** 专题一 完形填空**

**基础考点**

**考点1 生活哲理类**

**A**（2019•陕西）

Last summer, we had a volunteer activity in a village school. In the school, I saw a name Feng Aiguo on a list. This man offered much money to the school. I thought he must be a 1 man.

One day, on my way home from school, my bike was broken. Luckily I found a repairing stand（修车摊）across from the street. An old man was 2 a bike. He was wearing a clean suit. He looked energetic. While waiting, I knew 3 about him from the old men chatting there. He was Lao Feng and 4 to repair bikes after he repaired（退休）. Two months ago, his family moved to a new house. His son didn't want him to repair bikes any longer. He bought him suits and asked him to 5 them and rest at home. But it didn't work. The old man continued his repairing work in his suits.

After a while, the old man got my bike repaired. 6 I was leaving. an old lady came and called him “Aiguo”. 7 the name on the list of the village school came into my mind. But how could such a common repairman 8 so much money? I asked him if he knew that village. He told me it was his hometown and the 9 there still needed help. So he always saved money by repairing bikes to help them. Then I was sure that he was the person on the 10 .

( ) 1. A. rich B. poor C. healthy D. unhealthy

( ) 2. A. selling B. washing C. riding D. repairing

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

( ) 4. A. started B. failed C. feared D. remembered

( ) 5. A. wear B. lose C. make D. lend

( ) 6. A. Unless B. When C. If D. Though

( ) 7. A. Luckily B. Sadly C. Usually D. Immediately

( ) 8. A. give away B. throw away C. take back D. give back

( ) 9. A. workers B. visitors C. riders D. villagers

( )10. A. way B. map C. list D. book

**B**（2019•徐州）

Mr Wu is an English teacher. Last Monday at the beginning of class, he 1 asked his students how their weekends had been. One girl said that she had spent a 2 weekend—she had her wisdom teeth pulled out and they still hurt. “Why do you always seem to be so happy, Mr Wu？”she asked.

The girl’s 3 reminded Mr Wu of something he had read somewhere before. “Every morning when you get up, you have a choice about how you want to get close to life that day, ” Mr Wu said with a smile. “I 4 to be cheerful.”

“And today is my lucky day,” he added.

“ 5 ？” The whole class were curious.

“This morning, I 6 to school as usual. I only had to go another kilometer down the road when my e-bike broke down...”

“Your e-bike broke down and it's your lucky day?” The students were 7 . “What do you mean, Mr Wu？”

“My e-bike broke down a quarter before class， so I 8 it on the roadside, took my books, and walked down the road. It took me ten minutes to arrive at the 9 . I live eight kilometers away. My e-bike could have broken down 10 along the way. But it didn't. 11 , it broke down in the perfect place—off the main road, within walking distance of here. I'm still able to teach my class 12 I'll be able to get it repaired after class. If my e-bike must break down 13 ,it couldn't be arranged（安排）in a better way.”

The students’ eyes opened wide, and then they smiled. Mr Wu smiled back. Somehow, his story had 14 them. He was happy that they had a perfect chance to consider 15 in a new way.

( ) 1. A. proudly B. cheerfully C. seriously D. angrily

( ) 2. A. busy B. satisfying C. terrible D. meaningful

( ) 3. A. question B. suggestion C. decision D. introduction

( ) 4. A. fail B. hate C. seem D. choose

( ) 5. A. Who B. When C. Why D. How

( ) 6. A. walked B. ran C. drove D. rode

( ) 7. A. surprised B. bored C. impatient D. nervous

( ) 8. A. left B. checked C. repaired D. found

( ) 9. A. hospital B. school C. park D. bank

( )10. A. somewhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. nowhere

( )11. A. However B. Also C. Instead D. Otherwise

( )12. A. and B. but C. so D. or

( )13. A. yesterday B. the other day C. today D. tomorrow

( )14. A. hurt B. touched C. controlled D. worried

( )15. A. dream B. purpose C. wish D. luck

**C**（2019•云南）

One day I ran into a stranger as he passed by me. I said sorry to 1 immediately. He replied with a smile and said, “I'm sorry, 2 . I wasn't watching out for you.”

Later that day, when I was cooking, my 3 was too close to me 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！When I turned to get 4 milk. I nearly knocked her over.

“Move out of the way!” I shouted.

She walked away 5 But I didn't feel like I had to say sorry to 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！her.

While I was in bed that night, my husband said to me. “While dealing with a stranger, you were 6 , but with the daughter you love, you were unkind. Your daughter 7 you some flowers she picked herself. You' ll find them in the kitchen by the door. Have you seen the tears 8 her eyes？”

I felt quite sorry for my lovely daughter. Then I went to her bedroom to tell her that I shouldn't have 9 her. She kissed me on my cheek and said, “It's OK, mom. I love you anyway.”

If we can be polite to strangers, 10 can't we do the same for the ones we love?

( ) 1. A. he B. she C. him D. her

( ) 2. A. too B. either C. also D. neither

( ) 3. A. son B. daughter C. mother D. father

( ) 4. A. little B. few C. any D. some

( ) 5. A. sadly B. happily C. hardly D. carelessly

( ) 6. A. impolite B. polite C. angry D. nervous

( ) 7. A. took B. bought C. borrowed D. brought

( ) 8. A. in B. with C. for D. of

( ) 9. A. looked at B. laughed at C. shouted at D. pointed at

( )10. A. how B. what C. which D. why

**D**（2019•广西）

When I was in middle school, I felt I was always letting people down. Once I brought my 1 Daisy to my home. I noticed that all my family members seemed to 2 Daisy better than me.

I felt very 3 . I even thought they didn't love me. I wondered whether they would miss me if I died some day. 4 I told my mum, “Daisy is more patient than I have ever been. You must want her to be your daughter instead of me.”

My mum explained that Daisy was a lovely girl, but 5 could replace（代替） me in the family. She said I was the only person who could fill my role. She made me realize that even if I made 6 , I was a beloved member of the family who could never be replaced.

From then on, I tried to 7 out who I was and what made me special. I look at 8 in a new way. Then I started to be positive（积极的） towards my life, and I was happy about who I 9 was. I came to feel much better as I knew that no one could ever replace me.

Each of us holds a special place in the world. You are special, no matter what others say or what you may think. So 10 that you will be replaced. You can't be.

( ) 1. A. daughter B. son C. friend D. uncle

( ) 2. A. like B. know C. understand D. learn

( ) 3. A. lucky B. sad C. bored D. glad

( ) 4. A. But B. So C. Though D. Whether

( ) 5. A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody

( ) 6. A. mistakes B. faces C. wishes D. decisions

( ) 7. A. put B. find C. look D. clear

( ) 8. A. itself B. herself C. himself D. myself

( ) 9. A. nearly B. hardly C. really D. almost

( )10. A. forget B. worry C. consider D. think

**E**（2019•鄂州）

On a hot summer morning, an old fisherman was fishing near a river. A child went by seeing him fishing. After a few minutes, the child found that the fisherman was really good 1 fishing. Because he didn't spend long 2 a full basket of fish. As the fisherman felt that the child was clever, he offered him some fish. But the child 3 his head. The fisherman asked in 4 , “Why not want the fish?”

The child pointed at the fishing rod（杆）in his hands and said, “I only want that.”

“Why do you only want the rod?” asked the fisherman.

“Eating up all the fish you gave doesn't take long. But if I have a fishing rod, I can go 5 by myself and I won't be afraid of not having any more fish to eat.”

I think you will 6 say that the child is very cute. Wrong! I think if he doesn't know 7 to fish, he can't have fish to eat, even though he has the fishing rod. So it's 8 to only have a fishing rod. Fishing skills are the 9 important, not the fishing rod.

In modern society, some people think that if they have a “fishing rod” in their life, they'll 10 fear the wind and rain, just like the child who thought that if he had a fishing rod, he would have fish to eat.

( ) 1. A. for B. in C. at D. with

( ) 2. A. to catch B. in C. for catching D. catching

( ) 3. A. lifted B. nodded C. shook D. shaked

( ) 4. A. surprises B. surprise C. surprised D. surprising

( ) 5. A. fished B. fishing C. fishes D. fish

( ) 6. A. mainly B. finally C. exactly D. certainly

( ) 7. A. how B. where C. what D. when

( ) 8. A. harmless B. homeless C. useless D. careless

( ) 9. A. most B. least C. less D. more

( )10. A. not long B. not longer C. no long D. no longer

**考点2 人物故事类**

**A**（2019•河池）

One day a man saw an old lady standing by her car on the side of the road. He could see that she need help. 1 he stopped his car in front of her and got out.

Even though the man had a smile on his face, the old lady was worried. “ 2 had stopped to help for the last hour. Was he going to hurt 3 ？ He didn't look safe, he looked poor and hungry. ” the old lady thought.

He could see that she was worried. So he said, “I am here 4 you, madam. It seems that you have a flat tire（车胎漏气）. 5 don't you wait in the car where it's warm while I change the tire for you？By the way, my name is Bryant Anderson. “Though feeling doubtful, the old lady 6 her car.

