**学科网 FZnDLZErMZLNAx1ODbqMbQ==****2024-2025学年八年级下期期末考点大串讲（人教版）**

**专题02 完形填空15篇**

（一）

Long time ago there was a king who often thought, “If the people of a country only complain (抱怨) and expect 1 to solve their problems, nothing good will happen to the country.

Early one morning, the king went to a village. He put a large stone in the 2 of the main street and a gold under it. Then he 3 behind a huge tree and watched.

The first person down the street was a milkman with bottles of milk. He 4 the stone, pouring the milk everywhere. “Who put this stone here?” he 5 . He picked himself up and went away.

After a while, a woman came along, holding a pot of water on her head. She 6 the stone and her water pot broke into pieces. She picked herself up and walked away in tears (含着泪).

The king was disappointed (失望的) 7 seeing that. “Is there no one in this village who feels any responsibility (责任) to keep their neighbors from 8 ?”

Just then, the king saw a 9 coming along. She was the daughter of a local farmer. She had been working all day and was very 10 . But when she saw the stone, she said to herself, “This stone is a danger to anyone who comes down the street after it was 11 . I’ll move it out of the way.” The girl tried her best to 12 the stone. 13 , she succeeded in moving it to the side of the street. Imagine her surprise when she saw the 14 where the stone had been!

The king walked out from behind the tree and said, “My dear, the gold is mine. I put it in the road and moved the stone over it. Now the gold is yours, 15 you are the only person who has learned the lesson I want to teach my people.”

This story tells us that when we meet problems, we should try to solve them at once.

1．A．another B．others C．other D．anyone

2．A．middle B．side C．left D．right

3．A．jumped B．lied C．hid D．sat

4．A．turn into B．put into C．get into D．walked into

5．A．shouted B．smiled C．said D．added

6．A．fell behind B．fell over C．fell into D．fell down

7．A．before B．until C．unless D．after

8．A．success B．work C．danger D．pressure

9．A．girl B．boy C．man D．dog

10．A．happy B．excited C．surprised D．tired

11．A．bright B．dark C．quiet D．noisy

12．A．sweep B．throw C．push D．press

13．A．Finally B．Suddenly C．Secondly D．Actually

14．A．stone B．money C．treasure D．gold

15．A．so B．because C．although D．but

【答案】

1．B 2．A 3．C 4．D 5．A 6．B 7．D 8．C 9．A 10．D 11．B 12．C 13．A 14．D 15．B

【解析】本文主要讲述了小女孩搬开国王放在路中间的石头赢得金子的故事。

1．句意：如果一个国家的人只会抱怨，指望别人来解决他们的问题，那么这个国家就不会有什么好事发生。

another另一个；others其他人；other其他的；anyone任何人。根据“If the people of a country only complain (抱怨) and expect…to solve their problems”可知此处是说指望其他人来解决他们的问题。故选B。

2．句意：他在主街中央放了一块大石头，下面埋了一枚金子。

middle中间；side边；left左边；right右边。根据“He…the stone, pouring the milk everywhere.”可知国王把石头放在了路中间，所以行人会被绊倒。故选A。

3．句意：然后他躲在一棵大树后面观察。

jumped跳；lied撒谎；hid隐藏；sat坐。根据“Then he…behind a huge tree and watched.”可知国王躲在一棵树后观察行人。故选C。

4．句意：他撞上了石头，牛奶洒得到处都是。

turn into变成；put into投入；get into进入；walked into撞上。根据“pouring the milk everywhere”可知送牛奶的人撞上了石头，牛奶洒得到处都是。故选D。

5．句意：他大声喊道：“是谁把这块石头放在这里的？”

shouted大喊；smiled微笑；said说；added增加。根据“Who put this stone here?”可知送牛奶的人很生气，所以此处他是在大喊。故选A。

6．句意：她一失足摔在石头上，她的水罐也打碎了。

fell behind落后；fell over跌倒；fell into陷入；fell down倒下。根据“her water pot broke into pieces”可知这个女人跌倒了。故选B。

7．句意：国王看了那之后很失望。

before在……之前；until直到……才；unless除非；after在……之后。根据“The king was disappointed (失望的)…seeing that.”可知国王看到以后很失望。故选D。

8．句意：在这个村里，难道就没有人觉得有责任保护邻居免受危险吗？

success成功；work工作；danger危险；pressure压力。根据“Is there no one in this village who feels any responsibility (责任) to keep their neighbors from…”可知此处是指保护邻居免受危险。故选C。

9．句意：就在那时，国王看见一个姑娘走过来。

girl女孩；boy男孩；man人；dog狗。根据“She was the daughter of a local farmer.”可知一个女孩走了过来。故选A。

10．句意：她整天都在工作，累极了。

happy快乐的；excited激动的；surprised惊奇的；tired疲惫的。根据“She had been working all day”可知这个女孩工作了一整天，很疲惫。故选D。

11．句意：这块石头对夜里经过这条街的人是个危险。

bright明亮的；dark黑暗的；quiet安静的；noisy嘈杂的。根据“This stone is a danger to anyone who comes down the street after it was…”可知天黑以后这块石头放在这里太危险了。故选B。

12．句意：那姑娘尽全力想把石头推过去。

sweep清扫；throw扔；push推；press按压。根据“she succeeded in moving it to the side of the street”可知这个女孩要推开石头。故选C。

13．句意：最后，她终于把它挪到了路边。

Finally最后；Suddenly突然；Secondly其次；Actually实际上。根据“…she succeeded in moving it to the side of the street.”可知最后，她终于把石头挪到了路边。故选A。

14．句意：想象一下她看到石头原来所在的地方有一块金子时大吃一惊！

stone石头；money金钱；treasure宝藏；gold金子。根据“He put a large stone in the…of the main street and a gold under it.”可知石头下面放了一块金子。故选D。

15．句意：现在金子是你的了，因为你是唯一懂得我要教给我的人民什么道理的人。

so因此；because因为；although尽管；but但是。根据“Now the gold is yours…you are the only person who has learned the lesson I want to teach my people.”可知此处为因果关系，后半句为前半句的原因。故选B。

（二）

Ms. Pink was a special teacher at the Town Primary School. Every kid 1 her because she made learning fun. She knew almost everything, but there was one thing Ms. Pink couldn’t do 2 .

Kids loved Ms. Pink, but they didn’t like her singing at all. The 3 was, Ms. Pink loved to sing. She sang whenever she could.

4 told Ms. Pink her singing was bad because they didn’t want to upset the teacher. 5 , the problem got worse.

One day, Ms. Pink told her students she was going to be on *America’s Top Pop Star*!

The children could not 6 it. *America’s Top Pop Star* was a big talent show on TV. Everyone on that show was a great 7 . Poor Ms. Pink!

On Tuesday, every family in the town watched the show. It wasn’t as bad as they thought. It was 8 ! Because she was so nervous, Ms. Pink sang her worst-ever! When the results came out, Ms. Pink came in 9 !

For the next two days, Ms. Pink didn’t come to school. When she finally returned on Friday, she 10 . She didn’t do anything fun all day long.

“I’ve learned my 11 ,” Ms. Pink said sadly. “No more singing for me.”

But her students wanted to have the 12 Ms. Pink back and they decided to do something to 13 their teacher. The children had a discussion and decided to write a(n) 14 .

When the sad Ms. Pink got to the classroom on Monday morning, her students all began to sing together. “Ms. Pink, you’re our 15 ! We love you the way you are!”

When they finished the song, Ms. Pink was smiling.

1．A．loved B．hated C．protected D．cheated

2．A．dancing B．singing C．teaching D．writing

3．A．accident B．competition C．problem D．risk

4．A．Anybody B．Somebody C．Everybody D．Nobody

5．A．Luckily B．Instead C．However D．Perhaps

6．A．believe B．hear C．control D．achieve

7．A．neighbor B．kid C．singer D．teacher

8．A．better B．worse C．clearer D．wider

9．A．first B．second C．third D．last

10．A．continued B．changed C．explained D．hid

11．A．achievement B．lesson C．prize D．subject

12．A．fun B．serious C．crazy D．honest

13．A．cheer up B．check out C．take after D．call up

14．A．article B．letter C．song D．invitation

15．A．owner B．trouble C．shame D．star

【答案】

1．A 2．B 3．C 4．D 5．C 6．A 7．C 8．B 9．D 10．B 11．B 12．A 13．A 14．C 15．D

【解析】本文讲述了Ms. Pink是一位受学生喜爱的老师，但她唱歌很糟糕。她参加了一个电视选秀节目，结果表现很差，学生们为了让她开心，决定为她唱歌，表达对她的喜爱和支持。

1．句意：每个孩子都爱她，因为她让学习变得有趣。

loved爱；hated讨厌；protected保护；cheated欺骗。根据“because she made learning fun”和下文“Kids loved Ms. Pink”可知，孩子们都爱她。故选A。

2．句意：但有一件事Ms. Pink做得不好，那就是唱歌。

dancing跳舞；singing唱歌；teaching教学；writing写作。根据“but they didn’t like her singing at all”可知，Ms. Pink唱歌唱得不好。故选B。

3．句意：问题是Ms. Pink喜欢唱歌。

accident事故；competition比赛；problem问题；risk风险。根据“but they didn’t like her singing at all”和“Ms. Pink loved to sing”可知，她喜欢唱歌，但是唱得不好，这是她遇到的“问题”。故选C。

4．句意：没有人告诉Ms. Pink她唱得不好，因为他们不想让老师难过。

Anybody任何人；Somebody某人；Everybody每个人；Nobody没有人。根据“because they didn’t want to upset the teacher”可知，没有人告诉她真相。故选D。

5．句意：然而，问题变得更糟了。

Luckily幸运地；Instead相反；However然而；Perhaps也许。根据“because they didn’t want to upset the teacher”和“the problem got worse”可知，前后意思转折，学生们本以为没有告诉老师真相对老师有好处，然而情况更糟糕了，用however。故选C。

6．句意：孩子们简直不敢相信。

believe相信；hear听见；control控制；achieve实现。根据“*America‘s Top Pop Star* was a big talent show on TV”可知，孩子们不敢相信老师要去参加电视选秀节目。故选A。

7．句意：那个节目上所有人都是很棒的歌手。

neighbor邻居；kid孩子；singer歌手；teacher老师。根据“a big talent show on TV”和“Ms. Pink sang her worst-ever!”可知，参加选秀节目的都是歌手。故选C。

8．句意：这比他们想象的还要糟糕。

better更好的；worse更糟的；clearer更清晰的；wider更宽的。根据“Because she was so nervous, Ms. Pink sang her worst-ever”可知，实际情况比他们想象的还要糟糕。故选B。

9．句意：Ms. Pink得了最后一名。

first第一；second第二；third第三；last最后。根据“Ms. Pink sang her worst-ever”可知，她得了最后一名。故选D。

10．句意：当她终于在星期五回到学校时，她变了。

continued继续；changed改变；explained解释；hid隐藏。根据“She didn’t do anything fun all day long.”并结合上文可知，她是一位有趣的老师，结果一整天都没有做有趣的事情，说明她变了。故选B。

11．句意：我已经吸取教训了。

achievement成就；lesson教训；prize奖品；subject主题。根据“No more singing for me.”可知，她吸取到了教训。故选B。

12．句意：但她的学生们想要那个有趣的Ms. Pink回来。

fun有趣的；serious严肃的；crazy疯狂的；honest诚实的。根据“she made learning fun”可知，学生们想要有趣的Ms. Pink回来。故选A。

13．句意：他们决定做一些事情让老师高兴起来。

cheer up使高兴；check out检查；take after效仿；call up打电话。根据“they decided to do something to...their teacher”可知，他们决定做点什么来让老师高兴起来。故选A。

14．句意：孩子们讨论后决定写一首歌。

article文章；letter信；song歌曲；invitation邀请。根据“her students all began to sing together”可知，他们决定写一首歌。故选C。

15．句意：Ms. Pink，你是我们的明星！

owner主人；trouble麻烦；shame羞耻；star明星。根据“Ms. Pink, you’re our...”并结合上文可知，虽然老师在比赛中失利，没有成为明星，但是学生们认为她是他们心目中的明星。故选D。

（三）

Most people want to be happy, but 1 know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting 2 . Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said, “Happiness 3 upon ourselves.” In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a few suggestions to help you 4 happier.

