

## 1. 填空题

1.73. The meeting was o \_\_\_\_\_ fixed for the 10th, July, but later it was put off.

答案 73. originally

解析

73. originally

2. Just now my mother told me the \_\_\_\_\_ (important) of keeping healthy.

答案 'importance'

解析

importance 考查名词。句意：刚才我的妈妈告诉我保持健康的重要性。根据题干 the...of 可推知此处应该填名词形式，故答案为 importance。

## 2. 语法填空

3. 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Since last September, the Australian bushfires (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) around 80,000 square kilometers of forest.

Early on, most reports about the bushfires focused on the cost to humans. Recently, people have shown more concern about the effects of the fires (2) \_\_\_\_\_ animals than before. Chris Dickman, a scientist at the University of Sydney tried to figure out how many animals might have been killed by the fires. The number he came up with was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (surprising) large: over 1 billion animals.

The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) of animals could be especially bad news in Australia, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is home to many special animals that can't be found anywhere else. Scientists worry that the bushfires might put (6) \_\_\_\_\_ end to some kinds of animals that were already in danger of dying out.

Even when animals survive, it can be hard for them to stay alive in the world (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) behind by the fires. That's (8) \_\_\_\_\_ many of the places they live in and their sources of food have been ruined. For that reason, workers for Australia's National Park are using helicopters to drop sweet potatoes and carrots onto 12 (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) areas where rock-wallabies (岩石袋鼠) live. Rock-wallabies often survive bushfires, but can have difficulty (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) enough to eat.

答案 ' (1) have destroyed', ' (2) on', ' (3) surprisingly', ' (4) loss', ' (5) which', ' (6) an', ' (7) left', ' (8) because', ' (9) different', ' (10) finding'

解析

(1) have destroyed 考查动词时态。结合句中的时间词 Since last September 可知，本句时态应为现在完成时，结构为 have / has done。主语 the Australian bushfires 为复数形式，故谓语动词应使用复数形式。故填 have destroyed。

(2) **on** 考查介词。结合句意，最近，人们比以前更加关注火灾对动物的影响。固定搭配：the effects on...对.....的影响。故填on。

(3) **surprisingly** 考查副词。分析句子结构，设空处应填入所给词的副词形式修饰空后形容词large。故填surprisingly。

(4) **loss** 考查名词。结合空前定冠词The可知，设空处应填入所给词的名词形式loss作主语，意为“损失”。故填loss。

(5) **which** 考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子结构可知，该句为一个含有非限制性定语从句的复合句，修饰其前的先行词Australia，指物，定语从句中缺少主语，应该填入关系代词which。故填which。

(6) **an** 考查冠词。结合句意，科学家们担心，森林大火可能会终结一些已经濒临灭绝的动物。固定搭配：put an end to, 结束，终止。故填an。

(7) **left** 考查过去分词。分析句子结构，根据can be可知，设空处所填词在句中作非谓语，与逻辑主语world之间为被动关系，故应使用所给动词的过去分词形式，作后置定语修饰the world。故填left。

(8) **because** 考查固定句型。结合句意，这是因为他们生活的许多地方和他们的食物来源已经被破坏。固定句型：that is because...这是因为.....故填because。

(9) **different** 考查形容词。分析句子结构，所填词在句中修饰空后名词areas，应使用所给词的形容词形式。故填different。

(10) **finding** 考查动名词。固定搭配：have difficulty (in) doing sth.做某事有困难。应该填入所给动词的动名词形式。故填finding。

4. 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。

Culture is the widening of the spirit and the mind. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) Sept. 5, a multi-station exhibition featuring the cultural heritage of Europe is open to the public in Beijing. Laying out 38 cultural routes crossing the continent and beyond, it is a good display of history, economy, art, and way of life. Co-organized by the EU Delegation to China and EU (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (nation) Institutes for Culture, the exhibition (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (present) artwork, pictures, documents and audiovisual content.