About 20 minutes later, he was done, the old lady asked Bryant 7 she should pay. Bryant 8 thought about being paid. He told her that if she 9 wanted to pay him back, the next time she saw someone who needed help, she could give that person her help.

The man waited until the lady started her car and drove off. It was a cold day, but he felt 10 as he went on his way home.

( ) 1. A. And B. But C. Or D. So

( ) 2. A. Everyone B. Someone C. Anyone D. No one

( ) 3. A. him B. Her C. me D. us

( ) 4. A. to hurt B. to help C. to trouble D. to visit

( ) 5. A. Why B. What C. Which D. When

( ) 6. A. got out B. got away C. got into D. got off

( ) 7. A. how much B. how far C. how long D. how soon

( ) 8. A. ever B. never C. seldom D. always

( ) 9. A. clearly B. carefully C. really D. completely

( )10. A. good B. sad C. alone D. angry

**B**（2019•广东）

Cindy and Anna were best friends. Some days they could spend hours happily together without any argument, but other days they just could not 1 on what to do.

One day they decided to play in the garden near their school. “Come on, let's play chess.” Anna said.

“I don't want to play chess.” Cindy replied.

“We always do what you want to do， Cindy. It's my turn to make a 2 .” Anna said. She was getting a little unhappy and 3 , leaving Cindy alone.

Cindy was very angry. 4 she got home, she found she still had Anna's notebook in her schoolbag. “Well, I'm not giving it back to her today. I'm too mad at her. ” Cindy thought.

The next day at school, their teacher Mrs. Stone 5 their notebooks. But Anna didn't have hers, and she looked 6 . Cindy knew she should tell Mrs. Stone that she had the notebook, but she was 7 mad at Anna.

When it was time for lunch, Cindy finally told Mrs. Stone the 8 . “Thank you for being 9 , Cindy. I'm sure Anna will be thankful that you have given me her notebook. ” said Mrs. Stone.

Later, Mrs. Stone asked the two girls together and talked with them. Mrs. Stone helped them 10 that it was a good idea to take turns to decide the activity. They became best friends again.

( ) 1. A. agree B. live C. depend D. try

( ) 2. A. promise B. project C. decision D. dialogue

( ) 3. A. went over B. went on C. went by D. went away

( ) 4. A. Because B. After C. Unless D. If

( ) 5. A. gave away B. asked for C. handed in D. paid for

( ) 6. A. worried B. normal C. proud D. relaxed

( ) 7. A. still B. never C. usually D. almost

( ) 8. A. chance B. method C. truth D. rule

( ) 9. A. patient B. honest C. active D. quiet

( ) 10. A. describe B. explain C. guess D. realize

**C**（2019•宁夏）

As a child, I got angry quite easily and was not good at communicating with others.

I still remember it was an early autumn. Some 1 started to turn yellow and the weather became cool. One day, as I was getting ready for school, my mother carelessly handed me my father's vest（背心）instead of 2 . At that time, I was getting to have a 3 size than my father, so when I put on the vest, I felt as if I wasn't able to breathe! I realized that it was a small mistake which was 4 by my mother, but somehow the breathless feeling was so strong that it made me very angry. My mother said sorry with a smile，but I shouted at her 5 thinking much. I got it off my body so wildly that I made a hole in it. I put on my own vest and rushed out of the house 6 my mother could stop me.[来源:学科网]

Later, my mother shared her bad feelings with my father, “See what your son has done.” Instead of saying he would scold（责备）or beat me, my father 7 asked my mother to mend the vest. Later when my mother told me about my father's response（反应）, I felt terribly sorry for my bad behavior（行为）. My father's gentle kindness taught me a lesson which I would 8 forget.

On that day, I decided not to let anger 9 me any longer. Of course, there are times when I am angry. However, whenever that happens, I will try to remember my father's 10 . It always reminds（提醒）me to think about others' feelings when I get angry.

( ) 1. A. books B. walls C. photos D. leaves

( ) 2. A. hers B. his C. mine D. ours

( ) 3. A. thinner B. smaller C. larger D. shorter

( ) 4. A. given B. made C. shown D. chosen

( ) 5. A. without B. about C. with D. of

( ) 6. A. after B. before C. when D. since

( ) 7. A. sadly B. angrily C. bravely D. quietly

( ) 8. A. never B. often C. always D. sometimes

( ) 9. A. forget B. help C. leave D. control

( )10. A. vest B. school C. anger D. mistake

**D**（2019•赤峰）

Like most Chinese, Mr. Zhang has a traditional family. 1 he and his wife are middle school teachers while their 6-year-old son is a pupil. Mr. Zhang's mother lives with them and helps them 2 the kid. They love one another and live a happy life.

Yesterday it was Mr. Zhang's mother’s birthday. The couple wanted to do 3 to show their love for her. After a big dinner, Mr. Zhang brought a basin（盆）of warm water and asked his mother to sit 4 the basin. He took off her shoes and put her 5 into the water. After that he began to wash them 6 . His wife helped to comb his mother's hair slowly. Seeing this, the boy 7 his mother's example. He tried to comb his mother's hair, too. But he was not 8 enough to do that. So he brought a chair and stood on it. Everyone could feel the warmth and love in the family.

As we all know, it is a good Chinese tradition to respect the old and take care of the young. We should try our 9 to care for our family. We must visit our parents as often as possible and have a 10 with them on the phone even though we may work far away. Indeed, family is a place of happiness.

( ) 1. A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. Each

( ) 2. A. look for B. look out C. look after D. look at

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

( ) 4. A. in B. on C. under D. in front of

( ) 5. A. foot B. feet C. hand D. hands

( ) 6. A. carefully B. careful C. careless D. carelessly

( ) 7. A. advised B. suggested C. made D. followed

( ) 8. A. old B. tall C. short D. young

( ) 9. A. good B. many C. best D. most

( )10. A. chat B. sleep C. meal D. rest

**E**（2019•宿迁）

At the age of 16, Einstein failed in several exams because he often played with some bad kids. One weekend morning, Einstein carried a fishing net and prepared to go fishing with those 1 , his father stopped him and said to him calmly, “Einstein, you were spending too much time 2 , so you failed in the exams. I'm 3 about your future with your mother.”

“What are you worrying about？Jack and Robert also 4 , but they went fishing as usual.”

“My boy, you can't think so, “Looking at Einstein, his father said lovingly, “There is a 5 in our hometown. I hope you can listen to it carefully.”

“There were two cats playing on the roof . 4 , hey fell into the chimney（烟囱）. When they climbed out of the chimney, one cat's face was dirty 7 the other's face was clean. Seeing the dirty-faced cat, the clean-faced one thought its own face was also dirty, so it quickly ran to the riverside and washed its 8 . The dirty-faced cat saw the clean-faced one, thinking its own face was clean as well, so it walked happily in the street.”

“Einstein, 9 can be your mirror（镜子）. Only you are your own mirror. Some of the kids are not strict with themselves. If you take them to be your mirror, even a 10 person may become stupid. “Hearing this, Einstein was ashamed and lay down his fishing rod and returned to his small room.

After that, Einstein often took himself as a mirror to be 11 with himself and kept telling himself. “I am special, so I needn't be as common as others.” This was why Einstein 12 in his career.

1,000 people have 1,000 kinds of wishes in life. Different wishes will produce different 13 about life. You can learn from other people, but you can 14 follow others completely.

You must see yourself clearly, and know what you want to get. Your future doesn't 15 how others act, but on what you are going to act.

( ) 1. A. adults B. kids C. teachers D. artists

( ) 2. A. playing B. working C. reading D. studying

( ) 3. A. excited B. curious C. worried D. crazy

( ) 4. A. checked B. passed C. dreamed D. failed

( ) 5. A. song B. story C. speech D. saying

( ) 6. A. Luckily B. Hopefully C. Suddenly D. Naturally

( ) 7. A. while B. or C. so D. for

( ) 8. A. mouth B. tail C. nose D. face

( ) 9. A. somebody B. nobody C. anybody D. everybody

( )10. A. poor B. rich C. lazy D. clever

( )11. A. tired B. angry C. strict D. satisfied

( )12. A. regretted B. graduated C. succeeded D. survived

( )13. A. ideas B. reasons C. mistakes D. secrets

( )14. A. sometimes B. often C. always D. never

( )15. A. try on B. depend on C. live on D. insist on

**考点3 经济文化类**

**A**（2019•苏州）

Sometimes choosing where to eat in Suzhou is something of a challenge. No matter how 1 the food tastes at a chosen restaurant, one may always wonder. “Is there anything better on the next street?” However, I've found the 2 to this question. When I'm asked to name my favourite place to eat in Suzhou, I will reply 3 . “Song He Lou Restauran”. Why is Song He Lou so special 4 hundreds of restaurants? Well, for me it comes down to a perfect balance of delicious food, pleasant atmosphere（氛围）and a near perfect location.

Before coming to Suzhou, I was 5 by my friends from other cities in China that the food could be too sweet. For the first few months I chose to eat in Sichuan Or Hunan style restaurants instead of eating much 6 　 food. However, after falling in love with the city. I came to realize that the food is so closely 7 with its local culture. 8 I asked a local friend to recommend the best place to try real local style food. She came up with the 9 of Song He Lou.