The first secret of happiness is to enjoy the 5 things in life. Too often, we spend so much time 6 the future—for example, getting into college or getting a good job—that we fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life’s simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and 7 lives.

Another secret to living a happy life is to be 8 , and hobbies make you forget your problems and time. Many people experience this by dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming. You can forget about your 9 , and only think about the activity. 10 , many people find happiness in helping others. Studies show that people feel good 11 they spend their time helping others. If you want to feel happier, do good things for 12 . You can help a friend with his or 13 studies, go shopping 14 for an elderly person, or simply help out around the house 15 the dishes.

1．A．a few B．few C．little D．a little

2．A．interests B．surprise C．sadness D．happiness

3．A．achieve B．hide C．depends D．match

4．A．be B．is C．am D．are

5．A．soft B．honest C．social D．simple

6．A．think about B．thinking about C．to think about D．think of

7．A．healthier B．healthy C．healthiest D．more healthy

8．A．fair B．active C．silly D．typical

9．A．families B．work C．problems D．friends

10．A．Finally B．Suddenly C．Luckily D．Firstly

11．A．unless B．or C．when D．but

12．A．anyone B．nobody C．every one D．someone

13．A．he B．him C．her D．herself

14．A．buy food B．to buy food C．buying food D．bought food

15．A．to washing B．in washing C．by washing D．of washing

【答案】

1．B 2．D 3．C 4．A 5．D 6．B 7．A 8．B 9．C 10．A 11．C 12．D 13．C 14．B 15．C

【解析】本文主要讲述了什么是幸福，大多数人都想快乐，但很少有人知道如何找到幸福，金钱和成功本身并不能带来持久的幸福，幸福取决于我们自己。这里有一些建议可以帮助你更快乐。并对如何获得幸福，提出了三个建议。

1．句意：大多数人想要幸福，但很少有人知道如何找到幸福。

a few一些，修饰可数名词；few很少，修饰可数名词；little很少，修饰不可数名词；a little一点儿，修饰不可数名词。连词but前后表示转折关系，but前表示大多数人想要幸福，but后表示知道如何找到幸福的人很少；根据“most people”可知，此处表示可数名词，用few，故选B。

2．句意：金钱和成功本身并不能带来持久的幸福。

interests兴趣；surprise惊喜；sadness悲伤；happiness幸福。根据“Most people want to be happy, but ...know how to find happiness.”可知，此处表示带来幸福。故选D。

3．句意：希腊思想家亚里士多德说：“幸福取决于我们自己。”

achieve完成；hide躲藏；depends依靠；match匹配。根据“In other words, we make our own happiness.”可知，我们自己创造幸福，幸福取决于自己，depend upon“依靠，取决于”，故选C。

4．句意：这里有一些建议可以帮助你变得更快乐。

be是，是动词原形；is是，主语是第三人称单数形式；am是，主语是I；are是，主语是you或复数形式。help sb do sth“帮助某人做某事”，故选A。

5．句意：幸福的第一个秘诀是享受生活中简单的事情。

soft柔软的；honest诚实的；social社会的；simple简单的。根据“You should enjoy life’s simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends.”可知，此处表示享受生活中简单的事情。故选D。

6．句意：很多时候，我们花了太多的时间考虑未来——例如，考上大学或找到一份好工作——以至于我们无法享受现在。

think about考虑，是动词原形；thinking about考虑，是动名词；to think about考虑，是动词不定式；think of认为，是动词原形。spend time doing sth“花费时间做某事”，故选B。

7．句意：有几个亲密朋友的人通常生活得更快乐、更健康。

healthier更健康的；healthy健康的；healthiest最健康的；more healthy错误表达。此处与happier相并列，用比较级。故选A。

8．句意：幸福生活的另一个秘诀是积极主动，爱好让你忘记你的问题和时间。

fair公平的；active积极的；silly愚蠢的；typical典型的。根据“Many people experience this by dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming.”可知，很多人参加跳舞，做运动，因此他们很活跃。故选B。

9．句意：你会忘记你的问题，只考虑活动。

families家庭；work工作；problems问题；friends朋友。根据“and hobbies make you forget your problems and time.”可知，此处表示忘记问题。故选C。

10．句意：最后，许多人在帮助他人方面找到了幸福。

Finally最后；Suddenly突然；Luckily幸运地；Firstly首先。前文叙述完第一个和第二个幸福的秘诀，此处最后在介绍一个秘诀，用副词finally。故选A。

11．句意：研究表明，当人们花时间帮助别人的时候，人们会感觉很好。

unless除非；or或者；when当……时候；but但是。结合句意，人们感觉很好，是在帮助别人的时候，因此用when引导时间状语从句，故选C。

12．句意：如果你想感觉更快乐，为别人做好事。

anyone任何人；nobody没有人；every one每一个；someone某人。此处是肯定句，表示为某人做好事，用代词someone。故选D。

13．句意：你可以帮助一个朋友和他或她的学习，去给一个老人购物买食物，或者只是通过洗碗在家里帮忙。

he他，是主格形式；him他，是宾格形式；her她的，是形容词性物主代词；herself她自己，是反身代词。修饰名词studies，用形容词性物主代词，故选C。

14．句意：你可以帮助一个朋友和他或她的学习，去给一个老人购物买食物，或者只是通过洗碗在家里帮忙。

buy food买食物，是动词原形；to buy food去买食物，是动词不定式；buying food买食物，是动名词；bought food买食物，是一般过去时。结合句意，去购物的目的是给老人买食物，用动词不定式作目的状语，故选B。

15．句意：你可以帮助一个朋友和他或她的学习，去给一个老人购物买食物，或者只是通过洗碗在家里帮忙。

to washing介词+动名词；in washing介词+动名词；by washing介词+动名词；of washing介词+动名词。结合句意，此处表示通过洗碗的方式，帮助家里，by doing sth表示“通过做某事”，此处用by washing。故选C。

（四）

Before I went to high school, I was eager (渴望) to start my new life. I wanted to get into the group of popular students at school, 1 I bought new clothes to show a better myself.

On the first day of school, I didn’t know 2 to have my first class. I was standing in the hall, looking 3 . At that moment, a short girl wearing glasses 4 and asked, “Hi, my name is Judy. Are you new? Do you want me to help you find your class?” Although she seemed not the kind of girl I wanted to make friends with, I told her my name and 5 her, making simple conversation the whole way.

When we reached my 6 , she said, “It was nice meeting you. I hope your day goes all right.” I said thanks and waved good-bye politely.

I looked around and saw a girl wearing blue jeans 7 holes surrounded (被围绕) by a big group of students. I thought this girl was 8 . When the teacher, Ms Smith, came and told us to break up, I 9 to get a seat next to her, and said, “Hi, my name is April and I’m new here.” She said, “Hi, I’m Ella.”

Once the class was over, I turned to   10 and asked, “My next class is physics. Could you help me find it?” She said “ 11 ” immediately and walked to her friends. I heard her say, “Did you see that new girl trying to get into our 12 ? She looks so strange.” They all looked at 13 and laughed. When I was ready to go home, someone said, “Hi, again. How was your first day?” It was Judy. I told her my day was too bad and I had 14 felt so terrible before. She said she was sorry and 15 to walk me outside.

Walking with Judy made me realize how silly it was to try to only make friends with popular people, and how nice it would be to have a friend like her.

1．A．so B．but C．because D．or

2．A．how B．when C．where D．why

3．A．happy B．worried C．relaxed D．angry

4．A．came up B．got up C．looked up D．put up

5．A．helped B．stopped C．led D．followed

6．A．school B．home C．classroom D．office

7．A．in B．with C．behind D．through

8．A．popular B．smart C．beautiful D．strange

9．A．refused B．hoped C．waited D．managed

10．A．Judy B．April C．Ella D．Ms Smith

11．A．yes B．no C．hello D．OK

12．A．group B．team C．class D．life

13．A．us B．him C．her D．me

14．A．already B．never C．still D．ever

15．A．forgot B．agreed C．offered D．preferred

【答案】

1．A 2．C 3．B 4．A 5．D 6．C 7．B 8．A 9．D 10．C 11．B 12．A 13．D 14．B 15．C

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者第一天进入高中后的交友经历。

1．句意：我想加入学校受欢迎的学生群体，所以我买了新衣服来展示更好的自己。

so因此；but但是；because因为；or或者。分析可知，“I bought new clothes to show a better myself.”是“I wanted to get into the group of popular students at school”的结果。故选A。

2．句意：在上学的第一天，我不知道在哪里上我的第一节课。

how如何；when当……时候；where哪里；why为什么。根据下文“Do you want me to help you find your class?”可知，此处作者找不到自己的班级，因此对应的疑问词为where。故选C。

3．句意：我站在大厅里，看上去很担心。

happy开心的；worried担忧的；relaxed放松的；angry生气的。根据前文讲到作者不知道在哪里上课可知，此处是指作者很担忧。故选B。

4．句意：这时一个戴眼镜的矮个女孩走过来问我。

came up走近；got up起床；looked up查阅；put up建造。根据“Hi, my name is Judy. Are you new? Do you want me to help you find your class?”可知，戴眼镜的女生走过来询问作者的情况。故选A。

5．句意：虽然她似乎不是我想交朋友的那种女孩，但是我告诉了她我的名字，然后跟在她后面，一路上都有礼貌地交谈。

helped帮助；stopped停止；led指引；followed跟着。根据“making simple conversation the whole way”及“When we reached my ... she said”可知，作者一路跟着这个女孩到了教室。故选D。

6．句意：当我们到达我的教室时，她说：“很高兴见到你。我希望你今天一切顺利。”

school学校；home家；classroom教室；office办公室。根据前文讲到作者跟着朱迪去教室可知，此处是指作者她们到了教室。故选C。

7．句意：我环顾四周，看见一个女孩穿着破洞的蓝色牛仔裤，周围围着一大群学生。

in在……里面；with带着；behind在……后面；through穿过。根据“wearing blue jeans ... holes”可知，此处是指破洞的蓝色牛仔裤。故选B。

8．句意：我觉得这个女孩很受欢迎。

popular受欢迎的；smart聪明的；beautiful漂亮的；strange奇怪的。根据“I looked around and saw a girl wearing blue jeans ... holes surrounded (被围绕) by a big group of students.”及第一段“I wanted to get into the group of popular students at school”可知，作者认为这就是她要找的受欢迎的小团体。故选A。