After the opening ceremony, *China Daily* (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) with the European Union's ambassador to China to learn about the value of cultural diversity and how it strengthens people's ancestral roots.

As a Sinologist, Chapuis, the ambassador, has introduced many Chinese writers (5) \_\_\_\_\_ France. He is also the first to translate a full poetry collection by Du Fu.

In his opening (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) for the exhibition, Chapuis discussed the connection between education and travel, a concept shared in both European and Chinese (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (culture) .

"Confucius (孔子) left his hometown, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ country of Lu, and travelled from state to state to spread his ideas," he said. "There is no personal growth without travelling. And in a globalized world, it is even (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (important) ."

"All the Chinese travel today. They are on the path of discovering. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ they are abroad, they discover they are not only from Xi'an, Beijing or Tianjin—they are from China."

答案' (1) Starting', ' (2) National', ' (3) presents', ' (4) talked', ' (5) to',  
' (6) speech', ' (7) cultures', ' (8) the', ' (9) more important',  
' (10) When/If/Once/As'

解析

(1) **Starting** 考查动名词。分析可知，句中已经有谓语动词，所以此处应是非谓语。a multi-station exhibition与start之间在逻辑上为主动关系，所以用现在分词。空处位于句首，首字母大写。

(2) **National** 考查形容词。空处修饰名词Institutes，应该用形容词。nation的形容词形式为national。此处n需要大写。

(3) **presents** 考查主谓一致。本段在陈述客观事实，时态为一般现在时。空处为句子谓语动词，主语the exhibition为单数，所以此处应用present的第三人称单数形式。

(4) **talked** 考查一般过去时。空处为句子谓语动词。根据After the opening ceremony可以判断本句为一般过去时。所以此处应用talk的过去式形式talked。

(5) **to** 考查介词。introduce sb. to...把某人介绍给.....固定搭配。所以此处应用介词to。

(6) **speech** 考查名词。根据空前的形容词opening“开幕的”可知，空处应用speak的名词形式speech。opening speech开幕致辞，固定搭配。结合句中的his可知，此处应用可数名词speech的单数形式。

(7) **cultures** 考查名词的数。根据European and Chinese可知，此处是指欧洲和中国文化，所以要用可数名词culture的复数形式cultures。

(8) **the** 考查定冠词。分析可知(8) \_\_\_\_\_ country of Lu为hometown的同位语。此处特指孔子的家乡是鲁国，所以应填入定冠词the。

(9) **more important** 考查形容词比较级。根据句中的is和even可知，此处应填入形容词important的比较级形式more important。

(10) **When/If/Once/As** 考查连词。结合语境可推知，此处表示：当他们在国外时/如果他们在国外/一旦他们到了国外，他们会发现他们不仅来自西安、北京或天津，而且来自中国。所以此处可以用when、once或as引导时间状语从句，也可以用if引导条件状语从句。空处位于句首，首字母大写。

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。

We seem to be losing the fight against landmines. While, every year, about 100,000 landmines are removed, 2,000,000 more (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (bury) in the ground. Removing (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) is very slow and dangerous work that must be done by hand. Someone has to use (3) \_\_\_\_\_ metal detector to find the mines. This is very inaccurate as the metal detector finds all metal (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (object), not just the mines, and it doesn't find new types of mine which are covered in plastic. Then he or she has to dig the mine out (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (cautious) without setting it off.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) this method it could take centuries to rid the world (7) \_\_\_\_\_ landmines.

This is where robotics comes in. At present, several countries (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on technological solutions to the landmines problem. One of the most exciting projects is at Chiba University, Japan, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a robot that looks something like an insect is being developed. It is about the size of a small car. It walks on 6 legs and when it finds a mine, it marks the spot with paint and sends data to a computer which can then map the mines. As well as being much (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) than finding mines by hand, the insect robot is also much faster.