For a first-time visitor, “Song Shu Gui Yu” and “Xie Fen Tofu” are excellent 10 . Suzhou has now become my home and I have a lifetime to enjoy each and every dish on the menu.

( ) 1. A. bad B. hot C. good D. cold

( ) 2. A. attention B. ex学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！cuse C. answer D. distance

( ) 3. A. right away B. in surprise C. at most D. over there

( ) 4. A. between B. against C. among D. beyond

( ) 5. A. changed B. warned C. encouraged D. supported

( ) 6. A. fresh B. local C. Chinese D. frozen

( ) 7. A. connected B. covered C. compared D. charged

( ) 8. A. Or B. But C. Yet D. So

( ) 9. A. suggestion B. way C. money D. design

( )10. A. conditions B. habits C. challenges D. choices

**B**（2019•青岛）

A gift is necessary when one is invited to visit friends in China. After greetings, the gift should be passed immediately to the host. Remember that usually Chinese people will not open the gift in front of the person who gives 1 . To show the respect, it may be 2 to explain what the gift is. Bringing some nutrients and tonics（营养品、补品） to the elders in the family is a good idea. You can 3 prepare some small gifts for the spouse（配偶）or kids of the host. The host usually makes full 4 by carefully tidying up the house and 5 a lot of delicious dishes. 6 the meal is well prepared, the host may say to the guest politely, “My preparation is not enough, please excuse me for my poor treat.” As a guest, you should make the host believe that there is plenty to eat by praising the food.

While eating, the elders will use chopsticks to 7 food for guests as a tradition and ask them to eat 8 . As a guest, you should accept their goodwill readily. But nowadays, the younger people do the traditional way less.

After dinner, tea and fruit are usually served. When the guests are to leave, the host may still politely ask them to stay. They don't have to take it 9 and they can try to find a good time to leave. This doesn't mean that leaving early is always a good idea as the host may feel that the guests are not satisfied with the treat. Finding the right time to leave 10 the situation.

( ) 1. A. it B. them C. that

( ) 2. A. necessary B. careful C. comfortable

( ) 3. A. too B. also C. either

( ) 4. A. plans B. decisions C. preparations

( ) 5. A. enjoying B. cooking C. washing

( ) 6. A. But B. Although C. Because

( ) 7. A. cut up B. eat up C. pick up

( ) 8. A. more B. less C. many

( ) 9. A. completely B. seriously C. probably

( )10. A. works out B. sticks to C. depends on

**C**（2019•烟台）

It's March 12th. Li Li and Lin Tao are digging on a hill not far from their school. In China, people across the country plant trees 1 on this day.

The idea of planting trees was first put forward in 1911 by Sun Zhongshan, the great 2 in China's history. He said more trees were needed as a 3 against flood（洪水）and drought.

In 1915, April 5th was named as Tree Planting Day. Then, in 1979, the day was 4 to March 12th, to 5 the date on which Sun Zhongshan died.

“Everyone has heard of the Great Wall of China.” says Li Li. “But have you heard of the Green Wall of Chin？That's the biggest tree planting 6 of all. “ The Gobi Desert in the north of China was 7 every year. So in 1978, a tree planting project was started to 8 Gobi spreading. The government and local farmers have been plantin学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！g millions of trees to build a great green “wall” along the edge of the desert.

“Tree planting has become a tradition in China now.” says Lin Tao. “Almost everyone does it on March 12th. Many people also plant a tree on a 9 day. My parents planted a tree when started school. And my cousin planted 10 n his wedding（婚礼）day. We do it for the environment and for ourselves.”

( ) 1. A. silently B. wisely C. completely D. actively

( ) 2. A. artist B. engineer C. pioneer D. musician

( ) 3. A. protection B. position C. preparation D. direction

( ) 4. A. taken B. decided C. changed D. given

( ) 5. A. value B. remember C. express D. admire

( ) 6. A. research B. survey C. project D. success

( ) 7. A. growing B. appearing C. losing D. happening

( ) 8. A. keep B. have C. help D. stop

( ) 9. A. different B. special C. basic D. simple

( )10. A. one B. that C. it D. this

**D**（2019•广安）

Every April, there is a special day in China. It is called Qingming Festival, also called Tomb-Sweeping Day. on that the day, people 1 and honor(纪念) their ancestors(祖先).

Qingming is a(n) 2 Chinese festival. It has a long history. It began over 2,000 years ago. A famous poem 3 the Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu describes the day: “Rains fall heavily as Qingming comes, and passers-by（行人）with lowered spirits go.”

Tomb-Sweeping Day has been a public 4 on the Chinese mainland（中国大陆）since 2008. On this day, 5 bring flowers, food and wine to their ancestors' tombs（坟墓）. They put food like cakes and fruits in front of the tombs. After that, they 6 the dirt off the tombs and remember their dead family members.

7 do Chinese people do this? That's because people think that visiting tombs is to 8 respect（尊重）to their dead family members.

However, Tomb-Sweeping Day is not only about this. During that time, the weather is becoming 9 . People are also able to garden（从事园艺）and enjoy outdoor activities. Families often 10 for outings（远足）or fly kites at this time.

( ) 1. A. remember B. meet C. see D. find

( ) 2. A. popular B. famous C. traditional D.unhappy

( ) 3. A. for B. by C. with D.as

( ) 4. A. weekend B. weekday C. journey D.holiday

( ) 5. A. classes B. families C. friends D.groups

( ) 6. A. turn B. keep C. sweep D.go

( ) 7. A. Why B. When C. Where D.Who

( ) 8. A. bring B. show C. make D.take

( ) 9. A. warmer B. colder C.cooler D.shorter

( )10. A. have fun B. work hard C. pull together D.get together

**综合考点**

**A**（2019•营口）

My parents turned my whole world upside down when they told me they were getting a divorce(离婚). I couldn't 1 our family was going to break up.

It changed my life completely. My mother and I moved 2 a small apartment across town, 3 my father and brother, Bill , remained in our house.

And very soon I had my soon-to-be stepfather(继父), Dan. Although I wasn't very nice to him, he 4 gave up on me.

As time went on, I realized that we had some things in 5 , especially when it came to movies and TV shows. We began to spend a lot of time together 6 out. It gave us a chance to talk 7 get to know each other.

8 still, Dan was always around when I needed help on school or friends. Once I grew to warm to Dan, the 9 of us began spending a lot of time together. We often went out to eat and took short trips. Eventually (最后), I discovered I had the 10 family that I had never had before.

My father found happiness, 11 he remarried and had 12 　child, my half﹣sister, Michelle. 13 13, I learned an important truth—

14 is not always for the worse. Sometimes, it is just something 15 we need the most. We should learn to accept it bravely.

( ) 1. A. hear B. believe C. feel D. mind

( ) 2. A. into B. on C. by D. with

( ) 3. A. then B. even C. while D. or

( ) 4. A. ever B. already C. yet D. never

( ) 5. A. danger B. common C. need D. trouble

( ) 6. A. hanging B. hang C. to hang D. hung

( ) 7. A. or B. but C. and D. so

( ) 8. A. Better B. Less C. Worse D. Well

( ) 9. A. four B. three C. one D. five

( )10. A. sad B. unlucky C. happy D. unhappy

( )11. A. also B. either C. too D. neither

( )12. A. another B. other C. others D. the others

( )13. A. In B. At C. To D. For

( )14. A. change B. choice C. problem D. failure

( )15. A. what B. whose C. which D. that

**B**（2019•盐城）

The Secret Soldier

A young soldier, Robert Shurtliff, lay dying in a hospital bed. He was too 1 to speak or move. Two men stood over him.

“I think this young man has 2 , ” one man said.

“I'll take his jacket and boots. ” said the other.

Robert gathered all of his strength to 3 , “I...I'm alive. ”

The doctor came running over as Robert fell into a coma（昏迷）. “We can 4 him,” he said as he examined the young soldier, “Oh, my! He's a 5 !”

It was true. The young soldier, Robert Shurtliff, was really Deborah Sampson. 6 who was she?

Deborah Sampson had grown up in Massachusetts, living as a servant. She 7 of having great adventures（冒险）. 8 the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775, women were not allowed to serve in the army. But Deborah 9 herself as a man and became a solider. She called herself Robert Shurtliff.

One day, during an attack, Deborah was shot in the neck and 10 . Another soldier lifted Deborah into his horse and rode her to the 11 . 　A doctor treated the wound on her back and asked if 12 had any other injuries. Deborah lied and said no. She was afraid that if the doctor examined her leg, he would discover her 13 . Using a pocket knife, Deborah got the bullet（子弹） out of her own leg. She 14 to fight as a soldier.

After the war ended, Deborah got married and had children. But she still longed for 15 . So she put on her soldier's uniform and travelled around the country telling of her life as young, brave soldier, Robert Shurtliff.