9．句意：当史密斯老师来告诉我们休息时，我设法在她旁边找了个座位并说：“嗨，我叫四月，我是新来的。”

refused拒绝；hoped希望；waited等待；managed设法。根据“I ... to get a seat next to her, and said”可知，此处是指设法在她旁边找了个座位，manage to do sth.“设法做某事”。故选D。

10．句意：下课后，我转身问艾拉：“我的下一节课是物理。你能帮我找到它吗？”

Judy朱迪；April四月；Ella艾拉；Ms Smith史密斯女士。根据“She said, ‘Hi, I’m Ella.’”可知，是问艾拉。故选C。

11．句意：她马上说“不”，然后走向她的朋友们。

yes是；no不；hello你好；OK好。根据“walked to her friends”可知，艾拉拒绝了作者。故选B。

12．句意：你看到那个新来的女孩想加入我们的团体吗？

group团体；team小组；class班级；life生活。根据“I wanted to get into the group of popular students at school”可知，此处是指加入团体。故选A。

13．句意：她们都看着我笑了。

us我们；him他；her她；me我。根据“Did you see that new girl trying to get into our ...? She looks so strange.”可知，此处是指看着作者。故选D。

14．句意：我告诉她今天太糟糕了，我从来没有感觉这么糟糕过。

already已经；never从不；still依然；ever曾经。根据前文讲到作者被拒绝和嘲笑及“I told her my day was too bad and I had ... felt so terrible before.”可知，此处是指作者从来没有感觉这么糟糕过。故选B。

15．句意：她说她很抱歉，并提出陪我出去。

forgot忘记；agreed同意；offered提供；preferred更喜爱。根据“She said she was sorry and ... to walk me outside.”可知，此处应用offer to do sth.表示“主动提出做某事”。故选C。

（五）

Have you ever been to Hong Kong? The seaside city is in the south of China. And it’s a great place to travel.

This summer vacation, I travelled there with my 1 . First, we took a taxi to the Ocean Park. There were some fun areas in it, 2 the “Ocean Wonder”. Here we could see thousands of marine (海洋的) animals. When I saw so many different kinds of fish, I 3 I was in the ocean. We watched some wonderful 4 in it. The shows were quite wonderful. We also noticed a beautiful dolphin. It was having a movement in the water. It seemed that the dolphin tried to catch a 5 fish. It moved fast and suddenly 6 out of the water, going up into the air beautifully. It was really 7 . Then we went to the amusement park. The new rides here looked very scary. At first, I 8 that I couldn’t ride them well. However, my brother told me, “If you’re scared, just 9 loudly. It can help you a lot.” To be honest, after riding, I found that did help and I felt very 10 . I think whatever you do, you will never know what’s going on 11 you try.

Hong Kong is also a good place for shopping. Finally, we 12 to Hong Kong Times Square. It was so clean and 13 that I could see everything clearly. I have never seen such a beautiful place. My brother 14 me a white T-shirt. We also chose gifts for our parents. After a 15 , I felt a little hungry. So we had wonton noodles in a restaurant. They weren’t expensive but delicious.

1．A．father B．mother C．brother D．sister

2．A．suddenly B．especially C．luckily D．carefully

3．A．felt like B．thought of C．checked out D．made sure

4．A．games B．chances C．choices D．shows

5．A．slow B．fat C．loud D．rich

6．A．changed B．ran C．jumped D．took

7．A．amazing B．strict C．tiring D．usual

8．A．sent B．feared C．spread D．heated

9．A．smile B．teach C．throw D．shout

10．A．peaceful B．nervous C．excited D．sorry

11．A．until B．when C．if D．though

12．A．left B．forgot C．built D．came

13．A．big B．perfect C．bright D．safe

14．A．designed B．cut C．lent D．bought

15．A．meal B．while C．manner D．century

【答案】

1．C 2．B 3．A 4．D 5．B 6．C 7．A 8．B 9．D 10．C 11．A 12．D 13．C 14．D 15．B

【解析】本文讲述了作者和哥哥的暑假香港之行。

1．句意：今年暑假，我和哥哥一起去那里旅游。

father父亲；mother母亲；brother哥哥；sister妹妹。根据后文“However, my brother told me”可知，此处指的是和哥哥去旅游。故选C。

2．句意：里面有一些有趣的地方，尤其是“海洋奇迹”。

suddenly突然；especially尤其；luckily幸运的是； carefully小心地。根据“There were some fun areas in it…the ‘Ocean Wonder’”可知，设空处应该说“尤其”是“海洋奇迹”很有趣。故选B。

3．句意：当我看到这么多不同种类的鱼时，我觉得自己好像在海洋里。

felt like感觉像；thought of思考；checked out调查；made sure确保。根据“I was in the ocean.”可知，此处指的感觉自己在海洋里。故选A。

4．句意：我们在里面看了一些精彩的节目。

games游戏；chances机会；choices选择；shows节目。根据后文“The shows were quite wonderful”可知，这里指的是看了节目。故选D。

5．句意：看来这只海豚想抓一条肥鱼。

slow慢的；fat胖的； loud大声的；rich富有的。根据“It seemed that the dolphin tried to catch a”并结合语境，应该说海豚想抓一条肥鱼。故选B。

6．句意：它移动得很快，突然跳出水面，漂亮地飞向空中。

changed改变；ran跑；jumped跳；took拿。根据“out of the water, going up into the air beautifully.”可知，设空处应该说跳出了水面。故选C。

7．句意：真的很神奇。

amazing令人惊奇的；strict严格的；tiring累人的；usual寻常的。根据前文“We also noticed a beautiful dolphin”；“ going up into the air beautifully.”可知，此处应该评价真的很神奇。故选A。

8．句意：起初，我担心我无法坐在上面。

sent送；feared担心；spread传播；heated加热。根据“that I couldn’t ride them well.”可知，此处应该说游乐设施让人害怕，担心自己无法坐在上面。故选B。

9．句意：如果你害怕，就大声喊。

smile微笑；teach教；throw扔；shout喊。根据“loudly”以及“It can help you a lot.”可知，应该说害怕就喊出来。故选D。

10．句意：说实话，坐完之后，我发现这确实有帮助，我感到非常兴奋。

peaceful和平的；nervous焦虑的；excited兴奋的；sorry抱歉的。根据“To be honest, after riding, I found that did help and I felt very”可知，此处指的是成功玩了游乐设施，应该说感到兴奋。故选C。

11．句意：我认为无论你做什么，你永远不会知道发生了什么，直到你去尝试。

until直到；when当……时；if如果；though虽然。根据“you will never know what’s going on…you try.”可知，应该说你永远不会知道发生了什么，直到你取尝试。故选A。

12．句意：最后，我们来到了香港时代广场。

left离开；forgot忘记；built建立；came来。根据“to Hong Kong Times Square.”可知，此处指的来到时代广场，come to“来到”。故选D。

13．句意：它是如此的干净和明亮，我可以清楚地看到一切。

big大的；perfect完美的；bright明亮的；safe安全的。根据“so clean and…that I could see everything clearly.”可知，应该说干净和明亮，自己能看得很清楚。故选C。

14．句意：我哥哥给我买了一件白色的T恤。

designed设计；cut切；lent借；bought买。根据“me a white T-shirt. We also chose gifts for our parents.”可知，此处应该说给我买了一件白色的T恤。故选D。

15．句意：过了一会儿，我觉得有点饿了。

meal餐；while一会儿；manner礼仪；century世纪。根据“I felt a little hungry.”并结合语境，此处应该说过了一会儿有点饿了。故选B。

（六）

I sat watching Dad one afternoon while Mom shopped. He was unable to 1 after his stroke (中风). As he sat in his wheelchair with his head hanging down, I wondered what he was 2 about.

Sometimes he’d get so 3 with himself and with me because all he saw were his weak points, but what I saw was different. I tried to remind him of all he had done before and 4 him to do what he could still do. Although he’d get 5 when I pushed him to exercise his legs, it was nothing to me——all I wished was that he could stand up.

So in another 6 I quietly said to him, “Hey, Dad, I remember, ” he said 7 . “You got to the middle of the street and stopped 8 .”He smiled.

Ahh, there’s my dad, I thought. Seeing the look of 9 on his face, I continued. “Remember, I was so 10 that I couldn’t move. You walked with me from one side of the street to the other, 11 your strong arms holding on to me, guiding me. With your warm 12 and smile, you repeated (重复), “It’s okay, I 13 . You opened up my world, Dad, helping me to be all I could be.”

And 14 we talked about what happened that day, he held his head up higher. And soon 15 was ready to exercise. With a warm voice and a smile, I said, “It’s okay, you’re doing fine.”

1．A．hear B．walk C．speak D．see

2．A．talking B．arguing C．reading D．thinking

3．A．brave B．strict C．upset D．honest

4．A．encouraged B．promised C．controlled D．invited

5．A．happy B．sick C．amazed D．angry

6．A．try B．search C．journey D．accident

7．A．leg B．hand C．head D．arm

8．A．simply B．suddenly C．heavily D．recently

9．A．joy B．peace C．satisfaction D．surprise

10．A．interested B．excited C．shocked D．scared

11．A．for B．by C．between D．with

12．A．heart B．voice C．blood D．spirit

13．A．cheered it up B．checked it out C．worked it out D．picked it up

14．A．when B．although C．unless D．until

15．A．I B．he C．she D．it

【答案】

1．B 2．D 3．C 4．A 5．D 6．A 7．C 8．B 9．A 10．D 11．D 12．B 13．C 14．A 15．B

【解析】本文讲述了我以小时候父亲帮助打开我的新世界的回忆，来鼓励现在中风的父亲，积极面对生活并坚持锻炼的故事。

1．句意：他中风后无法行走。

hear听到；walk步行；speak说话；see看见。根据“He was unable to…after his stroke”可知，中风后一般无法行走，空处应表达行走。故选B。

2．句意：他坐在轮椅上，低着头，我不知道他在想什么。

talking谈论；arguing争论；reading阅读；thinking思考。根据“As he sat in his wheelchair with his head hanging down, I wondered what he was…about.”可知，父亲低着头坐在轮椅上，此处应表达我想知道父亲在思考什么。故选D。

3．句意：有时他会对自己和我感到很沮丧，因为他看到的都是他的弱点，但我看到的是不同的。

brave勇敢的；strict严厉的；upset沮丧的；honest诚实的。根据“Sometimes he’d get so…with himself and with me because all he saw were his weak points…”可知，父亲总是看到自己的缺点，因此空处应表达沮丧的。故选C。

4．句意：我试图提醒他以前做过的一切，并鼓励他做他还能做的事情。

encouraged鼓励；promised承诺；controlled控制；invited邀请。根据“…all he saw were his weak points, but what I saw was different. I tried to remind him of all he had done before and…him to do what he could still do.”可知，父亲总是看到缺点，而我会看到不一样的地方，因此空处应表达鼓励父亲。故选A。

5．句意：虽然当我推他锻炼腿时，他会生气，但这对我来说没什么——我只希望他能站起来。

happy开心的；sick生病的；amazed惊讶的；angry生气的。根据“Although he’d get…when I pushed him to exercise his legs, it was nothing to me——all I wished was that he could stand up.”可知，此处应表达虽然父亲会生气，但是我只是想父亲能站起来。故选D。