答案' (1) are buried', ' (2) them', ' (3) a', ' (4) objects', ' (5) cautiously', ' (6) Using', ' (7) of', ' (8) are working', ' (9) where', ' (10) safer'

解析

(1) are buried 考查一般现在时的被动。根据前句every year, about 100,000 landmines are removed,“虽然每年大约有10万枚地雷被清除”可知此处是每年 2,000,000 more“被埋”在地里。landmines 与bury之间是被动关系, 且是一般现在时。故填: are buried。

(2) them 考查代词。此处是Removing做主语, 后边跟宾格做动词Remove的宾语, 所以用宾格。故填: them。

(3) a 考查冠词。句意: 总有人用金属探测器来找到雷。detector是可数名词, 且没用复数形式, 所以前边一定用冠词来修饰, 用在metal前泛指用a。故填: a。

(4) objects 考查可数名词单复数。object是可数名词, 意思是“物品”。因为前有all来修饰, 所以用复数形式objects。故填: objects。

(5) cautiously 考查副词。修饰动词短语dig the mine out, 用副词, 意思是“小心地挖出来”。cautious是形容词“小心的”, 副词是cautiously。故填: cautiously。

(6) Using 考查现在分词。句意: 如果用这种方法, 可能要花几个世纪的时间才能消灭全世界的地雷。主句是it could take centuries to rid the world (7) \_\_\_\_\_ landmines, 此句中真正的主语是 (for people) to rid the world (7) \_\_\_\_\_ landmines, 与动词use之间是主动关系, 所以用现在分词做条件状语。故填: Using。

(7) of 考查介词。句意: 如果用这种方法, 可能要花几个世纪的时间才能消灭全世界的地雷。rid...of...是固定短语, 意思是“去除.....的.....”。故填: of。

(8) are working 考查现在进行时。因为时间状语是At present, 所以用现在进行时, 主语是several countries, 所以是are working。故填: are working。

(9) where 考查定语从句。这是非限制是定语从句, 代替前边的Chiba University, 且在从句中做地点状语。故填: where。

(10) safer 考查形容词比较级。因为空前有much, 修饰形容词比较级, 又因为空后有than, 和比较级连用。所以这里是形容词比较级。故填: safer。

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。

As one of "China's new four great inventions", China's high-speed rail eyes the world again with "Fuxing". It is proud of a top speed of 400 km/h and a continuous speed of 350 km/h. It is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (total) designed and produced by Chinese engineers (2) \_\_\_\_\_ any help from the West.

China's high-speed train is not only known for its amazing speed, but also for its safety and comfort. Last year, it safely carried 1.4 billion (3) \_\_\_\_\_, or the total population of Africa and South America (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (combine).

In 2015, a video taken by a Swedish traveler became popular' on social media both at (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and abroad. In the nine-minute video, a coin stood upright all the time on a fast-running high-speed train. It shows the steadiness (稳定) of China's high-speed train (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) visitors a comfortable travelling experience.

The service on China's high-speed rail is still improving. The new bullet train plans to increase the height, and the Wi-Fi network will (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole train. Its air conditioning system is designed to reduce the influence of the external pressure wave (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the train is passing through tunnels, easing (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) of ears.

The rapid development of China's high-speed rail in the past five years (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (mark) China's increasing strength in technology and innovation. It has become a new symbol, showing China's great progress to the world.