( ) 1. A. busy B. weak C. surprised D. strong

( ) 2. A. got up B. lost heart C. passed away D. got lost

( ) 3. A. whisper B. cry C. shout D. laugh

( ) 4. A. accept B. kill C. support D. save

( ) 5. A. soldier B. mother C. woman D. father

( ) 6. A. Though B. But C. Or D. However

( ) 7. A. died B. talked C. heard D. dreamed

( ) 8. A. When B. While C. Until D. Since

( ) 9. A. worked B. dressed C. acted D. lived

( )10. A. arm B. hand C. leg D. stomach

( )11. A. hospital B. library C. studio D. bedroom[来源:学&科&网Z&X&X&K]

( )12. A. she B. he C. it D. they

( )13. A. appearance B. ability C. beauty D. secret

( )14. A. failed B. continued C. agreed D. planned

( )15. A. home B. fashion C. peace D. adventure

**C**（2019•成都）

One day in class, the teacher held up an apple. She stood on the platform（讲台）and said, “Please 1 it in the air, and...

One student 2 his hand and said, “I can smell it. It is the smell of an apple.”

The teacher stepped 3 the platform, passed by each of the student and said, “Smell 4 to see if the smell of the apple is still in the air.”

Half of the students put up their hands to show that they could smell it. The teacher returned to the 5 of the classroom and asked again who else could smell the apple. The rest raised their hands except one boy. The teacher came to the boy and asked. “You really can't smell the apple?”

The boy answered, “No, I can't smell it, I don' t think it's a 6 apple.”

The teacher 7 at the boy and said to the class, “He's right! It's not

8 to get the apple smell from this apple.”

All of the other students had been tricked. Some may have thought that perhaps the apple didn't have the apple smell, 9 they didn't dare to speak up. They just 10 the first student blindly and went along with him.

( ) 1. A. watch B. feel C. smell

( ) 2. A. shook B. raised C. showed[来源:Z\_xx\_k.Com]

( ) 3. A. on B. off C. towards

( ) 4. A. later B. once C. again

( ) 5. A. front B. middle C. back

( ) 6. A. real B. tasty C. nice

( ) 7. A. laughed B. smiled C. shouted

( ) 8. A. surprising B. possible C. common

( ) 9. A. and B. so C. but

( )10. A. followed B. admired C. preferred

**D**（2019•内江）

It was my 14th birthday and I would have the biggest party ever. The number of the 1 had quickly grown from seven to seventeen. Nearly every girl in my class was 2 . When each guest excitedly 3 the invitation, I was especially happy.

The 4 was full of shouts and laughter. We had just finished a game of Twister when the door bell rang. I was so 5 and I could feel my face turning red, because when I 6 the door, there at the front door stood Sarah Westly—the quiet girl who sat next to me in music class—and she was holding a 7 . I thought about the guest list. How did I 8 to invite Sarah?

I remembered that I only added a name to the 9 when someone showed an interest in me. But Sarah had 10 done that. I accepted the box, a gift from Sarah, and asked her to join the party. “I can't 11 ,” she said. “My dad's waiting in the car. ” At that moment I felt bad about forgetting to invite Sarah and really wanted her to rest for some time in my room. “Thanks, but I have to go, "she said, turning 12 towards the door. “See you Monday.”

I didn't open the box until the party was 13 . Inside the small box was a ceramic（陶瓷）tabby cat. It was the best gift I had received 14 　I didn't like cats. I later 15 that the gift looked exactly like Sarah's cat, Seymour. I didn't know it then, but now I realize that Sarah was my true friend .

( ) 1. A. boys B. guests C. books D. desks

( ) 2. A. invited B. invented C. showed D. suggested

( ) 3. A. made B. found C. accepted D. passed

( ) 4. A. classroom B. library C. restaurant D. living room

( ) 5. A. surprised B. angry C. proud D. sad

( ) 6. A. touched B. opened C. caught D. saw

( ) 7. A. cat B. toy C. pen D. box

( ) 8. A. forget B. stop C. hope D. choose

( ) 9. A. gift B. list C. diary D. box

( )10. A. still B. even C. never D. only

( )11. A. stand B. song C. wait D. stay

( )12. A. quickly B. carefully C. finally D. early

( )13. A. ready B. successful C. over D. interesting

( )14. A. and B. so C. because D. though

( )15. A. took out B. found out C. though out D. put out

**E**（2019•杭州）

Katy Sullivan is an actress, an athlete（运动员）, and a person who also refuses to accept the words no or I can’t.

She was born without the lower half of her 1 and has worn prosthetic(假体) ones all her life. She grew up in Alabama, US and had a(n) 2 childhood. She kept up with her sisters and brothers at the gym and the swimming pool. She feels lucky 3 her family treated her in just the same way as the other members.

When a person is born without legs, there are plenty of things that are 4 to do. But Katy believed she could 5 anything. So she chose two jobs that are difficult, 6 with both legs. As a teenager, she once saw a good movie. Before it was 7 , Katy had made her mind up to be a(n) 8 .

She did a degree in theater and then moved to Los Angeles, where she has played 9 in theater, television and movies. She has a positive(积极的) view of life. She thinks that if you believe 10 can do something, you should 11 it. So when Katy's friend asked her 12 she′d like to try running, she said “yes”. She was given a pair of running legs and she

13 her new life.

Katy was the first person in the world with two prosthetic legs to 14 running as a competitive sport.

She entered the final of the 100 meters in the 2012 London Paralymp-

ics.

Katy's family, friends, and fans look up to her as an 15 of someone who has overcome her difficulty and achieved her dreams.

( ) 1. A. arms B. legs C. feet D. hands

( ) 2. A. embarrassing B. lonely C. active D. strange

( ) 3. A. though B. unless C. before D. because

( ) 4. A. difficult B. important C. possible D. easy

( ) 5. A. achieve B. accept C. examine D. prevent

( ) 6. A. just B. also C. even D. ever

( ) 7. A. up B. over C. on D. out

( ) 8. A. athlete B. writer C. actress D. coach

( ) 9. A. games B. music C. sports D. roles

( )10. A. you B. we C. she D. they

( )11. A. depend on B. go for C. get used to D. look after

( )12. A. whether B. how C. when D. why

( )13. A. shared B. started C. changed D. prepared

( )14. A. fix up B. show up C. take up D. set up

( )15. A. ancestor B. enemy C. influence D. example

**F**（2019•武汉）

Four years ago, Joel Kline gave up his job as a magazine editor to become a freelance copywriter for advertisements, but now he had money trouble. He says that he wishes he'd never 1 to set up his own business.

“I am now in such a bad situation”says Joel, “I hope I am 2 　working as an editor.”

You see, I was 3 with my job, and I used to get really angry at my boss and the way he used to 4 me around all the time. I talked to a few friends and they said that they could give me 5 , so I told my boss l was leaving. At first, everything was 6 : I had so much work that I had to take on an assistant(助理), my best friend at work, Don, just to be 7 　to finish things学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ on time. And soon we 8 large amounts of money. Don and I had a really great lifestyle, and when the work was finished, we used to take good 9 in places like Cancum and the Bahams, just to get relaxed.

At first, we were busy having fun, and charged(支付) everything to my credit cards instead, but then I began to 10 how much in debt(负债) I was. At last, I had to 11 Don off. I then had to sell all my office equipment(设备). Now I could do almost nothing even if people 12 　me. Things got so bad that I even asked my old boss if I could do some work for the 13 , but he said that I'd been so 14 to him when I left that he would never employer(雇佣) me again. I've had to 15 my business now and I don't know what I'm going to do for money. It just goes to show, if you set up your own business, you shouldn't spend money you don't have.”

( ) 1. A. pretended B. learned C. failed D. decided

( ) 2. A. specially B. still C. also D. certainly

( ) 3. A. pleased B. strict C. bored D. patient

( ) 4. A. show B. order C. serve D. lead

( ) 5. A. time B. money C. food D. work

( ) 6. A. perfect B. wrong C. hard D. fun

( ) 7. A. afraid B. ready C. able D. about

( ) 8. A. lost B. borrowed C. donated D. made

( ) 9. A. vacations B. pictures C. courses D. chances

( )10. A. imagine B. remember C. wonder D. realize

( )11. A. lay B. see C. take D. put

( )12. A. paid B. helped C. forgot D. asked

( )13. A. advertisement B. magazine C. equipment D. lifestyle[来源:学#科#网Z#X#X#K]

( )14. A. shy B. rude C. lazy D. straight

( )15. A. close down B. pick up C. turn down D. set up

**G**（2019•兰州）

Finding Happiness in the Lights

Last year, we took a trip to New York City. When we arrived at our 1 , it was around 2 a.m.. My son, Joseph, looked out at the lights of Times Square and said he wanted to go 2 . I told him it was too 3 to go out, but be kept looking out of the window and said, “Just for two minutes.”[来源:学科网ZXXK]

My wife and I just looked at each other, smiled and said, “Two minutes.” We got dressed and walked to the center of Times Square. 4 we got there, my son pointed at the lights and said, “Dad, 5 ! ” And then he started to fall asleep. So we had to go back to the hotel.

It took us 20 minutes to 6 for the 20 seconds we spent outside, but it made our son 7 and that meant a lot to us. That night, I learned a lesson about happiness. We sometimes have chances to 8 happy moments in our lives, but we often find 9 to do something else.