6．句意：所以在另一次尝试中，我悄悄地对他说，“嘿，爸爸，我记得，”他说头。

try尝试；search搜寻；journey旅行；accident事故。根据上文“…all I wished was that he could stand up.”及“So in another…I quietly said to him”可知，another又一次，空处应表达我再次尝试鼓励父亲。故选A。

7．句意：所以在另一次尝试中，我悄悄地对他说，“嘿，爸爸，我记得，”他说头。

leg腿；hand手；head头；arm胳膊。根据“Hey, Dad, I remember, ” he said…”可知，空处应表达头。故选C。

8．句意：你走到马路中间，突然停了下来。

simply简单地；suddenly突然地；heavily重地；recently最近。根据“You got to the middle of the street and stopped…”可知，此处应表达走到路中间是突然停下来了。故选B。

9．句意：看到他脸上喜悦的表情，我继续说道。

joy高兴；peace平和；satisfaction满意；surprise惊讶。根据上文“He smiled. ”及“Ahh, there’s my dad, I thought. Seeing the look of…on his face, I continued. ”可知，空处应表达看到父亲脸上的微笑和开心。故选A。

10．句意：还记得吗，我当时吓得动弹不得。

interested有趣的；excited激动的；shocked震惊的；scared害怕的。根据“You walked with me from one side of the street to the other…your strong arms holding on to me, guiding me. ”及“I was so…that I couldn’t move. You opened up my world, Dad, helping me to be all I could be.”可知，父亲打开了我的世界，在此之前我是害怕的。故选D。

11．句意：你陪我从街道的一边走到另一边，用你强壮的臂膀抓着我，指引着我。

for为了；by通过；between在……之间；with用。根据“You walked with me from one side of the street to the other…your strong arms holding on to me, guiding me. ”可知，父亲是用自己的臂膀抓着我。故选D。

12．句意：用你温暖的声音和微笑，你重复，“没事，我成功了。”

heart心脏；voice声音；blood血液；spirit精神。根据“With your warm…and smile”可知，空处应表达父亲用温暖的声音对我说。故选B。

13．句意：没事，我成功了。

cheered it up振作起来；checked it out检查；worked it out成功；picked it up捡起来。根据下文“You opened up my world, Dad, helping me to be all I could be.”可知，父亲改变了我的世界，此处应表达成功做到的意思。故选C。

14．句意：当我们谈到那天发生的事情时，他把头抬得更高了。

when当……时候；although尽管；unless除非；until直到……时候才……。根据“And…we talked about what happened that day, he held his head up higher. ”可知，空处应表达当我们谈论的时候。故选A。

15．句意：很快他就准备好去锻炼了。

I我；he他；she她；it它。根据“…he held his head up higher.”及“And soon…was ready to exercise.”可知，空处应指代父亲准备好去锻炼。故选B。

（七）

Ella loved her new life in Alaska, except for one thing-Grandma wasn’t happy.

Before they moved here, Ella lived with Dad and Grandma in Kansas. Every day Ella and Grandma cooked, gardened or sewed (缝纫) together.

Then Dad got a job in Alaska and would take 1 with him. Grandma thought Alaska wasn’t a good place for a child. She wanted Ella to stay 2 Dad didn’t agree. Finally Grandma decided to go, too. Ella was overjoyed. She couldn’t imagine living anywhere without Grandma.

By autumn, they were in Alaska. Ella had never had so much 3 . She made some friends and rode in the snowfall. Grandma, however, didn’t share Ella’s joy. She didn’t like the cold and 4 stayed at home. She often said she 5 the garden of sunflowers back in Kansas.

Ella was 6 and wished to make Grandma happy. She went to her new friend Laura for 7 . Laura’s mom Helen suggested, “We can 8 your grandma a sunflower quilt that will be cheery and warm.” “Good idea!” Ella said.

Ella then 9 chose some brightest cloth from Grandma’s bag and sewed the sunflower quilt every afternoon in Laura’s house. It was slow going but enjoyable. She wanted to give Grandma a 10 .

But Grandma seemed sadder and sadder, always talking about the 11 and friends in Kansas. One night Eilla heard Grandma 12 . She decided to take Grandma to Laura’s house the next day.

When Grandma saw the quilt they were making for 13 these days, she was moved to tears. She 14 and helped with the sewing. They chatted and laughed. Ella hadn’t heard Grandma sound so 15 since they left Kansas.

Maybe what Grandma really needed was staying together, Ella thought.

1．A．Ella B．Helen C．Grandma D．Laura

2．A．or B．so C．and D．but

3．A．homework B．sleep C．excitement D．trouble

4．A．mostly B．once C．still D．seldom

5．A．found B．missed C．sold D．entered

6．A．bored B．worried C．relaxed D．interested

7．A．gifts B．flowers C．truth D．advice

8．A．make B．buy C．borrow D．sell

9．A．quickly B．exactly C．secretly D．politely

10．A．task B．prize C．project D．surprise

11．A．school B．library C．garden D．hotel

12．A．crying B．singing C．reading D．coughing

13．A．him B．her C．us D．them

14．A．lay down B．put down C．wrote down D．sat down

15．A．serious B．cheerful C．polite D．strange

【答案】

1．A 2．D 3．C 4．A 5．B 6．B 7．D 8．A 9．C 10．D 11．C 12．A 13．B 14．D 15．B

【解析】本文讲述了艾拉为了让奶奶开心，艾和她的朋友劳拉以及劳拉的妈妈海伦一起制作了一条向日葵被子，最终奶奶被这份心意感动，加入了缝制被子的行列，并重新找回了快乐。

1．句意：爸爸在阿拉斯加找到了一份工作，并将带上埃拉。

Ella艾拉；Helen海伦；Grandma奶奶；Laura劳拉。根据“Grandma thought Alaska wasn’t a good place for a child. She wanted Ella to stay”可知，爸爸将带上埃拉。故选A。

2．句意：她想让埃拉留下来。但是爸爸不同意。

or或者；so所以；and和；but但是。根据“She wanted Ella to stay”和“Dad didn’t agree.”可知这两句话是转折关系。故选D。

3．句意：埃拉从未有过这么激动。

homework作业；sleep睡觉；excitement激动；trouble麻烦。根据“Grandma, however, didn’t share Ella’s joy.”可知，是从未有过这么激动。故选C。

4．句意：她不喜欢冷的天气，一般待在家里。

mostly一般；once曾经；still仍然；seldom很少。根据“She didn’t like the cold.”可知，是一直待在家里。故选A。

5．句意：她经常说她想念堪萨斯州的向日葵花园。

found发现；missed想念；sold卖；entered进入。根据“Before they moved here, Ella lived with Dad and Grandma in Kansas. Every day Ella and Grandma cooked, gardened or sewed together.”可知，她想念堪萨斯州的向日葵花园。故选B。

6．句意：埃拉很担心，她希望奶奶开心。

bored无聊的；worried担心的；relaxed放松的；interested感兴趣的。根据“and wished to make Grandma happy”可知，埃拉很担心，她希望奶奶开心。故选B。

7．句意：她去向她的好朋友劳拉寻求建议。

gifts礼物；flowers花；truth事实；advice建议。根据“Ella was worried and wished to make Grandma happy.”可知，她去向她的好朋友劳拉寻求建议。故选D。

8．句意：我们可以给你奶奶做一床向日葵被子，既开心又温暖。

make做；buy买；borrow借；sell卖。根据后文“When Grandma saw the quilt they were making”可知，是为奶奶做一床被子。故选A。

9．句意：埃拉于是每天下午偷偷地从奶奶的包里挑选一些最亮的布，在劳拉家缝向日葵被子。

quickly快速地；exactly精确地；secretly偷偷地；politely有礼貌地。根据下文“She wanted to give Grandma a....”可知，是偷偷地从奶奶的包里挑选一些最亮的布。故选C。

10．句意：她想给奶奶一个惊喜。

task任务；prize奖品；project项目；surprise惊喜。根据“Ella then secretly chose some brightest cloth from Grandma’s bag and sewed the sunflower quilt every afternoon in Laura’s house.”可知， 是想给奶奶一个惊喜。故选D。

11．句意：但奶奶似乎越来越悲伤，总是谈论堪萨斯州的花园和朋友。

school学校；library图书馆；garden花园；hotel旅馆。根据“Before they moved here, Ella lived with Dad and Grandma in Kansas. Every day Ella and Grandma cooked, gardened or sewed together.”可知， 奶奶总是谈论堪萨斯州的花园和朋友。故选C。

12．句意：一天晚上， 埃拉听到奶奶正在哭泣。

crying哭泣；singing唱歌；reading读书；coughing咳嗽。根据“But Grandma seemed sadder and sadder”可知，埃拉听到奶奶正在哭泣。故选A。

13．句意：当奶奶看到他们这些天为她做的被子时， 感动得流下了眼泪。

him他；her她；us我们；them他们。根据“We can make your grandma a sunflower quilt that will be cheery and warm.”可知，用her代指奶奶。故选B。

14．句意：她坐下来帮忙缝纫。

lay down躺下；put down 放下；wrote down写下来；sat down坐下。根据“helped with the sewing”可知，是她坐下来帮忙缝纫。故选D。

15．句意：自从他们离开堪萨斯州后，埃拉就再也没听过奶奶这么高兴的声音。

serious认真的；cheerful高兴的；polite有礼貌的；strange奇怪的。根据“Ella loved her new life in Alaska, except for one thing-Grandma wasn’t happy.”可知，自从他们离开堪萨斯州后，埃拉就再也没听过奶奶这么高兴的声音。故选B。

（八）

Everyone may have a life changer and I am no exception (例外). My father 1 my life in a slow but great way.

2 , people think that fathers are strict. They usually get 3 when you make mistakes. 4 , my father is more like my friend. When I was very young, we spent a lot of time together. We often played basketball, football and other games. 5 I grew up, my father taught me more skills like writing, drawing and dancing. Through these, we 6 a strong and close relation with each other.

Since we are 7 , I love to tell him my personal stories and some of my secrets (秘密). He often gives me 8 advice on different problems. With his help, I know 9 is right to do and how to make important decisions in my life.

Moreover (而且), my father sets a good example to 10 in life. I 11 his steps and do all the right things he does. My father is very kind and often listens to others carefully. I try to be a good 12 like him. This helps me better understand others and 13 with them. Besides (此外), he often pushes me to volunteer in different groups 14 him. Helping others makes me happy. I can have a strong feeling of 15 .

I love my father. I think he is the best father in the world.

