

## 1. 语法填空

1. 阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内所给词的正确形式。

In Western art there are several main 【小题1】 (风格) from the 5th century to the modern times. The time between the 5th 【小题2】 the 15th century AD was the Middle Ages, during 【小题3】 painters showed respect and love for God in their paintings. Then in the Renaissance, people 【小题4】 (concentrate) more on human and less on religion. Massaccio was the first person 【小题5】 (use) perspective, without which people would not have been able to paint such realistic pictures. From the late 19th to the early 20th century, the Impressionists began to paint outdoors. At first, their paintings were 【小题6】 (有争议的), and people said they were ridiculous. But today they are accepted as the beginning of 【小题7】 we call “modern art”.

答案【小题1】 styles

【小题2】 and

【小题3】 which

【小题4】 concentrated

【小题5】 to use

【小题6】 controversial

【小题7】 what

解析

2. 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。

Many Chinese students have studied English for about ten years, but most of them cannot even speak English 【小题1】 (fluent).

Actually, there are several difficulties 【小题2】 have caused this to happen. The main one is fear! Another is the habit of 【小题3】 (translate) from Chinese to English and then to change these thoughts 【小题4】 spoken words and sentences. We must learn to speak as a child does. When we are learning 【小题5】 second language we need to remember how we learned our native language. 【小题6】 (learn) to understand and speak a language is one of the first skills a child 【小题7】 (develop). How does a child learn the language? He listens for a time and then he wants 【小题8】 (repeat) the words. 【小题9】 takes a long time before he knows anything about grammar, spelling or formal sentence structures.

As for language teachers, they should avoid criticism and be very 【小题10】 (encourage) and generous with praise.

答案【小题1】 fluently

【小题2】 that/which

【小题3】 translating

【小题4】 into

【小题5】 a

【小题6】 Learning

【小题7】 develops

【小题8】 to repeat

【小题9】 It

【小题10】 encouraging

解析

2.完形填空

A few years ago, I went through a period of depression. It was so severe that life didn't seem worth \_\_\_\_\_. It was like permanent winter, so cold that the sun would never \_\_\_\_\_.

Then I saw snowdrops (雪花莲) pushing through the freezing, iron-hard \_\_\_\_\_. I looked at them every day until I felt that if they could come back to life, then so could \_\_\_\_\_. Those green shoots gave me \_\_\_\_\_ in a way that nothing else had.

As spring came, I started to put in more and more plants, until the garden was brilliant with \_\_\_\_\_. I could spend hours \_\_\_\_\_ in gardening. Life was growing through my hands: gentle, peaceful, but, above all, \_\_\_\_\_. If I gave love, it was \_\_\_\_\_, a hundred times.

The form of depressive illness I have is biological. It has \_\_\_\_\_ generations of my family and follows no rules nor reason. I can be \_\_\_\_\_ when the sun is shining or when I am with loving friends. Of course, fresh air and exercise help to \_\_\_\_\_ the depression, but for me \_\_\_\_\_ is more than that. It \_\_\_\_\_ strength as well as hope. I often stands in the garden before a tall tree, huge and strong. It lives through freezing temperatures and strong winds. It \_\_\_\_\_ but never breaks. And so I learn that we may be battled and injured, but we should never give up.

3. (1)

- A. making
- B. living
- C. wasting
- D. losing

答案B

解析

3. (2)

- A. set
- B. break
- C. shine
- D. explode

答案C

解析

3. (3)

- A. snow
- B. wood
- C. ground

D. water

答案C  
解析

3. (4)

- A. I
- B. mine
- C. winter
- D. spring

答案A  
解析

3. (5)

- A. boredom
- B. love
- C. money
- D. hope

答案D  
解析

3. (6)

- A. light
- B. water
- C. diamond
- D. color

答案D  
解析

3. (7)

- A. locked
- B. lacking
- C. lost
- D. hidden

答案C  
解析

3. (8)

- A. optimistic
- B. pessimistic
- C. lovely
- D. delicate

答案A

解析

3. (9)

- A. replied
- B. returned
- C. repeated
- D. repaired

答案B

解析

3. (10)

- A. affected
- B. puzzled
- C. wounded
- D. damaged

答案A

解析

3. (11)

- A. moved
- B. depressed
- C. delighted
- D. satisfied

答案B

解析

3. (12)

- A. replace
- B. cure
- C. treat
- D. relieve

答案D  
解析

3. (13)  
A. exercise  
B. relaxation  
C. planting  
D. gardening

答案D  
解析

3. (14)  
A. refers to  
B. stands for  
C. possesses  
D. resembles

答案B  
解析

3. (15)  
A. bends  
B. dries  
C. falls  
D. grows

答案A  
解析

### 3.七选五

4. Parent-child relationships can be very complex. (1) It's obviously easier said than done. Here's what you need to remember on how to treat your parents.