Because of my son, I learned that I am the biggest enemy to my own happiness. 10 happiness is a door that is always open, we are the ones who have to decide if we are going to walk through the door.

( ) 1. A. restaurant B. bank C. supermarket D. hotel

( ) 2. A. inside B. outside C. back D. home

( ) 3. A. hot B. early C. late D. cold

( ) 4. A. If B. Unless C. Because D. When

( ) 5. A. listen B. touch C. look D. smile

( ) 6. A. make rules B. get ready C. do sports D. have dinner

( ) 7. A. sad B. happy C. bored D. patient

( ) 8. A. create B. forget C. waste D. avoid

( ) 9. A. a place B. a book C. an excuse D. an order

( )10. A. Because B. Although C. Unless D. As soon as

**H**（2019•嘉兴）

Last summer my son, Eric, left for university in another country. Our once lively house became quiet and 1 . I missed him so much that I started sending him messages on the phone, mainly to say 2 or to give him a word of warning.

One of my messages says, “So you told me you 3 your credit card（信用卡）. If you don't try hard to mend your careless ways, one day you'll 4 and find your brain missing.”

I did get Eric's messages, but most of them were about 5 . They were no different from the notes he used to leave 6 the white board when he was at home.

“I bought a new pair of shoes. They cost me ﹩90. Please help!”

“Money is running short 7 I've bought some books for my research paper. Help me please!”

8 , however, Eric begins to send me all kinds of articles: some funny, some touching and some worth 9 . He says they will help me understand young men better and keep up with the times.

I read the articles slowly, like a 10 student, with mixed feelings as well—my kid, who followed me around not long ago, has now become my 11 !

So I write back, “I've read all those articles. I'll take 12 as a loving son's expectations towards his mother. He must be thinking that his mother is still 13 enough to accept new things. That makes me feel proud. What we parents lack（缺乏）most is the ability to learn and 14 , in both body and mind. Thank you, my son.”

In this way we share ideas and 15 each other, with a gentle and beautiful language we seldom use. Every time I read those messages, I feel my heart filled with warmth.

( ) 1. A. dark B. clean C. lonely D. comfortable

( ) 2. A. hello B. sorry C. thanks D. goodbye

( ) 3. A. lost B. lent C. designed D. received

( ) 4. A. give up B. wake up C. set off D. take off

( ) 5. A. health B. music C. money D. safety

( ) 6. A. on B. across C. behind D. opposite

( ) 7. A. if B. until C. though D. because

( ) 8. A. Luckily B. Actually C. Recently D. Immediately

( ) 9. A. copying B. writing C学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！. thinking D. correcting

( )10. A. crazy B. popular C. nervous D. careful

( )11. A. doctor B. teacher C. customer D. classmate

( )12. A. us B. you C. him D. them

( )13. A. young B. pretty C. friendly D. honest

( )14. A. fight B. change C. exercise D. remember

( )15. A. watch B. invite C. protect D. encourage

**I**（2019•孝感）

At a dark night, a man came to a lonely village. When he walked slowly, a yellow light suddenly 1 at the end of the road. It came from a 2 which was carried by a man. A villager near him said, “Here Blind Sun comes.”

“Blind?” the man said, “That's too 3 . A blind man has no idea of day and night, can not 4 the beauty of nature, or even doesn't know what the light is. Wasn't he funny to carry a lantern?”

As the lantern was coming near, the yellow light moved gradually to the man. The man asked, “ 5 , may I ask you whether you're really blind?”

The blind man answered, “Yes, the moment I stepped into the world, I can't see 6 .”

The man asked, “In that case, 7 do you carry a lantern?” The blind man smiled, “At night all the people without light are just as blind 8 　 me, so I light a lantern.”

The man said, “I see, you light for others.”

But the man said, “No, I do it for 9 .”

“For yourself? But there is no 10 to do that.” the man felt surprised again.

The blind man explained, “Were you ever knocked by others 11 the dark?”

The man nodded, “Yes, sometimes.”

The man said proudly, “Believe it or not. I 12 knocked anyone. Although I'm blind, I carry the lantern, not only light for others, but let others see me, 13 they won't knock me.”

After hearing that, the man was lost in though...

In fact, everyone has a lamp in himself, light it actively not only for others, but also for yourself!—Never put yourself in a dark 14 when you feel left out and find it hard to 15 well with others，are you ready to light your lamp?

( ) 1. A. appeared B. fell C. went D. closed

( ) 2. A. basket B. toy C. lantern D. bag

( ) 3. A. easy B. clear C. useful D. strange

( ) 4. A. hear B. enjoy C. touch D. play

( ) 5. A. Excuse me B. Come on C. I'm sorry D. Never mind

( ) 6. A. something B. nothing C. everything D. anything

( ) 7. A. how B. why C. where D. which

( ) 8. A. as B. like C. to D. of

( ) 9. A. yourself B. himself C. myself D. ourselves

( )10. A. time B. need C. way D. problem

( )11. A. such as B. instead of C. because of D. as for

( )12. A. always B. never C. often D. usually

( )13. A. after B. so C. if D. because

( )14. A. situation B. village C. dream D. country

( )15. A. turn on B. hold on C. put on D. get on

**J**（2019•广州）

The first astronauts

Since the earliest times, people have looked up at the stars, the moon and the planets. Today people use modern machines 1 at the sky. This is very different from the situation 2 years ago when people could only use their eyes. Perhaps they dreamed of 3 the universe.

When did humans first go into space? The story began not so very long ago, 4 the first astronauts were not people—they were animals.

Scientists wanted to make travelling to space as 5 as possible for humans. So they decided to experiment with animals and test 6 in spaceflights. Insects, mice, frogs, dogs and monkeys were some of the animals 7 first went into space. Many of them 8 , but they helped to make space travel safer for humans. For their great service, we 9 　 forget these animals.

Albert Ⅱ was the first monkey to go into space in 1949. Sadly he died 10 his spaceship landed back on Earth.

11 the result was different for Ham the Monkey. His story ended happily when he return to earth 12 very good health.

Scientists wanted to know the answer to the important question: could 13 animal like Ham do the same things in space as he could do on Earth? The answer came when Ham 14 into space in 1961. Yes, he did everything well and lived for 15 16 years.

( ) 1. A. look B. to look C. looking D. looked

( ) 2. A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of

( ) 3. A. explore B. to explore C. explored D. exploring

( ) 4. A. as B. or C. but D. so

( ) 5. A. safe B. safer C. safest D. the safest

( ) 6. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs

( ) 7. A. whom B. what C. that D. whose

( ) 8. A. die B. died C. have died D. will die

( ) 9. A. shouldn't B. may not C. don't have to D. needn't

( )10. A. if B. because C. after D. since

( )11. A. Luck B. Lucky C. Luckier D. Luckily

( )12. A. at B. on C. in D. for

( )13. A. a B. an C. the D. /

( )14. A. send B. sent C. is sent D. was sent

( )15. A. another B. other C. others D. the others

**K**（2019•沈阳）

Ray had a wonderful family and lived very happily. He had four grandchildren, and they all came to see him 1 their holidays. One day, Ray was preparing to welcome them as usual: cleaning the house and cooking delicious food. 2 he was working, he lost his favorite watch which was a 3 from his deceased（已故的）wife. Ray loved the watch very much, and he was very sad.

When his grandchildren arrived, they 4 him they would find the watch. One granddaughter asked, “Grandpa, where did you see the watch last 5 it went missing?”

Ray replied, “Maybe in the barn（谷仓）!” The children searched there for more than two hours 6 could not find it.

One of his grandsons wanted to search the barn 7 , and Ray asked why he was going there. The little boy didn't explain but asked 8 　 not to follow him. A moment later, he rushed back to his grandfather, “I found it!” he shouted. Ray was 9 and asked how he made it．The little boy replied，'I stood in the barn 10 making any noise, and tried my best to keep silent. After a few 11 , I heard the sound of tick tick. At last, I 12 the watch from the hay（干草）. “After hearing his words, Ray hugged the little boy and 13 him very much.

The story tells us if we 14 　calm（冷静的）, we can find a solution. This shows the power of 15 .

( ) 1. A. between B. during C. among D. past

( ) 2. A. Unless B. Over C. While D. Still

( ) 3. A. report B. gift C. letter D. message

( ) 4. A. suggested B. doubted C. expected D. promised

( ) 5. A. after B. before C. until D. since

( ) 6. A. and B. so C. or D. but

( ) 7. A. ever B. again C. already D. always

( ) 8. A. other B. another C. the other D. the others

( ) 9. A. angry B. bored C. unhappy D. surprised

( )10. A. without B. by C. about D. except

( )11. A. weeks B. days C. hours D. minutes

( )12. A. looked up B. turned up C. picked up D. made up

( )13. A. accepted B. thanked C. saved D. protected

( )14. A. stop B. send C. stay D. seem

( )15. A. habit B. decision C. silence D. suggestion

**L**（2019•葫芦岛）

When I was a boy, I used to love walking in the 1 around my house. My mom warned me several times 2 to travel so far or I would lose the way. Being a naughty（淘气的）boy, however, I soon found 3 　walking further and further away, testing 4 I could go into the woods without getting lost. But once after losing my way for two hours, I decided to leave a mark the next time I went for a walk.