1．A．reports B．controls C．changes D．provides

2．A．Secondly B．Suddenly C．Completely D．Usually

3．A．independent B．serious C．clear D．asleep

4．A．However B．Instead C．Anyway D．Perhaps

5．A．Unless B．So C．But D．As

6．A．developed B．wasted C．threw D．hurt

7．A．pupils B．friends C．neighbors D．passengers

8．A．wrong B．unfair C．proper D．crazy

9．A．why B．when C．how D．what

10．A．me B．him C．them D．you

11．A．cause B．return C．follow D．sweep

12．A．terrorist B．listener C．member D．climber

13．A．take down B．cut out C．pick up D．get on

14．A．with B．against C．onto D．off

15．A．silence B．pressure C．satisfaction D．independence

【答案】

1．C 2．D 3．B 4．A 5．D 6．A 7．B 8．C 9．D 10．A 11．C 12．B 13．D 14．A 15．C

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者的爸爸以一种缓慢却很好的方式改变着作者生活的故事。

1．句意：我的爸爸以一种缓慢但很好的方式改变了我的生活。

reports报道；controls控制；changes改变；provides提供。根据上文“Everyone may have a life changer and I am no exception.”可知，此处是指作者的父亲改变了作者的生活。故选C。

2．句意：通常人们认为父亲是严厉的。

Secondly第二；Suddenly突然地；Completely完全地；Usually通常。结合生活实际与下文语境可知，通常情况下，父亲的角色是严厉的。故选D。

3．句意：当你们犯错误时，他们通常会变得严肃。

independent独立的；serious严肃的；clear清晰的；asleep睡着的。根据上文“fathers are strict”可知，此处是指孩子犯错误时，父亲通常会很严肃。故选B。

4．句意：然而，我的父亲更像我的朋友。

However然而；Instead反而；Anyway无论如何；Perhaps大概。结合语境可知，通常情况下，父亲是严厉的角色，而作者的父亲更像朋友，所以此处存在转折关系，结合空后逗号可知，此处应用however表示转折。故选A。

5．句意：随着我的成长，我的父亲教我更多的技能，如写作，绘画和舞蹈。

Unless除非；So所以；But但是；As随着。根据空后“I grew up”可知，此处用连词as表示随着作者的成长，父亲教会作者更多的知识。故选D。

6．句意：通过这些，我们彼此建立了牢固而密切的关系。

developed养成，建立；wasted浪费；threw扔掉；hurt伤害。结合“a strong and close relation”和备选词汇可知，此处是指作者与父亲建立了牢固而亲密的关系。故选A。

7．句意：因为我们是朋友，我喜欢告诉他我的个人故事和我的一些秘密。

pupils学生；friends朋友；neighbors邻居；passengers乘客。根据上文“my father is more like my friend”可知，此处是指作者与父亲是朋友。故选B。

8．句意：他经常就不同的问题给我适当的建议。

wrong错误的；unfair不公平的；proper合适的；crazy疯狂的。结合语境和备选词汇可知，此处是指父亲经常针对不同的问题给作者提出正确的、合适的建议。故选C。

9．句意：在他的帮助下，我知道什么是正确的，以及如何做出人生中的重要决定。

why为什么；when什么时候；how怎么样；what什么。分析句子结构可知，此处应用what引导宾语从句，同时作从句的主语。故选D。

10．句意：此外，我的父亲在生活中为我树立了一个好榜样。

me我；him他；them他们；you你。根据“my father”可知，此处是指“我”的父亲给“我”树立了一个好榜样。故选A。

11．句意：我跟随他的脚步，做他所有正确的事情。

cause导致；return归还；follow跟随；sweep打扫。根据空后“his steps”可知，此处考查follow one’s step“跟随某人的脚步”，固定搭配。故选C。

12．句意：我试着像他一样做一个好的倾听者。

terrorist恐怖主义者；listener倾听者；member成员；climber登山者。根据上文“My father is very kind and often listens to others carefully.”可知，此处是指作者也要像父亲一样做一个好的听众。故选B。

13．句意：这有助于我更好地了解他人并与他们相处。

take down记录；cut out删除；pick up拾起；get on相处。结合语境和备选词汇可知，此处考查get on with“与某人相处”，动词短语。故选D。

14．句意：此外，他还经常催我和他一起去不同的团体做志愿者。

with和……一起；against反对；onto到……之上；off离开。结合上文“he often pushes me to volunteer”可知，此处是指作者的父亲常常鼓励、催促作者与他一起去做志愿者。故选A。

15．句意：我能有一种强烈的满足感。

silence沉默；pressure压力；satisfaction满足；independence独立。结合上文“Helping others makes me happy.”和备选词汇可知，此处是指帮助别人让作者有强烈的满足感。故选C。

（九）



Yesterday I woke up to the sound of music on my sofa in my room. I couldn’t possibly tell you what song was playing because I was thinking 1 to do that day. I felt as if that day was going to be one of “those 2 days”.

After taking my son to school, I remembered I should meet my 85-year-old friend Harry. I 3 to take him to lunch anywhere he wanted to go. When we parked the car, Harry told me, “I have to go into the donut (甜甜圈) shop 4 going to the restaurant.” Of course I agreed and we 5 . He immediately began having a joke with the 6 of the shop. They chatted 7 when she gave him a box of donuts and we went off. I couldn’t help but ask him, “What are the donuts for?” He quickly replied, “You will 8 see.”

As we opened the door to the restaurant, the line was very 9 . It was lunch time. People were on their phones. Babies were crying and the waiters looked 10 . Harry and I were waiting in line, chatting about nothing 11 we reached the front of the line. As he walked to the counter (柜台), he placed the box of donuts on the counter and said, “These are for you and workers.” At once, all the waiters began 12 , and the mood in the restaurant changed. This single act of 13 was so touching. It made us think when was the last time we did 14 nice for a stranger.

How amazing it was! I didn’t feel bored any longer. It felt like it was just another day. Watching this gentleman provide donuts for the waiters changed my ideas on life. Making an effort to do the 15 things can make people feel happy every day and our days will be different.

1．A．what B．how C．why D．where

2．A．interesting B．boring C．exciting D．surprising

3．A．refused B．began C．asked D．promised

4．A．after B．before C．when D．while

5．A．went in B．came down C．walked out D．stood up

6．A．passenger B．customer C．owner D．neighbor

7．A．completely B．nervously C．sadly D．happily

8．A．soon B．recently C．early D．still

9．A．strange B．long C．short D．small

10．A．tired B．angry C．happy D．excited

11．A．unless B．for C．since D．until

12．A．talking B．smiling C．crying D．shouting

13．A．kindness B．shyness C．politeness D．weakness

14．A．nothing B．everything C．something D．anything

15．A．old B．proper C．little D．usual

【答案】

1．A 2．B 3．D 4．B 5．A 6．C 7．D 8．A 9．B 10．A 11．D 12．B 13．A 14．C 15．C

【解析】本文讲述了作者觉得日子过得很无聊，而他85岁的老朋友哈里用甜甜圈告诉了作者其实一点点小事就可以让人们感受到快乐，更好地生活。

1．句意：我可能不能告诉你是哪首歌因为我在想那天要做什么。

what什么；how如何；why为什么；where哪里。根据“to do that day.”可知，此处指的是做什么，what作do的宾语。故选A。

2．句意：我觉得那一天将是“那些无聊的日子”之一。

interesting有趣的；boring无聊的；exciting兴奋的；surprising惊讶的。根据后文“didn’t feel bored any longer.”可知，此处指的是无聊的日子之一。故选B。

3．句意：我答应带他去任何他想去的地方吃午饭。

refused拒绝；began开始；asked问；promised承诺。 根据前文“I remembered I should meet my 85-year-old friend Harry.”以及“to take him to lunch anywhere he wanted to go”可知，此处指的答应带他去任何他想去的地方吃午饭。故选D。

4．句意：停车时，哈里对我说：“我得先去甜甜圈店，然后再去餐厅。”

after在……以后；before在……之前；when当……时；while而。根据“I have to go into the donut (甜甜圈) shop”并结合后文“when she gave him a box of donuts”可知，他们去买甜甜圈了，因此哈里说的是去餐厅之前，要先去甜甜圈店。故选B。

5．句意：我当然同意了，我们就进去了。

went in进去；came down下降；walked out出去；stood up站起来。根据“Of course I agreed and we”可知，此处应该说同意了，然后进去甜甜圈店里。故选A。

6．句意：他立刻和店主开了个玩笑。

passenger乘客；customer顾客；owner拥有者；neighbor邻居。根据“of the shop.”可知，此处应该说他和店主开玩笑。故C。

7．句意：当她给了他一盒甜甜圈，我们就走了，他们聊得很开心。

completely完全地；nervously紧张地；sadly悲伤地；happily快乐地。根据前文“He immediately began having a joke”可知，此处应该说他们聊得很开心。故选D。

8．句意：他马上回答说：“你很快就会知道的。”

soon马上；recently最近；early提早；still仍然。根据作者问的“What are the donuts for?”并结合语境可知，此处他回答的是你很快就会知道。故选A。

9．句意：当我们打开餐厅的门时，队伍很长。

strange奇怪的；long长的；short短的；small小的。根据“People were on their phones. Babies were crying”可知，应该说队伍很长。故选B。

10．句意：婴儿们在哭，服务员们看起来很疲惫。

tired累的；angry生气的；happy快乐的；excited兴奋的。根据前文“the line was very long”以及“Babies were crying and the waiters looked”可知，应该说服务员们看起来很疲惫。故选A。

11．句意：哈里和我一直在排队，什么也没说，直到我们排到队伍的前面。

unless除非；for为了；since自从；until直到。根据“chatting about nothing…we reached the front of the line.”可知，此处指的哈里和作者直到排到队伍前面为止什么都没说。故选D。

12．句意：立刻，所有的服务员都开始微笑，餐厅里的气氛也变了。

talking说；smiling笑；crying哭；shouting喊。根据“As he walked to the counter (柜台), he placed the box of donuts on the counter and said, ‘These are for you and workers.’”可知，哈里把甜甜圈送给店员了，应该说服务员开始微笑。故选B。

13．句意：这一件善举太感人了。

kindness友好的行为；shyness害羞；politeness礼貌；weakness虚弱。根据“This single act of ”以及前文哈里说的“These are for you and workers.”可知，应该说把甜甜圈送给店员的举动是一种友好的行为，即善举。故选A。

14．句意：这让我们想起我们上一次为陌生人做点好事是什么时候。

nothing没有什么；everything一切；something某事；anything任何事。根据“we did…nice for a stranger.”可知，此处指的是为陌生人做点好事是什么时候，此处泛指某事。故选C。

15．句意：努力做一些小事可以让人们每天都感到快乐，我们的日子会不一样。

old老的；proper合适的；little小的；usual寻常的。根据前文“This single act of kindness was so touching.”以及语境，应该说努力做点小事可以使人们快乐。故选C。

（十）

As we grow older, it can be harder and harder to get our friends together. That’s what makes a woman’s simple idea such a(n) 1 one.

She created a “Cookbook Club”. It is the 2 thing as a book club, but there is something far more different. In the club, she and her friends 3 recipes (食谱) with people. They can learn how to cook from each other. Who 4 such an idea? She is Alana Lav, a foodie (美食家).

At first, she tried to start one when she was in New York City, 5 the idea did not work. Once she moved to London, she decided to give it another 6 . She told her friends about her idea. Luckily, her friends in London are 7 foodies. They were interested in it, so the idea actually 8 this time and things have been going well ever since. It is a 9 that she has had for some time. At last, it came true and 10 all kinds of inspiration (灵感) for other people.

Alana even started off her Cookbook Club with a very funny 11 . She wanted to make some rules. “The first 12 about Cookbook Club is, ‘Don’t talk about Cookbook Club!’” she said. But that is not 13 , so don’t worry if you decide to join the club.

The whole thing about Alana’s 14 is that people will choose their own recipes from each cookbook. At the club, everyone 15 a dish, and then the group gets together to have a potluck dinner (百味餐).