(2) This means that you need to be honest in your interactions with your parents. You also need to remember that although your parents may not always act in a respectable manner, you have to show respect for all the things they do for you.

Be loving. It's important to show your affection to your parents. Go ahead and hug and kiss them, no matter how old you are. If you don't live with your parents anymore, then take the time to call them to let them know you care. Don't forget birthdays, holidays and some special occasions. (3)

Be appreciative. No matter what your age and whom you are dealing with, you need to

show your appreciation for the things other people do for you. Of all the people in the world, it is probably your parents who will do the most for you. (4) Let parents know you appreciate them for the things they do for you.

Be forgiving. Your parents aren't perfect though you may grow up thinking that they are. Forgive them for their shortcomings. (5) Say sorry when you have disagreements with your parents.

答案'G', 'A', 'F', 'E', 'D'

解析

(1) 1. 根据上文“Parent-child relationships can be very complex.”（父母孩子关系可能非常复杂）和后文“Here's what you need to remember on how to treat your parents.”（关于如何对待父母，你需要记住以下几点。）可知，此处是指和父母保持良好关系

，选项G（要有一个好的关系，你需要善待你的父母。）切合文意。故选G.

2. 设空处为本段主旨句。根据后文“you have to show respect for all the things they do for you”（你必须尊重他们为你做的一切

）可知，本段是讲要尊重父母，所以选项A（要表示尊重。）切合文意。故选A.

B. 根据前文“Don't forget birthdays, holidays and some special occasions.”（不要忘记生日、节日和一些特殊的场合。）可知，在

生日、节日和一些特殊的场合需要给父母买礼物。选项F（给你的父母买礼物，这样你就可以回馈一些东西。）切合文意。故选

F.

4. 根据前文“Of all the people in the world, it is probably your parents who will do the most for you.”（在这个世界上所有的人当

中，很可能是你的父母会为你做的最多。）可知，此处是指父母给了你他们所能给的最好的，选项E（要知道他们在尽自己最大的努力。）切合文意。故选E.

5. 根据后文“Say sorry when you have disagreements with your parents.”（当你和你的父母有分歧时，说抱歉。）可知，选项

D句型相符，且句意“So say thank you for their acts of kindness.”（所以对他们的善举说谢谢。）切合文意。故选D.

#### 4.短文改错

5.假定英语课课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词。

2.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Last summer vacation, I go to Embassy School in New York. I temporarily stayed with a English family during those two weeks. It was a golden chance to practise my English because that they didn't speak Chinese. I had to try hardly to speak English. Lessons started at 9 am and finished at 1 pm. He met people with various nationality, such as Germany and France. Of course, the only way for us to communicating was in English. It

wasn't until last summer vacation when my English became good than before, and I made many new friends. Now I have returned my school and I'm sure my English grades will improve greatly.

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详解

1.go改为went.考查动词时态。句意：去年暑假，我去了纽约的大使馆学校。时间状语为Last summer vacation，句子用一般过去时，故go改为went。

2.a改为an.考查冠词。句意：在那两周里，我临时住在一个英国家庭。结合句意，此处表示泛指，故用不定冠词，English为元音音素开头的单词，用an，故a改为an。

3.去掉that.考查原因状语从句。句意：这是一个我练习英语的好机会，因为他们不说中文。结合句意可知此处为原因状语从句，只需要because引导，不用that，故去掉that。

4.hardly改为hard.考查副词。句意：我不得不努力试着说英语。此处修饰动词try，用副词修饰动词，hardly表示"不得不"，hard表示"努力"，故hardly改为hard。

5.He改为I.考查人称代词。句意：我遇到了不同国籍的人，比如德国和法国。结合全文可知，在说"我"在纽约的事情，故He改为I。

6.nationality改为nationalities.考查名词。句意：我遇到了不同国籍的人，比如德国和法国。nationality为可数名词，前有various修饰，应该用名词的复数形式，故nationality改为nationalities。

