空填 increasing.

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5. 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China used to be called the "Kingdom of Bicycles" in the 1980s and the 1990s, but since then, cars (1) _____ (take) over the country. Because of traffic jams, (2) _____ can be difficult to travel across major Chinese cities. Even (3) _____ (go) a few kilometers can take up to an hour. Now, new apps that help people use bikes are being used more and more across cities.

Cheng Li started using bike share services about six (4) _____ (month) ago. He said now he was using a car less and the metro (地铁) (5) _____ (much). "After I get off the metro, I usually have to walk another kilometer or two, so I'll grab a bike share and go. It is convenient."

For many, the best part about cycling is how easy it is to do. (6) _____, many of its bike share stations were not placed in convenient places. Now, it is easy to find a bike, and to register with (7) _____ smart phone.

Meanwhile, there is now a lot of competition among bike share providers because of their popularity. Some providers are trying to flood the streets (8) _____ bikes to be more visible. Sometimes there are so many bikes (9) _____ they completely block the sidewalks.

This has become a problem for city governments. It is not uncommon for bike users to leave bikes in the middle of the street or on the sidewalk. This blocks cars and people in already (10) _____ (crowd) cities.

A woman interviewed by the media said, "Bike sharing is really convenient, but we need taking care of the problem of illegally parked bikes."

答案' (1) have taken', ' (2) it', ' (3) going', ' (4) months', ' (5) more',
' (6) However', ' (7) a', ' (8) with', ' (9) that', ' (10) crowded'

解析

(1) **have taken** 考查现在完成时。根据since then可知设空处所在句的时态为现在完成时，现在完成时的结构为：have/has+过去分词。主语是cars，所以谓语动词应使用have，take的过去分词为taken。故填have taken。

(2) **it** 考查代词。it can be difficult to do sth.做某事是困难的，为固定句型，it作形式主语，真正的主语是动词不定式。故填it。

(3) **going** 考查动名词。分析句子可知，设空处作主语，且表示经常性（习惯性）发生的动作，所以应用动名词形式，go的动名词形式为going。故填going。

(4) **months** 考查名词的数。month为可数名词，结合设空处前数词six可知此处应使用可数名词month的复数形式months，故填months。

(5) **more** 考查副词。句意：他说，现在他开车少了，坐地铁多了。根据上文的using a car less并结合句意可知，此处暗含比较之意，设空处表示“更多地”，所以用much的比较级more。故填more。

(6) **However** 考查连词。根据空前“对很多人来说，骑自行车最好的部分是它很容易能做到。”以及空后“它的许多自行车共享站没有放在方便的地方”可知前后两句之间是转折关系，所以应使用表转折的连词however。设空处位于句首，首字母需大写，故填However。

(7) **a** 考查不定冠词。句意：现在，找到一辆自行车和用一部智能手机注册是容易的。根据空后的smart phone并结合句意可知，此处表示泛指“一部智能手机”，所以应使用不定冠词，且smart是以辅音音素开头的单词，所以用不定冠词a。故填a。

(8) **with** 考查介词。句意：一些供应商试图用自行车占据街道，以便更显眼。flood...with...“用.....挤满/充满.....”为固定搭配。故填with。

(9) **that** 考查固定搭配。句意：有时候自行车太多以至于完全阻塞了人行道。so...that...表示“如此.....以至于.....”。故填that。

(10) **crowded** 考查形容词。根据设空处后的名词cities可知设空处应填入形容词，形容词作定语，修饰名词，crowd的形容词形式为crowded。故填crowded。

6. 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jeremy was a Bolivian teacher. He came to America in search of a better life 5 years ago. He worked hard to learn English and teach himself American teaching standards in order to succeed (1) _____ a teacher in this country. Because of his many failures, Jeremy understood the value of hard work and determination in (2) _____ (achieve) goals. But when he first stepped through the doors of Garfield High School, Jeremy didn't know (3) _____ influence he would have on his students. As a maths teacher at Garfield High School, Jeremy's (4) _____ (difficult) was huge—the school had a very low graduation rate, and many of the kids (5) _____ (consider) "unteachable". After knowing his challenge, Jeremy felt a bit (6) _____ (disappoint), but he was not willing to accept that. Instead, he started a maths program with a group of students, (7) _____ (teach) them the value of hard work and determination, and showing them that he believed in them. As (8) _____ result, most of these students passed a test that allowed them (9) _____ (get) into Advanced Placement Calculus, one of the (10) _____ (hard) maths classes at the high school.