1．A．crazy B．dangerous C．expensive D．great

2．A．simple B．delicious C．same D．difficult

3．A．practice B．compare C．share D．connect

4．A．came up with B．took care of C．got on with D．took part in

5．A．or B．and C．as D．but

6．A．chance B．choice C．change D．check

7．A．still B．also C．really D．only

8．A．lived B．played C．worked D．passed

9．A．dream B．lesson C．hobby D．game

10．A．picked B．asked C．saved D．provided

11．A．decision B．excuse C．joke D．story

12．A．way B．rule C．question D．plan

13．A．true B．honest C．funny D．relaxed

14．A．mistake B．idea C．promise D．habit

15．A．receives B．searches C．reviews D．prepares

【答案】

1．D 2．C 3．C 4．A 5．D 6．A 7．B 8．C 9．A 10．D 11．C 12．B 13．A 14．B 15．D

【解析】本文讲述了Alana Lav创建了一个“食谱俱乐部”，她和朋友们在俱乐部中分享食谱，互相学习烹饪的故事。

1．句意：这就是一个女人的简单想法如此伟大的原因。

crazy疯狂的；dangerous危险的；expensive昂贵的；great伟大的。根据下文“She created a ‘Cookbook Club’”可知，创建“食谱俱乐部”是一个伟大的想法。故选D。

2．句意：它和读书俱乐部是一样的，但是却有着很大的不同。

simple简单的；delicious美味的；same相同的；difficult困难的。根据下文“but there is something far more different”可知，它和读书俱乐部是一样的。the same as“和……一样”。故选C。

3．句意：在俱乐部里，她和她的朋友们分享食谱。

practice练习；compare比较；share分享；connect连接。根据下文“They can learn how to cook from each other”可知，她和朋友们在俱乐部里分享食谱。故选C。

4．句意：谁想出了这样的主意呢？

came up with想出；took care of照顾；got on with和……相处；took part in参加。根据“an idea”可知，Alana Lav想出了这个主意。故选A。

5．句意：起初，她在纽约市尝试创建一个，但这个想法没有成功。

or或者；and和；as因为；but但是。根据上文“At first, she tried to start one when she was in New York City”以及下文“the idea did not work”可知，前后句子是转折关系。故选D。

6．句意：她一搬到伦敦，就决定再给它一次机会。

chance机会；choice选择；change改变；check检查。根据上文“she decided to give it another”可知，她决定再给它一次机会。故选A。

7．句意：幸运的是，她在伦敦的朋友们也是美食家。

still仍然；also也；really真的；only仅仅。根据上文“Luckily, her friends in London are”可知，她在伦敦的朋友们也是美食家。故选B。

8．句意：他们对它都很感兴趣，所以这个想法这次真正成功了，从那以后事情一直进展顺利。

lived生活；played玩；worked工作；passed通过。根据上文“so the idea actually”以及下文“this time and things have been going well ever since”可知，这个想法这次成功了。故选C。

9．句意：这是她有一段时间的梦想。

dream梦想；lesson课程；hobby爱好；game游戏。根据下文“At last, it came true”可知，这是她的梦想。故选A。

10．句意：最后，它实现了，并为其他人提供了各种灵感。

picked挑选；asked询问；saved拯救；provided提供。根据上文“it came true”可知，它实现了，并为其他人提供了各种灵感，provide sth for sb“给某人提供某物”。故选D。

11．句意：Alana甚至以一个非常有趣的笑话开始了她的“食谱俱乐部”。

decision决定；excuse借口；joke笑话；story故事。根据下文“The first…about Cookbook Club is, ‘Don’t talk about Cookbook Club!’”可知，Alana以一个滑稽的笑话开始了她的“食谱俱乐部”。故选C。

12．句意：她说：“关于食谱俱乐部的第一条规则是，‘不要谈论食谱俱乐部！’”

way方式；rule规则；question问题；plan计划。根据上文“She wanted to make some rules”可知，“不要谈论食谱俱乐部”，这是第一条规则。故选B。

13．句意：但这不是真的，所以，如果你决定加入俱乐部的话，也不用担心。

true真的；honest诚实的；funny有趣的；relaxed放松的。根据空前的“But”及空后的“so don’t worry if you decide to join the club.”可知，此处句意发生了转折，表示这不是真的。故选A。

14．句意：Alana的想法是人们会从每本食谱中选择自己的食谱。

mistake错误；idea想法；promise承诺；habit习惯。根据“people will choose their own recipes from each cookbook”可知，Alana的想法是人们会从每本食谱中选择自己的食谱。故选B。

15．句意：在俱乐部里，每个人准备一道菜，然后大家聚在一起吃百味餐。

receives收到；searches搜索；reviews评论；prepares准备。根据下文“a dish, and then the group gets together to have a potluck dinner”可知，每个人准备一道菜。故选D。

（十一）

Born in a small village in Northwest China, I knew how busy farmers were in spring. And I also got to know what the season 1 to farmers. Spring is a time when the land wakes up from its long 2 , and the fields (田野) are ready to be filled with crops (农作物). If you are lazy in spring, you will get 3 in autumn. So all the farmers seem to 4 with time to sow seeds (播种).

When I was a little girl, every weekend I was busy planting crops, 5 potatoes, tomatoes and beans. To prepare the potato “seeds”, my family used to 6 the sprouted (发芽的) potatoes by ourselves. Sitting around some sprouted potatoes, we were 7 about how to cut them smartly while chatting. The 8 is to make sure every piece of “seed” has one or two sprouts and is not too small. It’s really like a math game.

Farm work is also teamwork and that’s why every spring field is busy with people of all 9 . While one person uses a tool to make small pits (坑) in the soil, the other needs to put the seeds 10 into each pit. Though it may sound 11 , it’s really hard work. My mother told me that 12 I practiced again and again, I couldn’t do it well. After some practice, I finally could make it, I was so 13 .

Through farming work, I felt the 14 force of life in spring. The seeds were so small at first, but slowly, they 15 healthy plants. Perhaps because of these wonderful memories, I hold such a deep love for spring.

1．A．came B．meant C．marked D．belonged

2．A．date B．sleep C．change D．journey

3．A．nothing B．anything C．something D．everything

4．A．talk B．share C．compare D．compete

5．A．from B．with C．among D．including

6．A．cut B．turn C．develop D．consider

7．A．arguing B．thinking C．worrying D．explaining

8．A．key B．joy C．mess D．search

9．A．ages B．signs C．skills D．voices

10．A．clearly B．quickly C．carefully D．suddenly

11．A．safe B．usual C．simple D．difficult

12．A．if B．as C．since D．unless

13．A．moved B．excited C．shocked D．surprised

14．A．perfect B．peaceful C．independent D．unbelievable

15．A．gave out B．took down C．turned into D．cleared out

【答案】

1．B 2．B 3．A 4．D 5．D 6．A 7．B 8．A 9．A 10．C 11．C 12．D 13．B 14．D 15．C

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者儿时种庄稼、干农活的经历，表达了作者对春天的热爱，告诉我们应该珍爱春天的时间。

1．句意：我也知道了这个季节对农民来说意味着什么。

came来；meant意味；marked标出；belonged属于。结合下文“If you are lazy in spring, you will get … in autumn.”可知，此处是指春季对于农民来说，相当重要，意味着一切。故选B。

2．句意：春天是土地从漫长的睡眠中醒来的时候，田野准备长满庄稼。

date日期；sleep睡眠；change变化；journey旅程。根据上文“wakes up”可知，此处是指土地从漫长的睡眠中醒来。故选B。

3．句意：春天懒惰，秋天就一事无成。

nothing没有什么；anything任何事物；something某事；everything每件事物。根据上文“If you are lazy in spring”可知，此处是指在春天时你懒惰，那么在秋天你会没有收获。故选A。

4．句意：所以所有的农民似乎都在争分夺秒地播种。

talk交谈；share分享；compare比较；compete竞争。结合语境和备选词汇可知，此处是指春天时间宝贵，必须分秒必争。故选D。

5．句意：当我还是个小女孩的时候，每个周末我都忙着种庄稼，包括土豆、西红柿和豆类。

from来自；with具有；among在……当中；including包括。根据上文“planting crops”可知，此处是指种庄稼，包括土豆、西红柿和豆类。故选D。

6．句意：为了准备土豆“种子”，我的家人过去常常自己切发芽的土豆。

cut切；turn变成；develop发展；consider考虑。根据下文“how to cut them smartly”可知，此处是指把土豆切成小块。故选A。

7．句意：我们围坐在一些发芽的土豆旁，一边聊天一边想着如何巧妙地切土豆。

arguing争吵；thinking思考；worrying担心；explaining解释。结合下文“while chatting”可知，此处是大家围坐在一起一边聊天，一边思考着如何切土豆。故选B。

8．句意：关键是要确保每一粒“种子”都有一两个芽，而且不要太小。

key关键；joy快乐；mess杂乱；search搜查。根据下文“every piece of ‘seed’ has one or two sprouts and is not too small”可知，切土豆关键的地方是每颗“种子”都有一两个芽，而且不太小。故选A。

9．句意：农活也是团队合作，这就是为什么每个春天的田野都挤满了不同年龄的人。

ages年龄；signs标志；skills技能；voices声音。结合“Farm work is also teamwork”和备选词汇可知，此处是指不能年龄的人都参与农活。故选A。

10．句意：当一个人使用工具在土壤中挖小坑时，另一个人需要小心地把种子放进每个坑里。

clearly清楚地；quickly迅速地；carefully小心地；suddenly突然地。根据下文“After some practice, I finally could make it,”可知，此处是指需要小心地把种子放进挖好的坑里，这并非一件容易的事情，需要多练习才可以。故选C。

11．句意：虽然听起来很简单，但这确实是一项难的工作。

safe安全的；usual通常的；simple简单的；difficult困难的。根据下文“it’s really hard work”可知，此处是指这件工作听起来很简单。故选C。

12．句意：我妈妈告诉我，除非我一遍又一遍地练习，否则我做不好。

if如果；as像……一样；since既然；unless除非。分析句子结构可知，如果我不一遍又一遍地练习，我是做不好这件事的，应用unless引导条件状语从句。故选D。

13．句意：经过一些练习，我终于可以做到了，我很兴奋。

moved感动的；excited激动的；shocked震惊的；surprised惊讶的。根据上文“After some practice, I finally could make it”可知，此处是指经过一些练习，作者终于成功了，所以作者感到很激动。故选B。

14．句意：通过农活，我感受到了春天不可思议的生命力量。

perfect完美的；peaceful宁静的；independent独立的；unbelievable不可信的，不可思议的。根据下文“The seeds were so small at first, but slowly, they … healthy plants.”可知，小小的种子，慢慢地，成了健康的植物，所以此处是指作者感受到了生命的不可思议的力量。故选D。

15．句意：种子一开始很小，但慢慢地，它们变成了健康的植物。

gave out分发；took down取下；turned into变成；cleared out清理。结合句意和备选词汇可知，此处是指小小的种子慢慢地变成了健康的植物。故选C。

（十二）

Pandas are like the superstars of the animal world. If a panda is born, 1 a panda gets sick, the whole world will know it.

Why? Because they are cute. But the bigger 2 is that there are not many left. In the 1980s, the number 3 to just 1,114.

But here’s some good news. The number of pandas is becoming larger and larger. 4 the IUCN, the latest research shows there are about 1,864 pandas in the wild in China.

5 has China done it? Let’s take a look.

Eating well

Pandas sometimes eat small animals and fish, but bamboo 6 99 percent of their diet. And these guys are big eaters! A panda needs 10 to 18 kg of 7 a day.