7.communicating改为communicate.考查动词不定式。句意：当然，我们唯一的交流方式是用英语。固定搭配the way to do表示"做某事的方式"，其中动词不定式作the way的定语，故communicating改为communicate。

8.when改为that.考查强调句型。句意：直到去年暑假，我的英语才比以前好，而且我交了很多新朋友。分析句子可知，此处为not until的强调句型，not until的强调句型的基本结构为it is/was not until....that...，故when改为that。

9.good改为better.考查比较级。句意：直到去年暑假，我的英语才比以前好，而且我交了很多新朋友。此处有than表示"比..."，结合句意，表示"比以前好"，故good改为better。

10.returned后加to.考查固定搭配。句意：现在我回到了学校，我相信我的英语成绩会有很大的提高。固定搭配return to...表示"回到..."符合句意，故returned后加to。

解析

Last summer vacation, I go to Embassy School in New York. I temporarily stayed with a English family during those two weeks. It was a golden chance to practise my English because that they didn't speak Chinese. I had to try hardly to speak English. Lessons started at 9 am and finished at 1 pm. He met people with various nationality, such as Germany and France. Of course, the only way for us to communicating was in English. It wasn't until last summer vacation when my English became good than before, and I made many new friends. Now I have returned ^ my school and I'm sure my English grades will improve greatly.

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6.假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。作文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

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Last weekend, we watched an excited basketball match in our school. It is between Grade 1 and Grade 2 students. During a match, the players from all teams played very hard. Grade 2 was a stronger team. However, to our surprised, Grade 1 won at last. The player jumped and hugged to celebrate their success. Just then, the players from the other team that approached and said "Congratulations!" to them. They wore smiles on faces and you couldn't tell from their expressions that they lost the match. We were touching by the scene and felt what important a role sport plays in daily life.

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1. excited改为exciting. 考查形容词. 此处用exciting修饰物, 而excited修饰人.
2. is改为was. 考查时态. 此处叙述的是过去的事实情况, 因此要用一般过去时.
3. a改为the. 考查冠词. 此处表示特指一年级和二年级的篮球比赛, 因此用定冠词the.
4. all改为both. 考查不定代词. 这里说的是一年级和二年级两个队, 因此用both, 而all指的是三者或三者以上.
5. surprised改为surprise. 考查名词及固定短语. 此处表达"令我们吃惊的是", to one's surprise 意为"令某人吃惊的是", 作状语.
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解析

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There was a market near my house. My mother often goes there to buy that we need for our meals. But I'd never been there ago. Yesterday I went to the market with my mother. In the market people are talking about the goods and the prices. The sellers' shouts could heard now and then. I asked Mother to buy some fresh fish. Most of the fish there were froze. But we hadn't much trouble find fresh fish in the other end of the market. My mother bought something other. It was my the first time to go to the market.

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1. was - is; 考查时态的运用. 这是叙述的一个客观事实我家附近有关市场, 所以使用一般现在时.

2. that - - - - - what; 考查宾语从句的引导词. we need for our meals为动词buy的宾语从句, 从句中need后面缺少一个宾语成分, 所以用what来引导, 因为that引导宾语从句时不担当任何成分.

3. ago - - - - - before; 考查副词的辨析. 如果不具体表明多少时间以前, 只用before不用ago, 意为"从前、以前". before仍以副词的形式置于被修饰语后, 常与完成时过去时连用.

4. are - - - - - were. 考查时态的运用. 根据前面的句子的时间状语Yesterday可知, 这是描述的是过去的事实, 所以使用一般过去时.

5. heard前加be; 考查动词的语态运用. 本句表达的是商贩的叫卖声能够不时地被听到, 强调的是被动的动作.

6. froze - - - - - frozen; 考查形容词的用法. 表示鱼是冰冻的, 用过去分词frozen作表语, froze为动词的过去时.

7. find - - - - - finding. 考查动名词作宾语的用法. 本句考查have trouble in doing sth, doing为动名词作介词in的宾语.

8. in - - - - - at; 考查介词的用法. 表示市场的另一头用介词at, 构成短语at the other end of the market.

9. other - - - - - else. 考查else修饰不定代词的用法. else修饰不定代词时需要后置, 指的是其他的东西.

10. 去掉my后面的the. 考查冠词的用法. 形容词性物主代词和冠词不能同时修饰

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