The next day I decided to try it. I walked into the woods 5 the house couldn't be seen. Then I broke a small branch（树枝）to mark my place. I walked further and broke many branches. After a while I got tired and decided to return. When I turned around, I 6 found my way home, but I felt 7 rather than being proud. I could see the mark of destruction（破坏）that I left in the woods. I promised never to do that again. Instead, I started to value my time alone in the woods. I'd sit by the streams（小溪）and 8 their beautif学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ul singing. I'd bend down（弯下腰）to 9 the flowers.

I've tried to leave marks of kindness and goodness since then. I've tried to show others 10 they can do the same. May you always leave marks of joy in your life.

( ) 1. A. parks B. woods C. streets D. gardens

( ) 2. A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. always

( ) 3. A. yourself B. himself C. herself D. myself

( ) 4. A. how long B. how often C. how soon D. how far

( ) 5. A. until B. after C. unless D. if

( ) 6. A. slowly B. nervously C. easily D. difficultly

( ) 7学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！. A. good B. happy C. sad D. cold

( ) 8. A. turn to B. listen to C. speak to D. stick to

( ) 9. A. smell B. kick C. break D. make

( )10. A. where B. when C. what D. that

**M**（2019•大庆）

While at the beach this afternoon. I met a 1 called Bob We talked a lot. He said that it was fun playing on the cliffs（悬崖）. I told him 2 　 I was not allowed to go near that place（ Mum and Dad had always told me it was dangerous to play there）. He called me a coward（胆小鬼）. I wanted to prove to him that I was just as 3 as he was, so I agreed to go with him.

We wanted to make our way down to explore（探索）the area, so Bob started to climb 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！down 4 I followed him. 5 . some rocks came down after us. One of them nearly hit my head. We could not get back up. We shouted and shouted for help. but for a long time 6 help came. I was really scared（害怕的）. I wanted to cry. Then. we heard some 7 . Someone had heard us. A woman tied a rope around 8 while a man at the cliff top held the rope. She 9 her way down to save us.

My parents were relieved （宽慰的）that I was unhurt, but they were angry that I had done 10 a risky thing. I apologized and promised that I would not do anything like that again.

( ) 1. A. girl B. boy C. farmer D. worker

( ) 2. A. if B. that C. how D. why

( ) 3. A. honest B. kind C. silly D. brave

( ) 4. A. but B. for C. and D. or

( ) 5. A. Unluckily B. Hopefully C. Really D. Probably

( ) 6. A. not B. none C. no D. nothing

( ) 7. A. wishes B. sounds C. songs D. winds

( ) 8. A. herself B. myself C. himself D. itself

( ) 9. A. did B. turned C. helped D. made

( )10. A. such B. so C. very D. to

**参考答案**

**考点1 生活哲理类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了父母离婚后，作者和妈妈一起生活，在妈妈再婚后，找到了真正的幸福生活。作者发现其实有时改变不一定是坏事。

1. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。hear听见；believe相信；feel感觉；mind介意。根据后面的our family was going to break up可知应该是不相信，故选B。

2. A 【解析】考查介词辨析。into进入里面；on在……上；by由，通过；with和。妈妈和我应该是搬进了一个小公寓，故选A。

3. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。then然后；even甚至；while在……期间，同时；or或者。根据前文我妈妈和我应该是搬进了一个小公寓，后面应该是与此同时爸爸和弟弟比尔仍然在我们的房子里，故选C。

4. D 【解析】考查副词辨析。ever曾经；already已经；yet然而；never从不。尽管我对他不太好，他还是从未放弃我。表示转折，故选D。

5. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。danger危险；common共同点；need需要；trouble麻烦；根据后文We began to spend a lot of time tog学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ether可知他发现了他们有共同点，故选B。

6. A 【解析】考查动词的形式。hanging动名词；hang原形；to hang不定式；hung过去式。spend time doing sth为固定用法，意为“花费时间干某事”，故选A。

7. C 【解析】考查连词辨析。or或者；but但是；and和；so所以；这给了我们机会聊天和互相了解。此处是并列关系，故选C。

8. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。better更好的；less更少的；worse更糟糕的；well好。更好的是，当我需要在学需要帮助或朋友时，Dan总是在身边，故选A。

9. B 【解析】考查数词辨析。four 4；three 3；one 1；five 5；根据后面说经常出去吃饭和旅行，应该是三人（爸爸，妈妈和作者）在一起大部分时间，故选B。

10. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。sad伤心；unlucky不幸；happy开心；unhappy不开心；根据后文可知作者过的比以前开心，故选C。

11. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。also用于肯句中，用于句中；either用于否定句句尾；too用于肯定句；neither两者都不；这里是肯定句，故选A.

12. A 【解析】考查代词辨析。another三者及以上另一个；other别的，后面要用名词复数；others别的，相当于形容词加名词；the others另一些。他应该是有了另一个孩子，故选A。

13. B 【解析】考查介词辨析。in在……里；at在……；to到……；for对于……。根据13，在几岁时要用at，故选B。

14. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。change改变；choice选择；problem麻烦；failure失败；这里应该是改变不总是坏事，故选A。

15. D 【解析】考查连词辨析。what什么；whose谁的；which哪个；that那个；分析句子结构可知该句为定语从句，先行词是something，故引导词只能用that，故选D。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了老师给学生们讲亲身的经历，告诉学生，无论发生了什么事，都要积极面对。

1. B 【解析】考查副词辨析。proudly自豪地；cheerfully愉快地；seriously严重地；angrily生气地。根据整个故事可知老师在面对问题时，态度是积极向上的，所以此处应是cheerfully，故选B。

2. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。busy忙碌的；satisfying令人满意的；terrible糟糕的；meaningful有意义的。根据下句she had her wisdom teeth pulled out and they still hurt可知应该是个糟糕的周末，故选C。

3. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。question问题；suggestion建议；decision决定；introduction介绍，引进。第一段结尾处这个女孩的问题让吴先生想起了他以前在某个地方读过的东西，故选A。

4. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。fail失败；hate讨厌；seem好像；choose选择。根据上文you have a choice about how...可知这里应该是选择快乐，故选D。

5. C 【解析】考查疑问词辨析。who谁；when什么时候；why为什么；how怎样。根据下句The whole class were curious可知大家很好奇，应该是问为什么，故选C。

6. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。walked走；ran跑；drove开车；rode骑。根据后文my e-bike broke down可知是骑车来学校，故选D。

7. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。surprised惊奇的；bored无聊的；impatient不耐烦的；nervous紧张的。那天电动车坏了，却还是幸运日，学生应该很惊奇，故选A。

8. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。Left留下；checked核查；repaired修理；found发现。根据后文took my books, and walked down the road应该是把它留在路边，故选A。

9. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。hospital医院；school学校；park公园；bank银行。根据上文I 6 to school as usual可知这里是去学校，故选B。

10. B 【解析】考查代词辨析。somewhere某处；anywhere任何地方；everywhere所有的地方；nowhere哪里都不。我的电动车本可能会在沿路的任何地方坏掉，但是它没有，故选B。

11. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。however然而；also也；instead反而；or否则，不然。我的电动车本可能会在沿路的任何地方坏掉，但是它没有，而是（Instead）在一个最理想的地方坏了，离开主干道的地方，步行就能到学校，故选C。

12. A 【解析】考查连词辨析。and和；but但是；so所以；or或者。我仍然可以好我的课，然后下课后我可以把它修好。此处表示顺承关系，故选A。

13. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。yesterday昨天； the other day某天；today今天；tomorrow明天。如果我的电动车今天必须坏的话，没有比这样的安排更好的了，故选C。

14. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。hurt伤害；touched摸，触动；controlled控制；worried担心。吴先生的故事应该是触动了学生们，故选B。

15. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。dream梦想；purpose目的；wish愿望；luck运气。吴老师用这个故事向同学们说明：换个角度看，不幸也可能是一种幸运。故选D。

**C**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了作者作者对待陌生人很有礼貌，但她对待深爱的女儿却是另外一种态度，她认识到这点后，立刻改正了。

1. C 【解析】考查代词辨析。he他，主格；B她，主格；C他，宾格；D她，宾格。根据下句中的He可知是男性，此处作介词to的宾语，故要用宾格，故选C。

2. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。too也，用于句尾；either也，用于否定句句尾；also也，用于句中；neither两者都不。男人也道歉，我也没有看到你 ，用于肯定句句末，故选A。

3. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。son儿子；daughter女儿；mother妈妈；father爸爸。根据下文but with the daughter you love...可知此处是女儿，故选B。

4. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。little几乎没有，修饰不可数名词；few几乎没有，修饰可数名词；any任何，用于否定句；some一些，修饰可数和不可数名词。此处指转身想拿一些牛奶，故选D。

5. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。sadly伤心地；happily开心地；hardly几乎不；carelessly粗心地。根据上句 “Move out of the way!” I shouted可知女儿应该是很伤心地走开了，故选A。

6. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。impolite不礼貌的；polite礼貌的；angry生气的；nervous紧张的。面对陌生人，你很有礼貌。但对爱你的女儿，你是不友好的。故选B。

7. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。took拿；bought买；borrowed借；brought带来。这里指你女儿给你拿来一些她亲自摘的花，故选D。

8. A 【解析】考查介词辨析。in在……里；with和……；for为……；of……的。这里指你看到她眼里的泪吗？用in，故选A。

9. C 【解析】考查短语辨析。looked at看；laughed at嘲笑；shouted at喊；pointed at指。这里指她告诉女儿不应该对她大喊，故选C。

10. D 【解析】考查副词辨析。how怎样；what什么；which哪个；why为什么。前文说如果我们能对陌生人很礼貌，为什么不能对我们爱的人也一样呢。故选D。

**D**

【文章大意】文章通过一个小故事，明白了“我就是我，谁也无法取代”。

1. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。daughter女儿；son儿子；friend朋友；uncle叔叔。根据下文Daisy is more patient than I have ever been. You must want her to be your daughter instead of me可知Daisy应该是作者的朋友，故选C。

2. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。like喜欢；know知道；understand理解；learn学习。我注意到我的家人似乎都喜欢黛西超过我，故选A。

3. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。lucky幸运的；sad伤心的；bored无聊的；glad高兴的；根据上文及下句 I even thought they didn't love me可知作者应该很伤心，故选B。

4. B 【解析】考查连词辨析。But但是；So所以；Though虽然；Whether是否。我不知道有一天我死了他们是否会想念我。所以，我告诉我妈妈……，前后为因果关系，故选B。

5. D 【解析】考查代词辨析。anybody任何人，用于否定句或问句；somebody某人；everybody所有人；nobody没有人。我妈妈解释说黛西是一个可爱的女孩，但在家里（5）可以代替我，应该是没有人能代替。故选D。

6. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。mistakes错误；faces脸；wishes愿望；decisions决定。她让我意识到即使我做了（6），我也是这个家庭中一个至爱的成员，永远不会被取代，应该是犯错误，故选A。

7. B 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。put放；find发现；look看；clear清楚。从那时起，我试着找出我是谁，是什么让我与众不同。find out找出，查明。故选B。

8. D 【解析】考查代词辨析。itself它自己；herself她自己；himself他自己；myself我自己。I look at （8）in a new way这里应该是用一种新方式看我自己，故选D。

9. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。nearly几乎；hardly几乎不；really真的；almost几乎。然后我开始积极地对待自己的生活，我为真正的自己而感到高兴。故选C。

10. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。forget忘记；worry担心；consider考虑；think认为。So （10）that you will be replaced. You can't be.这里应该是所以忘了你会被代替，你不可能被替换。故选A。

**E**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了布莱恩特看见一个年纪大的女士站在车旁边，他停下车，帮助她换上轮胎，这个女士想要给他钱，他说下一次去帮助需要帮助的人吧。

1. C 【解析】考查介词。for 为了；in 在……里；at 在； with带有，和……一起。此处指这个孩子发现渔民真地非常擅长捕鱼。be good at 擅长。故选C。

2. D 【解析】考查动名词。to catch 抓住； in 在……里； for catching 为捕鱼；catching捕。spend ...(in) doing sth花费时间（金钱）做某事，故选D。

3. C 【解析】考查动词。lifted 举起； nodded点头； shook摇头； shaked错误形式。根据下文可知这个孩子想要鱼竿，而不想要鱼，所以摇头。故选C。

4. B 【解析】考查名词。surprises惊喜；surprise吃惊；surprised吃惊的；surprising令人吃惊的。此处指渔民吃惊地问……in surprise吃惊地，故选B。

5. B 【解析】考查动词的形式。fished过去式；fishing现在分词；fishes单三形式；fish原形。go fishing为固定搭配。意为“去钓鱼”。故选B。

6. D 【解析】考查副词。mainly 主要地；finally最终；exactly 确切地； certainly当然地。根据下文Wrong和I think if he doesn't know （7）to fish可知我认为你当然会说这个孩子非常聪明。故选D。

7. A 【解析】考查特殊疑问词。how怎样；where在哪里；what 什么；when何时。此处指我认为他不知道怎样钓鱼，即使他有鱼竿，也不可能有鱼吃。故选A。

8. C 【解析】考查形容词。harmless无害的；homeless无家的；useless无用的；careless粗心的。根据语境可知仅有鱼竿是无用的。故选C。

9. A 【解析】考查形容词。most最；least 最少的；less更少；more更多。此处指钓鱼的技能才是最重要的，而不是鱼竿，故选A。

10. D 【解析】考查短语。not long不久；not longer不长于；no long不长；no longer不再。此处指有些人认为如果他们在生活中有一根“鱼竿”，他们将不再害怕风雨。故选D。

**考点2 人物故事类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了布莱恩特看见一个年纪大的女士站在车旁边，他停下车，帮助她换上轮胎，这个女士想要给他钱，他说下一次去帮助需要帮助的人吧。

1. D 【解析】考查连词。And和；But但是；Or或者；So所以。他看到他需要帮助，所以他就在她前面停下车。故选D。

2. D 【解析】考查代词。Everyone每个人；Someone 某个人；Anyone 任何人；No one没有人。此处指在过去的一个小时里没有人停下来帮助她，故选D。

3. C 【解学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！析】考查代词。him他；Her她；me我；us我们。此处意为“他要伤害我吗？”故选C。

4. B 【解析】考查动词。to hurt伤害；to help帮助；to trouble麻烦；to visit拜访。根据后文可知男士来这里是帮助她的，故选B。

5. A 【解析】考查关系副词。Why为什么；What什么；Which哪一个；When什么时候。Why don’t you表示提建议：你为什么不待在车上呢？故选A。

6. C 【解析】考查动词短语。got out出去；got away出发；got into进去；got off下来。根据“wait in the car”以及“her car”可知虽然她有些怀疑，这个女士还是上了车。故选C。

7. A 【解析】考查固定搭配。how much多少钱；how far多么远；how long多么长；how soon多久。根据“she should pay”可知这位女士问布莱恩特她应该付多少钱，故选A。

8. B 【解析】考查副词。ever曾经；never从不；seldom很少；always总是。根据下文可知，布莱恩特没有想过收这位女士的钱。故选B。

9. C 【解析】考查副词。clearly清晰地；carefully仔细地；really确实；completely完全。此处指他告诉她如果她确实想回报的话，下一次去帮助需要帮助的人，故选C。

10. A 【解析】考查形容词。good好的；sad悲伤的；alone孤独的；angry生气的。根据“It was a cold day”可知虽然天气寒冷，但他在回家的路上感到很好。故选A。

**B**

【文章大意】文章主要通过一件事情，使Cindy 和 Anna明白了什么事都不能以自己为中心，要考虑别人。

1. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。agree同意；live住；depend依靠；try尝试。结合后文可知此处指她们不能就做什么达成一致。agree on达成一致，故选A。

2. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。promise承诺；project工程；decision决定；dialogue谈话。结合上下文可知此处指轮到我做决定了。make a decision做决定，故选C。

3. D 【解析】考查短语辨析。go over复习；go on继续；go by流逝，遵循；go away离开。结合下文leaving Cindy alone可推知Anna有点不开心，离开了。故选D。

4. B 【解析】考查连词辨析。because因为；after在……之后；unless除非；if如果；此处指当Cindy回到家后，她发现Anna的笔记本在她的书包里。故选B。

5. B 【解析】短语辨析。give away赠送；ask for请求，索要；hand in上交；pay for为……付钱。结合空格前后的内容可推知，此处指Mrs. Stone要他们的笔记本。故选B。

6. A 【解析】形容词辨析。worried担心的；normal正常的；proud自豪的；relaxed放松的。结合上文可推知Anna找不到自己的笔记本，看起来很担心。故选A。

7. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。still依；never从不；usually通常；almost几乎。but表示前后是转折关系，结合语境可知，此处指Cindy知道她应该告诉Mrs . Stone她有Anna的笔记本，但她依旧在生Anna的气，故选A。

8. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。chance机会；method方法；truth真相；rule规则。结合下文可知 Cindy最后把真相告诉了Mrs. Stone。故选C。

9. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。patient有耐心的；honest诚实的；active活跃的；quiet安静的。结合上文可知Cindy把真相真相告诉了Mrs. Stone，故Mrs. Stone认为她诚实的。故选B。

10. D 【解析】动词辨析。describe描述；explain解释；gues猜测；realize意识到。结合上下文可推知此处指Mrs. Stone使她们意识到轮流决定要做的活动是一个好主意。故选D。

**C**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍主要讲述了作者小时候容易生气且的故事。一次自己出门去上学前因为妈妈拿错了背心很生气，把爸爸背心弄了个洞，之后爸爸仍然心平气和对妈妈说话，给作者的一堂生动的课。

1. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。books书本；walls墙；photos照片；leaves树叶。一些树叶开始变黄且天气变凉快。故选D。