In 1958, China set up the first panda reserve (保护区). Now there are 67 of them. People have planted lots of bamboo there 8 pandas can have enough fresh food.

Remembering to be gentle (温和的)

Baby pandas are only 15 cm long — that is as long as a pencil! They can’t see 9 when they are born, and only open their 10 six to eight weeks after birth. So researchers need to 11 them well in labs.

When pandas grow big enough, researchers 12 them to the wild. But researchers try not to trouble other pandas’ lives. When they get close to wild pandas, they dress up 13 pandas.

Saying hello to the world

China has also welcomed international organizations (组织) wishing to 14 pandas. The most famous visit was in 1980 by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Its logo is the panda,so it makes the panda 15 worldwide.

China also sends pandas to other countries as special “ambassadors (大使)”. The money that foreign zoos pay also helps with our work to save pandas.

1．A．and B．but C．or D．so

2．A．excuse B．reason C．matter D．choice

3．A．dropped B．passed C．stayed D．left

4．A．Thanks to B．Because of C．As for D．According to

5．A．How B．Why C．When D．Where

6．A．takes in B．takes off C．takes after D．takes up

7．A．animals B．fish C．bamboo D．vegetables

8．A．so that B．though C．because D．unless

9．A．everything B．nothing C．something D．anything

10．A．eyes B．mouths C．hands D．arms

11．A．look for B．look at C．look after D．look down

12．A．show B．want C．wish D．return

13．A．for B．with C．about D．like

14．A．keep B．work C．study D．feed

15．A．brave B．popular C．excellent D．lively

【答案】

1．C 2．B 3．A 4．D 5．A 6．D 7．C 8．A 9．D 10．A 11．C 12．D 13．D 14．C 15．B

【解析】本文介绍了大熊猫是我们的国宝，为了保护大熊猫，我们国家建立了自然保护区、种植竹子等，大熊猫也被当做特别大使送往其他国家。

1．句意：如果一只熊猫出生了，或者一只熊猫生病了，全世界都会知道。

and和；but但是；or或者；so因此。根据“If a panda is born...a panda gets sick, the whole world will know it.”可知，此处表示选择，应用or连接，故选C。

2．句意：但更大的原因是，剩下的大熊猫不多了。

excuse理由；reason原因；matter事情；choice选择。根据“Why?”以及“there are not many left”可知，这里是阐述原因，故选B。

3．句意：在20世纪80年代，这一数字降至1114只。

dropped减少，降低；passed经过；stayed停留；lefti离开。根据“the number...to just 1,114”可知，数量降至1114，故选A。

4．句意：根据国际自然保护联盟的最新研究，中国野生大熊猫约有1864只。

Thanks to由于，幸亏；Because of因为；As for至于；According to根据。根据“the IUCN, the latest research shows there are about 1,864 pandas in the wild in China.”可知，此处表示“根据”，故选D。

5．句意：中国是怎么做到的？

How怎样；Why为什么；When何时；Where哪里。根据“has China done it? Let’s take a look.”可知，此处问的是“如何做到的”，应用how提问，故选A。

6．句意：熊猫有时吃小动物和鱼，但竹子占它们饮食的99%。

takes in吸收；takes off脱掉；takes after长得像；takes up占据。根据“bamboo...99 percent of their diet”可知，竹子占据它们饮食的99%，故选D。

7．句意：一只熊猫每天需要10到18公斤的竹子。

animals动物；fish鱼；bamboo竹子；vegetables蔬菜。根据“bamboo...99 percent of their diet...A panda needs 10 to 18 kg of...”可知，此处说的是熊猫一天需要的竹子的量，故选C。

8．句意：人们在那里种了很多竹子，这样熊猫就可以有足够的新鲜食物。

so that为了；though虽然；because因为；unless除非。根据“People have planted lots of bamboo there...pandas can have enough fresh food.”可知，人们中很多的竹子是为了熊猫能有足够的食物，故选A。

9．句意：它们出生时什么也看不见，出生后六到八周才睁开眼睛。

everything一切；nothing没有东西；something一些东西；anything任何东西。根据“They can’t see...when they are born”可知，熊猫出生时看不到任何东西，否定句用anything，故选D。

10．句意：它们出生时什么也看不见，出生后六到八周才睁开眼睛。

eyes眼睛；mouths嘴巴；hands手；arms胳膊。根据“They can’t see...when they are born, and only open their ”可知，出生后六到八周熊猫才睁开眼睛，故选A。

11．句意：因此，研究人员需要在实验室里好好照顾它们。

look for寻找；look at看；look after照顾；look down俯视。根据“researchers need to...them well in labs.”可知，研究人员要照顾熊猫，故选C。

12．句意：当大熊猫长得足够大时，研究人员会将它们放归野外。

show展示；want想要；wish希望；return返回。根据“When pandas grow big enough, researchers...them to the wild”可知，熊猫长大后会放归野外，故选D。

13．句意：当他们靠近野生熊猫时，他们会打扮得像熊猫。

for为了；with和……一起；about关于；like像。根据“they dress up...pandas”可知，此处指的是“打扮得像个熊猫”，故选D。

14．句意：中国也欢迎国际组织研究大熊猫。

keep保持；work工作；study学习；feed喂养。根据“China has also welcomed international organizations (组织) wishing to...pandas”可知，中国欢迎国际组织研究大熊猫，故选C。

15．句意：它的标志是熊猫，所以它使熊猫在全世界都很受欢迎。

brave勇敢的；popular受欢迎的；excellent优秀的；lively活泼的。根据“Its logo is the panda,so it makes the panda...worldwide.”可知，此处指的是“使熊猫在全世界都很受欢迎”，故选B。

（十三）

Last Saturday afternoon, I tidied the attic (阁楼) with my family. There we found many things of the 1 , such as my daughter Lily’s baby clothes. My 2 Bob and I even found our college books. Those things made us 3 our college lives. Then Bob took some clothes and toys, and drove to the recycling (回收) center. Lily went to play volleyball 4 her friends. I was too tired and decided to 5 for a while. One hour later, when I woke up, no one 6 .

I then noticed a big 7 next to the door. Bob might 8 to take it. My parents’ names were on the box. I opened it and found 9 old record player and records. My parents bought them many years ago, and they were even 10 than me. “Why not use the old things to play music?” I thought. As music started, my 11 memories came back. My parents and I often danced to music 12 I was little. On my way to school, we always sang songs happily together. At that moment, I realized old things still had their own 13 .

The afternoon passed but the feelings didn’t 14 . I’ve used the record player and records to play music 15 . This isn’t a modern way to enjoy music, but I have got used to the old things. They have become a bridge between the past and the present (现在).

1．A．government B．village C．school D．past

2．A．friend B．husband C．neighbor D．classmate

3．A．lead to B．worry about C．think of D．look for

4．A．with B．for C．from D．to

5．A．read B．play C．rest D．dance

6．A．stayed B．moved C．returned D．cooked

7．A．box B．bag C．desk D．volleyball

8．A．forget B．agree C．offer D．learn

9．A．her B．my C．his D．their

10．A．bigger B．older C．prettier D．cleaner

11．A．short B．terrible C．early D．boring

12．A．if B．since C．so D．when

13．A．price B．meaning C．maker D．information

14．A．act B．arrive C．mix D．end

15．A．recently B．sadly C．finally D．luckily

【答案】

1．D 2．B 3．C 4．A 5．C 6．C 7．A 8．A 9．D 10．B 11．C 12．D 13．B 14．D 15．A

【解析】本文主要讲述了作者和丈夫、女儿一起打扫阁楼，发现了一些旧的物品，作者认为旧的物品也有价值。

1．句意：在那里我们发现了许多过去的东西，比如我女儿莉莉的婴儿衣服。

government政府；village村庄；school学校；past过去。根据“such as my daughter Lily’s baby clothes.”可知是过去的东西。故选D。

2．句意：我的丈夫鲍勃和我甚至找到了我们的大学书籍。

friend朋友；husband丈夫；neighbor邻居；classmate同学。根据“I tidied the attic with my family.”可知是作者的丈夫鲍勃。故选B。

3．句意：那些东西使我们想起了我们的大学生活。

lead to导致；worry about担心；think of想起；look for寻找。根据“My…Bob and I even found our college books.”可知想起了大学生活。故选C。

4．句意：莉莉和她的朋友去打排球了。

with和……一起；for为了；from从；to到。根据“Lily went to play volleyball”和“her friends”，可判断是和朋友们一起。故选A 。

5．句意：我太累了，决定休息一会儿。

read阅读；play玩耍；rest休息；dance跳舞。根据“I was too tired”，可推测是决定休息一会儿。故选C。

6．句意：一个小时后，当我醒来时，没有人回来。

stayed停留；moved移动；returned返回；cooked烹饪。根据“One hour later”和“no one”，结合语境可判断是没人回来。故选C。

7．句意：然后我注意到门旁边有一个大盒子。

box盒子；bag包；desk书桌；volleyball排球。根据“next to the door”和“noticed”，结合选项可判断是注意到一个大盒子。故选A。

8．句意：鲍勃可能忘记带了。

forget忘记；agree同意；offer提供；learn学习。根据“Then Bob took some clothes and toys, and drove to the recycling center. ”可知鲍勃可能忘记带了。故选A。

9．句意：我打开它，发现他们的旧唱片机和唱片。

her她的；my我的；his他的；their他们的。根据“My parents bought them many years ago,”可知是他们的。故选D。

10．句意：我父母很多年前买的，它们甚至比我还老。

bigger更大的；older更老的；prettier更漂亮的；cleaner更干净的。根据“than”可知此处要用比较级，older表示“更老的”，符合语境。故选B。

11．句意：随着音乐的响起，我的早期记忆又回来了。

short短的；terrible糟糕的；early早的；boring无聊的。根据“memories came back”和“music”，结合选项可判断是早期的记忆。故选C。

12．句意：当我小的时候，我的父母和我经常随着音乐跳舞。

if如果；since自从；so 所以；when当……时候。根据“I was little”是一个时间状语，when表示“当……时候”，引导时间状语从句。故选D。

13．句意：在那一刻，我意识到旧的东西仍然有自己的意义。

price价格；meaning意思；maker制造者；information信息。根据“I realized”和“old things still had”，结合选项可判断是有它们自己的意义。故选B。

14．句意：下午过去了，但这种感觉并没有结束。

act行动；arrive到达；mix混合；end结束。根据“The afternoon passed”和“but”，可推测是感觉没有结束。故选D。

15．句意：最近我用电唱机和唱片播放音乐。

recently最近；sadly悲伤地；finally最后；luckily幸运地。根据“used the record player and records to play music”，结合选项可判断是最近使用。故选A。

（十四）



I love Mum’s coat.

It was red and long and warm, and it 1 like Mum! I enjoyed the time with Mum. We always had picnics outside and always worked in the 2 together.

One day, Mum 3 some exciting news with me: “I found a new job! I will be away for 5 days 4 come home at weekends.” But I was 5 : “Who will play with me?” “I will leave my red coat here with you. When you see it, remember that I love you and 6 I’ll be back soon,” Mum comforted me.

I began to 7 the moment she left. I really missed Mum. I took the red coat outside-it was my 8 blanket (毯子)! It made me feel like Mum was with me. Oops! Juice on Mum’s coat! I came to the garden to pick apples. I placed Mum’s coat on the 9 . It felt like Mum was gardening with 10 . Oops! Mud on Mum’s coat!