答案' (1) as', ' (2) achieving', ' (3) what', ' (4) difficulty', ' (5) were considered', ' (6) disappointed', ' (7) teaching', ' (8) a', ' (9) to get', ' (10) hardest'

解析

(1) as 考查介词。根据句意：为了成功地成为这个国家的一名教师，他努力学英语，并自学美国教学标准。可知，空处表示作为，成为，应用as。故填as。

(2) achieving 考查动名词。in是介词，后面接动名词形式。故填achieving。

(3) what 考查宾语从句。分析句子可知，此处是含有宾语从句的复合句，且句意为：Jeremy不知道他会对他的学生有什么影响。所以空处表示“什么”，应用what，故填what。

(4) difficulty 考查名词。Jeremy's是名词所有格，后接名词，difficult的名词是difficulty。故填difficulty。

(5) were considered 考查一般过去时的被动语态。分析句子可知，空处在句中作谓语，kids与consider是被动关系，结合全文时态及句意，要用一般过去时。综上所述，应用一般过去时的被动语态，基本结构为：was/were+done，主语many of the kids为复数，be动词要用were。故填were considered。

(6) disappointed 考查ed形容词。felt是系动词，后接形容词作表语，且形容词修饰人，所以填ed形容词。故填disappointed。

(7) teaching 考查现在分词。句子的主语是he，谓语是started，空处要用非谓语，teach与逻辑主语he之间是主动关系，要用现在分词形式。故填teaching。

(8) a 考查不定冠词。as a result意为“结果”，是固定搭配。result是以辅音音素开头的单词，应用不定冠词a。故填a。

(9) to get 考查动词不定式。根据句意：大部分学生通过了一项使他们能进入高级课程微积分的测试。可知，应用固定搭配allow sb. to do sth.意为“允许某人做某事”。故填to get。

(10) hardest 考查形容词最高级。one of+the+形容词最高级+名词复数“最……的……之一”，所以空处应用所给词的最高级。故填hardest。

7.阅读下面短文，在空格处填入1个适当的单词或括号中单词的正确形式。

This billboard designed by Daan Roosegaarde and his studio in partnership with the University of Monterrey (1) _____ (be) just one of the billboards currently set up in Monterrey, Mexico. Each ad space has been coated with a specialized resin (树脂) that attracts nearby air pollutants and transforms them into oxygen when (2) _____ (expose) to direct sunlight.

Since the heavily-polluted Mexican city is located in a valley where (3) _____ is very little space for trees or greenery, the billboards are considered a (4) _____ (complete) new tool for urban health. This is not the first project that Daan Roosegaarde (5) _____ (launch) over the last few years. He is also responsible (6) _____ the Smog Free Tower: the world's (7) _____ (large) air cleaner which has been fixed at various international (8) _____ (location) so it can turn urban smog into diamonds. The 23-foot tall metal structure is capable of (9) _____ (produce) 30,000 cubic meters of clean air per hour by filtering (过滤) 75% of harmful PM 2.5 and PM 10 particles (粒子) from the surrounding air. Plus, the tower uses very little electricity—about as much as (10) _____ electric kettle. The electricity that it does use, however, comes from wind power.

答案' (1) is', ' (2) exposed', ' (3) there', ' (4) completely', ' (5) has launched', ' (6) for', ' (7) largest', ' (8) locations', ' (9) producing', ' (10) an'

解析

(1) is 考查一般现在时及主谓一致。此处阐述客观事实，时态应用一般现在时。且此句为主系表结构，主语为This billboard, designed by Daan Roosegaarde and his studio为后置定语，修饰主语This billboard。主语为名词单数，所以be动词应用is。故填is。

(2) exposed 考查过去分词。分析句子结构可知，that attracts nearby air pollutants and transforms them into oxygen when (2) _____ (expose) to direct sunlight.为定语从句，其中that指代前文的a specialized resin (树脂)，且该定语从句含有when引导的时间状语从句，动词expose与其逻辑主语a specialized resin (树脂)之间为被动关系，所以此处应用被动语态：be+过去分词。又因为该状语从句的主语与其主句的主语that (即a specialized resin (树脂))一致，所以可以省略主语和be动词。故空处应填过去分词exposed。故填exposed。