答案' (1) totally', ' (2) without  
, ' (3) passagers', ' (4) combined', ' (5) home', ' (6) giving', ' (7) cover',  
' (8) when', ' (9) discomfort', ' (10) marks'

解析

(1) totally 考查副词。此处修饰动词designed，要用副词形式。故填totally。

(2) without 考查介词。此处表示没有任何帮助，without表示：没有。故填without。

(3) passagers 考查名词。由于前面的1.4 bilion可知，后面缺可数名词复数，结合意思，故填passengers。

(4) combined 考查过去分词。combine和population是动宾关系，故用过去分词作后置定语，故填combined。

(5) home 考查名词。home and abroad固定短语，国内外。故填home。

(6) giving 考查现在分词。主句中的主语It与give为主动关系，故用现在分词作状语，故填giving。

(7) cover 考查动词。句意会覆盖整个铁路，情态动词will后接动词原形，故填cover。

(8) when 考查连词。when引导时间状语从句，表示：当.....时；且pass为瞬间动词，故填when。

(9) discomfort 考查名词。此处指的是减轻耳朵的不适。作ease的宾语，故填discomfort。

(10) marks 考查主谓一致。主语development，一般的事实，因此要用一般现在时，谓语动词第三人称单数。故填marks。

7.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。

Summer vacation, although a welcome relief for students, is a worrying time for parents because they are afraid their children could become (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (addict) to

video games during the July-August holiday. The (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (extraordinary) long time that students spend on video games is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ danger to not only their health but also their quality of life.

In recent years, video games (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) one of the most popular forms of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (entertain) for children worldwide. They have also become a serious form of addiction for many children. In fact, the World Health Organization recently categorized video game addiction (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a mental health disorder.

Addiction to video games can have serious health effects on children. They can lead to visual problems, poor eating and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) habits, social isolation (孤立), and anger and aggressive behavior when asked to stop playing, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ can be dangerous to others. Children may also have difficulty making (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) .

It is the parents' responsibility (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (limit) their children's access to video games and computers, because it is the children's health and quality of life that are affected.

答案' (1) addicted ', ' (2) extraordinarily ', ' (3) a ', ' (4) have become ', ' (5) entertainment ', ' (6) as ', ' (7) sleeping ', ' (8) which ', ' (9) friends ', ' (10) to limit '

解析

(1) addicted 考查形容词。空处作系动词become的表语，应用形容词。become addicted to，表示“对.....变得上瘾”，固定短语。故填addicted。

(2) extraordinarily 考查副词。此处修饰形容词long，应用所给词的副词形式作状语。extraordinary的副词形式为extraordinarily。故填extraordinarily。

(3) a 考查冠词。空后danger在此处意为“危害”，为可数名词。此处泛指“一种危害”，且danger是以辅音音素开头的单词，因此应用不定冠词a。故填a。

(4) have become 考查现在完成时及主谓一致。根据时间状语in recent years“近年来”可知，该句时态应该用现在完成时：have/has done。主语video games为复数形式，助动词用have。故填have become。

(5) entertainment 考查名词。介词of后应接名词作宾语，entertain的名词形式为entertainment“娱乐”。故填entertainment。

(6) as 考查介词。句意：事实上，世界卫生组织最近将电子游戏成瘾归类为一种心理健康障碍。categorize as“归类为”，固定短语。故填as。

(7) sleeping 考查形容词。空处修饰其后名词habits，应用所给词的形容词形式。此处表示睡眠习惯，用形容词sleeping“睡眠的”。故填sleeping。

(8) which 考查非限制性定语从句。分析可知，此句是含有非限制性定语从句的复合句，空处为引导词，在从句中作主语，指代前文提及的“愤怒和攻击性行为”，应该填入关系代词which。故填which。

(9) friends 考查可数名词的数。make friends，固定短语，表示“交朋友”。故填friends。

(10) to limit 考查动词不定式。分析可知，此句包含固定句型：It is one's responsibility to do sth，表示“做某事是某人的责任”。其中it是形式主语，动词不定式为真正的主语。故填to limit。

### 3.完形填空

Aleksandor Pushkin (1799-1837) could have led a very comfortable life, just like any other child who was born into a rich, aristocratic (贵族的) family. But if he had (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an easy life, perhaps he would not be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest Russian poet.

The great man is celebrated at the Pushkin Festival, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ falls on the first Sunday of June.