The coat needed 11 . But then the wind blew it 12 the washing line and up into the air. It 13 over the fence and over a taxi! Oops! It looked like the coat fell on 14 . I ran and grabbed (抓住) it. “Found you, coat!” The red coat smelled like Mum again.

“Oh!” said the woman.

“Found you, 15 ! You’re back!”

1．A．smelled B．tasted C．sounded D．looked

2．A．studio B．kitchen C．garden D．office

3．A．interviewed B．passed C．shared D．expected

4．A．but B．and C．so D．then

5．A．proud B．lonely C．weak D．sad

6．A．why B．if C．how D．that

7．A．count down B．tidy up C．run away D．work out

8．A．travel B．cartoon C．picnic D．dream

9．A．bed B．tree C．wall D．floor

10．A．them B．her C．us D．me

11．A．washing B．discovering C．creating D．checking

12．A．out B．off C．above D．back

13．A．swept B．pulled C．lasted D．flew

14．A．someone B．anyone C．everything D．nothing

15．A．girl B．coat C．Mum D．taxi

【答案】

1．A 2．C 3．C 4．B 5．D 6．D 7．A 8．C 9．B 10．D 11．A 12．B 13．D 14．A 15．C

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者的妈妈因工作原因需要离开5天，作者不舍；妈妈留下外套陪伴作者，作者通过外套感受到了妈妈的爱的故事。

1．句意：它又红又长又暖和，闻起来像妈妈！

smelled闻起来；tasted尝起来；sounded听起来；looked看起来。根据下文“The red coat smelled like Mum again.”可知，此处是指外套闻起来有妈妈的味道。故选A。

2．句意：我们总是在外面野餐，总是一起在花园里干活。

studio工作室；kitchen厨房；garden花园；office办公室。根据下文“I came to the garden to pick apples.”可知，此处是指作者总是与妈妈一起在花园里干活。故选C。

3．句意：有一天，妈妈和我分享了一些令人兴奋的消息：“我找到了一份新工作！”

interviewed面试；passed传递；shared分享；expected期待。结合“some exciting news with me”和备选词汇可知，此处是指妈妈与作者分享好消息。故选C。

4．句意：我要离开5天，周末回家。

but但是；and“然后，接着”，连词；so所以；then“然后”，副词。分析句子结构可知，“be away”和“come home”是并列顺承关系，应用连词and连接。故选B。

5．句意：但我很伤心：“谁会和我一起玩？”

proud自豪的；lonely孤独的；weak虚弱的；sad伤心的。根据下文“Who will play with me?”可知，此处是指作者因为妈妈要离开5天，感到有点伤心。故选D。

6．句意：“当你看到它的时候，记住我爱你，我很快就会回来的，”妈妈安慰我。

why为什么；if如果；how怎么样；that无实际意义，只起连接作用。根据并列连词and前“that I love you”可知，此处应用that引导宾语从句。故选D。

7．句意：从她离开的那一刻起，我就开始倒计时。

count down倒计时；tidy up整理，收拾；run away逃走；work out解决，算出。根据下文“I really missed Mum.”可知，此处是指作者舍不得妈妈，妈妈一离开，就开始倒计时，看看妈妈还有多久回来。故选A。

8．句意：我把那件红色的外套拿了出来——那是我的野餐毯子！

travel旅行；cartoon卡通；picnic野餐；dream梦想。根据上文“We always had picnics outside”可知，此处是指与妈妈野餐时，妈妈就穿着那件红色的外套，所以说它是作者的野餐毯子。故选C。

9．句意：我把妈妈的外套放在树上。

bed床；tree树；wall墙；floor地面。根据上文“I came to the garden to pick apples.”可知，作者在摘苹果，顺手就把外套放在树上。故选B。

10．句意：感觉就像妈妈在和我一起做园艺。

them他们；her她；us我们；me我。根据上文“I placed Mum’s coat on the…”可知，此处是指作者妈妈的外套陪伴着作者一起摘苹果。故选D。

11．句意：这件外套需要洗一洗。

washing清洗；discovering发现；creating创造；checking检查。根据上文“Mud on Mum’s coat!”可知，外套脏了，需要清洗。故选A。

12．句意：但后来风把它从晾衣绳上吹到了空中。

out出来；off离开；above在……以上；back后面的。根据下文“up into the air”可知，此处是指风把外套从晾衣绳上吹掉了，考查blow off“吹掉”，动词短语。故选B。

13．句意：它飞过栅栏，飞过一辆出租车！

swept扫除；pulled拉；lasted持续；flew飞。根据上文“the wind blew it … the washing line and up into the air.”可知，此处是指外套在空中飞翔。故选D。

14．句意：看起来外套掉在了什么人身上。

someone某人；anyone任何人；everything每件事；nothing没有什么。根据下文“‘Oh!’ said the woman.”可知，此处是指外套掉在了某个人身上。故选A。

15．句意：找到你了，妈妈！你回来了！

girl女孩；coat外套；Mum妈妈；taxi出租车。根据下文“You’re back!”可知，此处是指作者的妈妈回来了。故选C。

（十五）

A rich man loved his son very much. So he wanted his son to lead a 1 life. He decided to send him to 2 a wise old man for his advice on happiness.

When the old man 3 his purpose, he handed the boy an empty (空的) bowl and said, “Go to the river miles away and 4 it with water. 5 no water is spilt (洒) when you return here.” Although the boy was very 6 to hear this, he had to do it at once.

The boy walked to the river and some time 7 came back with a bowl of water. The old man asked him, “Did you 8 the beautiful flowers along the road and the birds singing in the trees?” The boy could say nothing about them because he gave his 9 attention (注意力) to the bowl in his hands.

The old man smiled and said, “Bring me another 10 of water, but this time enjoy the flowers and the singing of birds as well.” Although the boy didn’t know why, he had no 11 but to finish his task again.

When he returned, the boy was able to 12 everything he had seen to the old man. But when he looked down at his bowl, he found 13 that most water was gone. He forgot all about his bowl when enjoying the beautiful things along the road.

“Well, young man,” the old man said, “enjoy the 14 of the world, but never forget the water in your bowl. This is the 15 of happiness.”

1．A．rich B．poor C．hard D．happy

2．A．ask B．tell C．want D．make

3．A．thought about B．learned about C．talked about D．cared about

4．A．wash B．fill C．compare D．connect

5．A．Be quick B．Keep quiet C．Come back D．Make sure

6．A．relaxed B．excited C．surprised D．tired

7．A．later B．soon C．ago D．then

8．A．research B．notice C．find D．study

9．A．public B．weak C．quick D．full

10．A．bowl B．bottle C．glass D．bag

11．A．chance B．answer C．choice D．key

12．A．change B．imagine C．examine D．describe

13．A．lazily B．sadly C．luckily D．excitedly

14．A．warmth B．truth C．beauty D．kindness

15．A．result B．cause C．secret D．decision

【答案】

1．D 2．A 3．B 4．B 5．D 6．C 7．A 8．B 9．D 10．A 11．C 12．D 13．B 14．C 15．C

【解析】本文讲述了一个聪明的老人让一个年轻人拿着一个空碗到几英里外的河里去打水。他第一次只顾着碗里的水，没有欣赏路边的风景。第二次他只欣赏路边的风景，碗里大部分水漏掉了。这位老人告诉他，要欣赏世界的美丽，但也不要忘记碗里的水，这就是幸福的秘诀。

1．句意：所以他想让他儿子过上幸福的生活。

rich富有的；poor贫穷的；hard坚硬的；happy幸福的。根据“He decided to send him to...a wise old man for his advice on happiness.”可知富人想让他的儿子过上幸福的生活。故选D。

2．句意：他决定派他去询问一位聪明的老人关于幸福的建议。

ask询问；tell告诉；want想要；make制作。根据后文的“When the old man learnt about his...he handed the boy an...bowl and said,”可知是他去询问这位聪明的老人。故选A。

3．句意：当老人知道了他的目的后，他递给男孩一个空碗，说：“去几英里外的河边装满水”。

thought about思考；learned about了解到；talked about谈论；cared about关心。根据“When the old man...his purpose, he handed the boy an empty (空的) bowl and said”可知此处指当老人了解到男孩的目的后，给了他一个空碗。故选B。

4．句意：当老人知道了他的目的后，他递给男孩一个空碗，说：“去几英里外的河边装满水”。

wash洗；fill装满；compare比较；connect连接。fill...with...表示“用……装满……”。故选B。

5．句意：当你回到这里时，确保没有水洒出来。

Be quick快点；Keep quiet保持安静；Come back回来；Make sure确保。根据“...no water is spilt (洒) when you return here.”可知此处指要确保水不要洒出来。故选D。

6．句意：虽然男孩听到这个消息很惊讶，但他不得不立刻去做。

relaxed轻松的；excited兴奋的；surprised惊讶；tired疲倦的。根据“Although the boy was very...to hear this, he had to do it at once.”可知前后句为转折关系，指男孩听到老人的话很惊讶。故选C。

7．句意：男孩走到河边，过了一会儿，他拿着一碗水回来了。

later稍后；soon很快；ago以前；then然后。根据“The boy walked to the river and some time...came back with a bowl of water.”可知此处指一段时间过后，男孩回来了。故选A。

8．句意：你注意到路边美丽的花朵和树上鸟儿的歌声了吗？

research研究；notice注意；find查找；study研究。根据“because he gave his...attention (注意力) to the bowl in his hands.”可知老人在询问男孩有没有注意到路边的美景。故选B。

9．句意：男孩说不出话来，因为他把全部注意力都放在了手里的碗上。

public公众的；weak虚弱的；quick叙述的；full满的，全部的。根据“The boy could say nothing about them”可知，这个男孩关于路边的花和树上的鸟没有注意到，因此他全部的注意力放在手里的碗上。故选D。

10．句意：老人笑着说：“再给我拿一碗水来，但这次也要欣赏花儿和鸟儿的歌唱。”

bowl碗；bottle瓶子；glass玻璃杯；bag。袋根据“...came back with a bowl of water.”可知老人是要求他再去拿一碗水。故选A。

11．句意：虽然男孩不知道为什么，但他别无选择，只能再次完成任务。

chance机会；answer答案；choice选择；key钥匙。动词短语have no choice but to do“别无选择只能做”。故选C。

12．句意：当他回来时，男孩能够向老人描述他所看到的一切。

change改变；imagine想象；examine考试；describe描述。根据“everything he had seen”可知，他把自己看到的东西，描述给这位老人。故选D。

13．句意：但当他低头看他的碗时，他悲伤地发现大部分的水都没了。

lazily懒惰地；sadly伤心地；luckily幸运地；excitedly兴奋地。根据“most water was gone”可知碗里面的大部分水都没有了，因此感到悲伤。故选B。

14．句意：“好吧，年轻人，”老人说，“享受世界的美丽，但永远不要忘记碗里的水。”

warmth温暖；truth真理；beauty美丽；kindness善良。根据“the beautiful flowers along the road and the birds singing in the trees”可知老人在提醒男孩在欣赏美的时候，也不要忘记碗里的水。故选C。

15．句意：这就是幸福的秘密。

result结果；cause起因；secret秘密；decision决定。根据“enjoy the beauty of the world, but never forget the water in your bowl.”可知欣赏世界的美丽，但不要忘记碗里的水，老人这是在诉说幸福的秘诀。故选C。