(3) there 考查固定句型。分析句子结构可知，此句为含有where引导的定语从句的复合句，结合先行词a valley及空后的very little space for trees or greenery可知，此处应是指那里几乎没有树木或绿化的空间，表示“有”应用there be句型，空后已有be动词is，所以空处应填there。故填there。

(4) completely 考查副词。空处修饰形容词new，应填副词作状语。故填completely。

(5) has launched 考查现在完成时及主谓一致。空处作谓语。根据本句中over the last few years可知，句子时态为现在完成时：have/has+过去分词。主语为第三人称Daan Roosegaarde，助动词应用has。故填has launched。

(6) for 考查介词。be responsible for“为……负责”，固定短语，所以空处应填介词for。故填for。

(7) largest 考查形容词最高级。空处修饰其后名词短语air cleaner，应用形容词。结合空前的the world's可知，此处应是指世界上最大的空气净化器，所以此处应用形容词large的最高级形式，故填largest。

(8) locations 考查名词复数。空前有形容词international修饰，空处应填名词。location“地点”为可数名词，结合空前的various“各种各样的”可知，此处应用其复数形式，故填locations。

(9) producing 考查动名词。be capable of“能够……”，固定短语，介词of后接动词时，应用其动名词形式。故填producing。

(10) an 考查冠词。空后kettle“水壶”为可数名词单数，且此处泛指“一个”电热水壶，所以应用不定冠词修饰，又因为空后electric是以元音音素开头的单词，所以应用不定冠词an。故填an。

3.完形填空

Nineteen-year-old Alexis Easter works at a fast-food chain in Mechanicsville. The Virginia Burger King employee is going viral (走红) for her (1) _____. She was photographed accompanying an elderly (2) _____ to his car. The man, known to Easter as Mr. John, is a regular at the restaurant.

"When he is done, I set him out to the car because he has a (3) _____ back. When we get to his car, we talk and I (4) _____ he's safe," the employee told WTVR.

Easter's simple (5) _____ caught the attention of a passerby, who (6) _____ a photo of the young woman and her customer, which she (7) _____ on social media. "We all should learn from the cashier at the Mechanicsville Burger King, who makes this world a little (8) _____," Elizabeth Chandler wrote on Facebook. Chandler said she was so (9) _____ by what Easter was doing for the man. "Seeing her (10) _____ this gentleman was so heartwarming. It's so (11) _____ to see people going out of their way for others and expecting (12) _____ in return. Since posting this I learned that Alexis is (13) _____ 19 and does this on a regular basis for any customer in need," Chandler told Yahoo.

Easter always tries to do what she can to (14) _____ the best service for customers. " (15) _____ go out of your way to aid others," she told WTVR.

Chandler, who also frequently (16) _____ this Burger King, said Easter isn't the only employee who goes above and (17) _____ their job range. "That's the (18) _____ at that Burger King. Another employee named Monica hands out plaques (纪念性的匾牌) to those (19) _____ hard times, including my grandmother when she was receiving (20) _____ for cancer," she told WTVR.

8. (1)

- A. opinion
- B. kindness
- C. honesty
- D. arrangement

答案B

解析

(1) B 考查名词辨析。opinion观点；kindness善良；honesty诚实；arrangement安排。根据后文她扶一个老人上车，可知是她的善良。

8. (2)

- A. boss
- B. patient
- C. waiter
- D. customer

答案D

解析

(2) D 考查名词辨析。boss老板；patient病人；waiter侍者；customer顾客。由前文Alexis Easter是汉堡王的一名员工，可知此处是店里的一位年长的顾客。

8. (3)

- A. strong
- B. terrible
- C. strange
- D. broad

答案B

解析

(3) B 考查形容词辨析。strong强壮的；terrible糟糕的；strange陌生的；broad宽的。此处意为“他吃完后，我帮他上车，因为他的背很疼。”terrible back意为“背疼”。

8. (4)

A. pray

B. expect

C. insure

D. insist

答案C

解析

(4) C 考查动词辨析。pray祈祷；expect期望；insure确保；insist坚持。根据语境可知，“当我们到他的车旁时，我们聊了一会儿，确保他没事。”