Pushkin (4) \_\_\_\_\_ his first poem when he was only 14 years old. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ he left a school for aristocratic youngsters in 1817, his talent was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ recognized. The promising young man (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a post at the foreign office in St. Petersburg.

The poet (8) \_\_\_\_\_ have become a big name in Russian politics. But overtime he began to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for change in society, and spoke for other writers that thought the same way. He wrote (10) \_\_\_\_\_ poems such as *Ode to Liberty*. Pushkin also met members of a political group that later (11) \_\_\_\_\_ an uprising (起义). Several members were arrested and killed, and hundreds of people were sent to Siberia.

Although Pushkin was (12) \_\_\_\_\_, he never denied his friendship with them. (13) \_\_\_\_\_ when the Tsar (沙皇) asked him which side he was on, Pushkin said he supported the group.

His behavior made the government (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and he was sent away. Pushkin (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to write poems about the simple joys of (16) \_\_\_\_\_ people. His masterpiece is the novel in verse *Eygene Onegin*. The poetry can only be (17) \_\_\_\_\_ Mozart's music. Pushkin died young, at the age of 37, after being forced into a duel (决斗).

(18) \_\_\_\_\_ is said that his wife had many admirers and that she had a(n) (19) \_\_\_\_\_ with an officer. He challenged the man to a duel which left both men injured. Pushkin died two days (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. (1)  
A. created  
B. led  
C. enjoyed  
D. built

答案B  
解析

(1) B 考查动词。由上文Aleksandor Pushkin (1799-1837) could have led a very comfortable life可知为固定搭配lead a...life“过着.....样的生活”。故选B。

8. (2)

- A. known as
- B. known for
- C. known to
- D. known by

答案A

解析

(2) A 考查动词短语。根据上下文句意可知，如果他过着非常舒适的生活的话，他就不会成为俄罗斯最伟大的诗人。**be known as**作为.....(身份)而出名；**be known for**因.....出名；**be known to**为.....所知，为某人所熟知；**Be known by**凭.....而知，根据.....来判断。根据空后的**the greatest Russian poet**可知，此处是指是他作为俄罗斯最伟大的诗人而出名，故选A。

8. (3)

- A. it
- B. he
- C. that
- D. which

答案D

解析

(3) D 考查关系代词。此句为含有非限制性定语从句的复合句，先行词为**Pushkin Festival**，是物，应用关系代词**which**引导此定语从句，故选D。

8. (4)

- A. printed
- B. declared
- C. published
- D. sold

答案C

解析

(4) C 考查动词。根据空后的**his first poem**可知，此处是指**Aleksandor Pushkin**在他十四岁的时候发表了他的第一首诗。选项中**print**(打印)、**declare**(宣布声明)、**sell**(卖)均不符合上下文语境。故选C。

8. (5)

- A. At a time
- B. In time
- C. By the time
- D. At time

答案C

解析



(5) C 考查介词短语。根据上下文可知，到Aleksandor Pushkin 1817年离开学校的时候，他的才能已经被广泛认可，此处表示“到.....的时候”应用By the time。at a time一次，每次，在某时；in time及时；at time偶尔，有时。故选C。

8. (6)

- A. widely
- B. nearly
- C. partly
- D. highly

答案A

解析

(6) A 考查副词。根据后文The promising young man (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a post at the foreign office in St. Petersburg.可推知，此处是指到Aleksandor Pushkin 1817年离开学校的时候，他的才能已经被广泛认可，故选A。

8. (7)

- A. accepted
- B. found
- C. applied
- D. received

答案A

解析

(7) A 考查动词。结合上文his talent was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ recognized.及空后的a post at the foreign office in St. Petersburg.可知，他的才能被得到认可，所以此处是指他接受了外交部的一个岗位，选项中find（发现，找到）、apply（申请，应用）、receive（收到）均不符合上下文语境。故选A。

8. (8)