8. (5)

A. act

B. words

C. task

D. choice

答案A

解析

(5) A 考查名词辨析。act行动；words言语；task任务；choice选择。Alexis Easter这个简单的举动引起了一个路人的注意。

8. (6)

A. took

B. copied

C. picked

D. printed

答案A

解析

(6) A 考查动词辨析。took获取；copied复制；picked捡起；printed打印。上句讲店员的举动引起了路人的注意，所以路人拍下了这名年轻女子和她的顾客的照片。拍照用“take a photo”表示。

8. (7)

A. sold

B. exchanged

C. shared

D. found

答案C

解析

(7) C 考查动词辨析。sold卖；exchanged交换；shared分享；found发现。与上句相联系，路人拍下照片后，并分享到社交媒体上。

8. (8)

A. wider

B. brighter

C. cleaner

D. simpler

答案B

解析

(8) B 考查形容词辨析。wider宽阔的；brighter光明的；cleaner干净的；simpler简单的。为Mechanicsville地区汉堡王餐厅的这位收银员叫好，她让这个世界变得美好。

8. (9)

A. shocked

B. puzzled

C. confused

D. impressed

答案D

解析

(9) D 考查形容词辨析。shocked震惊的；puzzled茫然的；confused困惑的；impressed印象深刻的，了不起的。根据语境可知，看到这个店员的行为，Elizabeth Chandler觉得非常了不起。

8. (10)

A. greet

B. protect

C. help

D. save

答案C

解析

(10) C 考查名词辨析。greet问候，招呼；protect保护；help帮助；save救援。根据句意可知，看到她对这位先生的帮助，真是让人非常感动。

8. (11)

A. often

B. natural

C. common

D. rare

答案D

解析

(11) D 考查形容词辨析。often经常；natural自然的；common共同的；rare罕见的。根据语境，我们很少看到有人会为别人费心，可知是很罕见的。

8. (12)

- A. praise
- B. reward
- C. nothing
- D. something

答案C

解析

(12) C 考查名词辨析。praise称赞；reward奖励；nothing无；something某些事。根据语境，我们很少看到有人会为别人费心，却还不求任何回报，可知用expecting nothing，不求回报。

8. (13)

- A. exactly
- B. only
- C. then
- D. already

答案B

解析

(13) B 考查副词辨析。exactly确切地；only只，仅仅；then然后；already已经，根据语境，Alexis只有19岁，而且经常帮助有需要的客户。

8. (14)

- A. perform
- B. provide
- C. buy
- D. plan

答案B

解析

(14) B 考查动词辨析。perform表演；provide提供；buy买；plan计划，根据句意，Easter总是尽力为顾客提供最好的服务，可知用provide，提供服务。

8. (15)

- A. Never
- B. Always
- C. Usually
- D. Almost

答案B

解析

(15) B 考查副词辨析。Never从不；Always常常，总是；Usually经常地；Almost几乎。根据句意，总是要不怕麻烦地去帮助别人，可知用Always。

8. (16)

A. visited

B. advertised

C. reported

D. supported

答案A

解析

(16) A 考查动词辨析。visited参观，拜访；advertised宣传，做广告；reported报道；supported支持。根据本句可知，Chandler也经常光顾这家汉堡王餐厅。

8. (17)

A. beyond

B. over

C. below

D. inside

答案A

解析

(17) A 考查介词辨析。beyond超出，超过；over越过，在.....上面；below在.....下面；inside在.....里面。根据句意，Easter不是唯一一个提供超出工作职责范围的服务的员工，可知是超出工作职责范围。

8. (18)

A. rule

B. duty

C. order

D. culture

答案D

解析

(18) D 考查名词辨析。rule规则；duty责任；order次序，命令；culture文化。根据本句可知，这就是那家汉堡王餐厅的文化。

8. (19)

A. turning over

B. looking for

C. depending on

D. going through

答案D

解析

(19) D 考查动词短语辨析。turning over 翻转；仔细考虑；looking for 寻找；depending on 依靠；going through 经历，渡过。根据本句，另一位名叫Monica的员工向那些经历艰难时期的人发放徽章，可知是经历艰难时期。

8. (20)

- A. service
- B. concern
- C. treatment
- D. appointment

答案C

解析

(20) C 考查名词辨析。service 服务；concern 关心；treatment 治疗，对待；appointment 任命，预约，这段的意思为，她告诉WTVR电视台：“这就是那家汉堡王的文化。我所见过的每一位员工都非常尽力地帮助其他人。另一位名叫莫妮卡的员工向那些经历艰难时期的人发放徽章，其中包括我的祖母，当时她正在接受癌症治疗。”

As a little boy, there was nothing I liked better than Sunday afternoons at my grandfather's farm in western Pennsylvania. _____ by miles of winding stonewalls, the house and barn provided _____ hours of fun for a city kid like me. I was used to the living room neat as a pin that _____ to whisper, "Not to be touched!"

I can still remember one afternoon when I was eight years old. _____ my first visit to the farm, I'd wanted _____ anything to be allowed to climb the stonewalls. My parents would never _____. The walls were old; Some stones were _____, others loose and collapsing. Still, my _____ to climb across those walls grew so strong. One spring afternoon, I build up all my _____ and entered the living room, where adults had _____ after dinner.

"I want to climb the stonewalls", I said _____. "You'll hurt yourself!" Instantly a chorus _____ from them in the room. I was not too _____; the response was just as I'd _____. But before I could leave the room, I was stopped by my grandfather's booming _____, "Let the boy climb the stonewalls. He has to _____ to do things for himself." Later, I met with my grandfather to tell him about my _____. I will never forget what he said, "you made this day a _____ day just by being yourself. Always remember, there is _____ one person in this whole world like you, and I like you _____ as you are.

9. (1)

- A. Followed
- B. Surrounded
- C. Reached
- D. Decorated

答案B

解析

(1) 1. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：被绵延数英里的石墙环绕，房子和谷仓为我这样的城市孩子，提供了无穷无尽的乐趣

。A. Followed 跟随；B. Surrounded 围绕；C. Reached 抵达；到达；D. Decorated 装

饰。根据下文“by miles of winding stonewalls”可知，此处中被绵延数英里的石墙包围，故选B。

2. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. endless无尽的；B. aimless无目的的；C. limited有限的；D. temporary暂时的。结合下文

“hours of fun for a city kid like me.”可知，对于一个像我这样的城市的孩子而言，提供了无尽的乐趣。故选A。

B. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我习惯了整洁如针的起居室，似乎在低声说“不许碰！”A. sensed感觉；B. showed显示；C. seemed似乎；D. started开始。根据下文“to whisper, “Not to be touched!””可知，此处是用拟人的语气描述干净整洁的房间给作者的感觉

像是在说话。故选C。

4. 考查连词词义辨析。句意：自从我第一次来到农场，我就非常希望能够爬上石墙。A. Once一旦；B. After在……之后

；C. Before在……以前；D. Since自从……根据上文“the house and barn provided 2 hours of fun for a city kid like me.”可知，此处指自从我第一次去了祖父的农场后。故选D。

5. 考查短语词义辨析。句意同上。A. more than超过；B. less than少于；C. no more than仅仅；D. no less than不少于，多达。根

据下文“anything to be allowed to climb the stonewalls.”可知，想要爬上石墙的想法超过了任何事，故选A。

6. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我父母绝不会同意的。A. ignore忽视；B. approve同意；C. prevent阻止；D. reject拒绝。根据上文

“to be allowed to climb the stonewalls”及本句中“never”可知，父母不同意。故选B。

7. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有些石墙不见了，有些松动倒塌了。A. adding补充的；增加的；B. remaining剩余的；

C. leaving剩余的；D. missing找不到的；缺失的。根据下文“others loose and collapsing”，可知，有些石墙没有了。故选D。

8. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：不过，我想爬过那些墙的欲望越来越强烈。A. desire欲望；B. purpose目的；C. choice选择

；D. opinion想法。根据上文“I'd wanted 5 anything to be allowed to climb the stonewalls.”可知，我非常希望能够爬上石墙

。所以此处指我的欲望很强烈。故选A。

9. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：一个春天的下午，我鼓足勇气走进了客厅，吃过晚饭大人们都在那里。A. hope希望；B. courage勇