- A. can
- B. may
- C. would
- D. could

答案D

解析

(8) D 考查情态动词。根据上文The promising young man (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a post at the foreign office in St. Petersburg.可知，Aleksandor Pushkin得到了外交部的工作职位，所以他本应该能在俄罗斯政界成为一个非常重要的人，结合下文His behavior made the government (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and he was sent away.可知，他的行为引起了政府的不满，此处是指他本应该成为俄罗斯政坛的大人物而他却没有，应用虚拟语气：could have done，故选D。

8. (9)

- A. turn up

- B. take up
- C. stand up
- D. pick up

答案C

解析

(9) C 考查动词短语。根据下文Pushkin also met members of a political group that later (11) \_\_\_\_\_ an uprising (起义).可知, 此处是指Aleksandor Pushkin开始支持(stand up)社会变革。选项中turn up(出现)、take up(拿起, 占据)、pick up(捡起)均不符合上下文语境, 故选C。

8. (10)

- A. literature
- B. chemical
- C. practical
- D. political

答案D

解析

(10) D 考查形容词。根据上文he began to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for change in society以及空后的*Ode to Liberty*可推知, 此处是指他写了政治诗歌, 故选D。

8. (11)

- A. recognized
- B. organized
- C. developed
- D. discovered

答案B

解析

(11) B 考查动词。根据下文Several members were arrested and killed, and hundreds of people were sent to Siberia.可知, 此处是指他组织了起义, 选项中recognize(认出)、develop(发展)、discover(发现)均不符合上下文语境。故选B。

8. (12)

- A. in trouble
- B. in danger
- C. out of trouble
- D. out of danger

答案B

解析

(12) B 考查介词短语。根据上文Several members were arrested and killed, and hundreds of people were sent to Siberia.可知, 参与起义的若干成员被逮捕, 成百人被发配到西伯利亚, 因此, 局势很危险, Aleksandor Pushkin也处在危险中, 故选B。

8. (13)

- A. So
- B. Still
- C. Even
- D. Yet

答案C

解析

(13) C 考查副词。根据上文Although Pushkin was (12) \_\_\_\_\_, he never denied his friendship with them.以及空后的when the Tsar (沙皇) asked him which side he was on, Pushkin said he supported the group.可知,前后句之间为递进关系,尽管Aleksandor Pushkin也处在危险中,他绝不否认他和那些成员之间的友谊,甚至在沙皇问他支持哪一方时,他说他支持起义的团体,Even符合语境,故选C。

8. (14)

- A. angry
- B. happy
- C. terrible
- D. nervous

答案A

解析

(14) A 考查形容词。根据上文when the Tsar (沙皇) asked him which side he was on, Pushkin said he supported the group.可推知,此处是指他的行为使政府感到很生气,故选A。

8. (15)

- A. forgot
- B. tried
- C. stopped
- D. continued

答案D

解析

(15) D 考查动词。根据上文He wrote (10) \_\_\_\_\_ poems such as *Ode to Liberty*.以及空后的to write poems可推知,此处是指Although Pushkin虽然被流放,但他仍然继续创作有关普通老百姓的简单的快乐的诗歌,选项中forgot (忘记)、tried (努力,尝试)、stopped (停止)均不符合上下文语境,故选D。

8. (16)

- A. poor
- B. past
- C. everyday
- D. present

答案C

解析

(16) C 考查形容词。根据上文Although Pushkin was (12) \_\_\_\_\_, he never denied his friendship with them. (13) \_\_\_\_\_ when the Tsar (沙皇) asked him which side he was on, Pushkin said he supported the group.并结合选项可推知, 此处应该是指Pushkin继续创作有关普通老百姓 (everyday people) 的简单的快乐的诗歌, everyday最符合语境, 故选C。

8. (17)

- A. connected
- B. compared to
- C. contributed to
- D. belonged to

答案B

解析

(17) B 考查动词短语。结合空后的Mozart's music可知, 此处是在拿Aleksandor Pushkin的诗与莫扎特的音乐进行对比 (compared to), 选项中connect (连接)、contribute to (导致, 为.....贡献)、belong to (属于) 均不符合上下文语境, 故选B。

8. (18)

- A. It
- B. What
- C. He
- D. This

答案A

解析

(18) A 考查代词。根据空后的is said that his wife had many admirers and that she had a(n) (19) \_\_\_\_\_ with an officer.可推知, 此处是考查固定搭配It is said that据说, 故选A。

8. (19)

- A. matter
- B. thing
- C. idea
- D. affair

答案D

解析

(19) D 考查名词。根据下文He challenged the man to a duel which left both men injured.可推知, 此处是指他妻子有了婚外恋, have an affair with...与某人有暧昧关系/婚外恋, 故选D。

8. (20)

- A. later

- B. ago
- C. before
- D. or so

答案A

解析

(20) A 考查副词。根据上文He challenged the man to a duel which left both men injured.以及空前的Pushkin died two days可推知，此处是指Pushkin两天之后去世了，一段时间+later表示多长时间之后，故选A。

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

9. (12)
- A. rolled up
  - B. took up
  - C. went up
  - D. pulled up

答案C  
解析

9. (13)

- A. disappointed
- B. excited
- C. amused
- D. shocked

答案A  
解析

9. (14)

- A. demanded
- B. expected
- C. admitted
- D. supported

答案B  
解析

9. (15)

- A. sound
- B. voice
- C. hearing
- D. noise

答案B  
解析

9. (16)

- A. prefer
- B. continue
- C. afford
- D. learn

答案D  
解析

9. (17)

- A. journey
- B. trip
- C. adventure
- D. hiking

答案C  
解析

9. (18)  
A. common  
B. relaxing  
C. thoughtful  
D. special

答案D  
解析

9. (19)  
A. almost  
B. rarely  
C. only  
D. seldom

答案C  
解析

9. (20)  
A. eventually  
B. nearly  
C. normally  
D. exactly

答案D  
解析

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Molai grew up in a tiny village in India. The village lay near some wetlands which became his second (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He learned the value and beauty of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ there from a very young age.

When he was 16, Molai began to notice something (3) \_\_\_\_\_ happening around his home. A flood had hit the area earlier that year and the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it caused had driven away a number of birds. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the number of snakes had declined as well. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that it was because there weren't enough trees to protect them from the (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The solution, of course, was to plant trees so the animals could seek (8) \_\_\_\_\_ during the daytime. He turned to th (9) \_\_\_\_\_ department for

help but was told that nothing would grow there. However, Molai went looking on his own and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a nearby island where he began to plant trees. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ young plants in the dry season was (12) \_\_\_\_\_ for a lone boy. Molai built at the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of each sapling (幼树) a bamboo platform, where he placed earthen pots with small holes to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ rainwater. The water would then drip (滴落) on the plants below.

Molai (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to plant trees for the next 37 years. His efforts have resulted in 1,360 acres of naturally-grown land that has become home to many plants and animals.

10. (1)

- A. home
- B. job
- C. dream
- D. choice

答案A

解析

略

10. (2)

- A. knowledge
- B. youth
- C. culture
- D. nature

答案D

解析

略

10. (3)

- A. precious
- B. interesting
- C. disturbing
- D. awkward

答案C

解析

略

10. (4)

- A. damage
- B. tension
- C. pain
- D. waste

答案A  
解析  
略

10. (5)  
A. Therefore  
B. However  
C. Besides  
D. Otherwise

答案C  
解析  
略

10. (6)  
A. agreed  
B. realized  
C. remembered  
D. predicted

答案B  
解析  
略

10. (7)  
A. noise  
B. disease  
C. heat  
D. dust

答案C  
解析  
略

10. (8)  
A. directions  
B. shelter  
C. help  
D. partners

答案B  
解析  
略

10. (9)  
A. labor

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