气；C. strength力量；D. trust信任。根据上文“my 8 to climb across those walls grew so strong.”可知，此处是我鼓足勇气走进

客厅。故选B。

10. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. gathered聚集；B. kept保持；C. challenged挑战；D. served服务。结合下文“after dinner”可知，吃过晚饭后大人们聚集在客厅里。故选A。

11. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：“我想爬石墙”，我犹豫地说。A. clearly清晰地；B. doubtfully怀疑地；C. hesitantly犹豫地

；D. considerably体贴地。根据上文“My parents would never6.”可知，此处指我犹豫地说。故选C。

12. 考查短语词义辨析。句意：“你会伤到自己的！”房间里立刻响起了他们异口同声的声音。A. rolled up卷起（袖子或裤腿）；

B. took up 开始从事; C. went up (喊声或欢呼声) 响起; D. pulled up (车或驾车者) 减速停下。根据上文“You'll hurt yourself!”可知, 他们齐声说。故选C。

13. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我很失望, 反应正如我所料。A. disappointed 失望的; B. excited 兴奋的; C. amused 好笑的; D. shocked 惊讶的。根据上文“You'll hurt yourself!”可知, 大人不同意我去爬石墙, 所以我很失望。选项A符合题意。故选A。

14. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. demanded 要求; B. expected 期望; C. admitted 承认; D. supported 支持。根据上文“the response was just as”可知, 这个回答是我想到的。选项B符合题意。故选B。

15. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 但在我离开房间之前, 我被祖父洪亮的声音阻止了, “让这孩子去爬石墙吧。”A. sound 声音; B. voice 说话声; C. hearing 听力; 听觉; D. noise 噪音。sound表示泛指一切可以听到的声音; voice通常指人的说话声。结合上文“my grandfather's”此处指祖父的说话声。故选B。

16. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他必须学会为自己做事。A. prefer 偏爱; B. continue 继续; C. afford 支付; D. learn 学习。根据下文“do things for himself.”可知, 此处指学习为自己做事。故选D。

17. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 后来, 我见了我的祖父, 告诉他我的冒险经历。A. journey 旅程; B. trip (短程往返的) 旅行; C. adventure 冒险; D. hiking 徒步。根据上文“He has to do things for himself.”可知, 他要学习为自己做事, 所以学习的过程是充满冒险的, 此处指我讲起我的冒险的经历。故选C。

18. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 我永远不会忘记他说过的话“你只要做你自己, 就能让今天变得特别”。A. common 普通的; B. relaxing 令人放松的; C. thoughtful 体贴的; 关心别人的; D. special 特别的。根据下文“just by being yourself.”可知, 这天就只是做回了自己。所以是特殊的一天。故选D。

19. 考查副词词义辨析。句意: 永远记住, 这个世界上只有一个人像你, 我喜欢的就是你本来的样子。A. almost 几乎, 差不多; B. rarely 几乎不; C. only 只, 仅仅; D. seldom 很少。根据下文“one person in this whole world like you”可知, 此处中世界上只有你自己像你, 故选C。

20. 考查副词词义辨析。句意同上。A. eventually 最终; B. nearly 几乎; C. normally 一般地; D. exactly 准确地。结合上文“I like you”及下文“as you are.”可知, 此处指我喜欢你确切地是因为你做回了你自己, 即喜欢你本来的样子。故选D。

9. (2)

- A. endless
- B. aimless
- C. limited
- D. temporary

答案A
解析

9. (3)
A. sensed
B. showed
C. seemed
D. started

答案C
解析

9. (4)
A. Once
B. After
C. Before
D. Since

答案D
解析

9. (5)
A. more than
B. less than
C. no more than
D. no less than

答案A
解析

9. (6)
A. ignore
B. approve
C. prevent
D. reject

答案B
解析

9. (7)
A. adding
B. remaining
C. leaving

D. missing

答案D
解析

9. (8)

- A. desire
- B. purpose
- C. choice
- D. opinion

答案A
解析

9. (9)

- A. hope
- B. courage
- C. strength
- D. trust

答案B
解析

9. (10)

- A. gathered
- B. kept
- C. challenged
- D. served

答案A
解析

9. (11)

- A. clearly
- B. doubtfully
- C. hesitantly
- D. considerably

答案C
解析

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