2. C 【解析】考查代词辨析。hers她的；his他的；mine我的；ours 我们的。此处指我妈妈粗心地递给我一件我爸爸的背心而不是我的。故选C。

3. C 【解析】考查形容词。thinner更瘦的；smaller更小的；larger更大的；shorter更短的。结合后文当我穿上背心的时候，我感觉到我不能呼吸，可知这件背心对他来说太小了，所以他的尺寸比爸爸的大，故选C。

4. B 【解析】考查动词。given 给；made制作；shown 显示；chosen选择。我意识到这是我妈妈犯的一个小错误。make a mistake犯错误，故选B。

5. A 【解析】考查介词。without没有；about关于；with有；of……的。此处指我没有三思就朝她大喊。without thinking much没有三思，故选A。

6. B 【解析】考查介词。after 在……之后；before在……之前；when 当……时候；since 自从。此处指在我妈妈阻止我之前我穿上了我自己的背心冲出了房子。故选B。

7. D 【解析】考考查副词。sadly悲伤地；angrily 生气地；bravely勇敢地；quietly轻轻地。根据后文My father's gentle kindness taught me a lesson可知爸爸是“轻轻地”对妈妈说的，故选D。

8. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。never从不；often经常；always总是；sometimes有时。此处指我爸爸的温柔的善良给我上了一堂课，我永远都不会忘记。故选A。

9. D 【解析】考查动词。forget 忘记；help帮助；leave离开；control控制。此处指我决定再也不要让我的脾气控制我。故选D。

10. A 【解析】考查名词。Vest背心；school学校；anger生气；mistake错误。此处指我将记住我爸爸的背心，他总是让我记起我生气时要考虑别人的感受。故选A。

**D**

【文章大意】张先生有一个传统的家庭，他们用自己的行动给孩子做出了很好的孝敬老人的榜样，家庭是幸福的地方。

1. A 【解析】考查代词。Both两者都；Either也不；Neither两者都不；Each彼此，每个。他和妻子是中学教师。两个人应用both，故选A。

2. C 【解析】考查动词短语。look for寻找；look out当心；look after照顾；look at看。此处指张先生的母亲和他们住在一起，帮助他们照顾孩子。故选C。

3. B 【解析】考查不定代词。nothing没有什么；something一些事情；everything所有事情；anything任何东西。此处指这对夫妇想做一些事来表达他们对母亲的爱。故选B。

4. D 【解析】考查介词。In在……里面；on在……上面；under在……下面；in front of在……前面。此处指张先生拿来一盆温水，请他母亲坐在盆前面。故选D。

5. B 【解析】考查名词。foot脚，单数；feet脚，复数；hand手，单数；hands手，复数。根据上文He took off her shoes可知此处是帮母亲洗脚。故选B。

6. A 【解析】考查副词。carefully小心地；careful小心的；careless粗心的；carelessly粗心地。此处指他开始仔细地替母亲洗脚。修饰动词应用副词，故选A。

7. D 【解析】考查动词。advised建议；suggested建议；made制作；followed遵循，跟随。此处指母亲做出了榜样，男孩跟着她学。故选D。

8. A 【解析】考查形容词。old老的；tall高的；short矮的；young年轻的。根据后文he brought a chair and stood on it可知男孩不够高，够不到母亲的头发，因此站在板凳上面，故选B。

9. C 【解析】考查固定短语。Good好的；many许多；best最好的；most最多的。此处指我们应该尽最大努力照顾我们的家庭。try one's best尽某人最大努力，故选C。

10. A 【解析】考查名词。chat聊天；sleep睡觉；meal饭；rest休息。此处指我们必须尽可能多地探望我们的父母，和他们打电话聊天。故选A。

**E**

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了爱因斯坦小时候，经常和小孩去钓鱼，耽误了学习，爸爸给他讲了一个故事，从此爱因斯坦严格要求自己，最终获得了成功。

1. B 【解析】考查名词。adults成年人；kids小孩；teachers老师；artists艺术家。根据上文he often played with some bad kids可知爱因斯坦拿着渔网准备和那些孩子去钓鱼，故选B。

2. A 【解析】考查动词。playing玩；working工作；reading读；studying学习。根据上文he often played with some bad kids可知他花费了太多的时间玩，故选A。

3. C 【解析】考查形容词。excited兴奋的；curious 好奇的；worried着急的；crazy疯狂的。根据下文What are you worrying about？可知这里指我和你妈妈在担心你的将来，故选C。

4. D 【解析】考查动词。checked检查；passed通过；dreamed梦想；failed失败。根据上文you failed in the exams可知杰克和罗伯特也考试不及格了，故选D。

5. B 【解析】考查名词。song歌曲；story故事；speech演讲；saying谚语。根据下一段的内容可知父亲要给他讲个家乡的故事，故选B。

6. C 【解析】考查副词。Luckily幸运地；Hopefully有希望地；Suddenly突然；Naturally自然地。根据下文they fell into the chimney可知他们突然掉进了烟囱里，故选C。

7. A 【解析】考查连词。while而；or或者；so因此；for为了。分析句意可知，两个分句存在对比关系，所以要用while。此处指一只猫的脸是脏的，而另一只猫是干净的，故选A。

8. D 【解析】考查名词。mouth嘴；tail尾巴；nose鼻子；face脸。根据"the clean-faced one thought its own face was also dirty可知它跑到河边是去洗脸，故选D。

9. B 【解析】考查代词。somebody某个人；nobody没有人anybody任何人；everybody每个人。根据下文Only you are your own mirror可知此处指没有人是你的镜子，故选B。

10. D 【解析】考查形容词。poor贫穷的；rich富有的；lazy懒惰的；clever聪明的。根据下文may become stupid可知此处指甚至一个聪明人也会变成笨蛋，故选D。

11. C 【解析】考查形容词。tired疲劳的；angry生气的；strict严格的；satisfied满意的。"be strict with对……要求严格。此处指爱因斯坦经常把自己当镜子来严格要求自己，故选C。

12. C 【解析】考查动词。regretted 后悔；graduated毕业；succeeded成功；survived生存。succeed in 在……成功。此处指这就是为什么爱因斯坦事业成功的原因，故选C。

13. A 【解析】考查名词。ideas想法；reasons原因；mistakes错误；secrets秘密。根据Different wishes will produce different可知此处指不同的愿望就会对生活产生不同的想法，故选A。

14. D 【解析】考查副词。sometimes有时；often经常；always总是；never从不。此处指你永远不能完全遵循别人，故选D。

15. B 【解析】考查动词短语。try on试穿；depend on依靠；live on靠……生活；insist on坚持。根据but on what you are going to act可知此处指你的将来不能依靠其他人是如何表现的，故选B。

**考点3 经济文化类**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了食物跟当地文化有密切联系。作者在去苏州逐渐悟到这个道理。

1. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。bad 坏的；hot热的；good 好的；cold冷的。此处指不管在选定的餐馆里的食物尝起来有多好，人们总是想知道下一条街道的会更好吗？故选C。

2. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。attention注意；excuse借口；answer答案；distance距离。此处指我已经找到这个问题的答案，故选C。

3. A 【解析】考查短语辨析。right away立刻；in surprise吃惊地；at most 至多； over there去那边。根据下文可知此处指当我被人问到说出我在苏州最喜欢的吃饭地点时，我会立刻回答“松鹤楼饭店”，故选A。

4. C 【解析】考查短语辨析。between在……之间（两者）； against 反对，紧靠；among 在……之中（三者及以上）；beyond在……后面。此处指为什么松鹤楼在数百个饭店中非常特殊？故选C。

5. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。changed 改变；warned 警告；encouraged 鼓励；supported支持。此处指在我前往苏州前，我的朋友就警告我苏州的食物太甜。故选B。

6. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。fresh清新的；local当地的；Chinese中国的；frozen冰冻的。根据上文我的朋友就警告我苏州的食物太甜。所以在最初几个月，我选择在四川菜馆或湖南餐馆就餐，而不是吃当地食物。故选B。

7. A 【解析】考查过去分词。connected连接的；covered覆盖的； compared比较的；charged收费的。根据语境可知此处指我逐渐意识到食物跟当地文化密切相连。be connected with与……相联系，故选A。

8. D 【解析】考查连词辨析。Or或者；But 但是；Yet 仍然；So因此。我逐渐意识到，食物跟当地文化密切相连。因此我请一位当地的朋友推荐一个地方来品尝当地菜。前后为因果关系，故选D。

9. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。suggestion建议；way方式；money金钱； design设计。我请一位当地的朋友推荐一个最好的地方来品尝当地菜系。她建议去松鹤楼，故选A。

10. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。conditions条件；habits习惯；challenges 挑战；choices选择。此处指对于第一次来的人来说，松鼠鲑鱼和蟹粉豆腐是最好选择。故选D。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了在中国去朋友家做客送礼和餐桌上的一些礼节。

1. B 【解析】考查代词。通常中国人不会在送给他们礼物的人面前打开礼物，用them指代Chinese people。故选B。

2. A 【解析】考查形容词。necessary必要的；careful仔细的；comfortable舒适的。此处指为了表示尊重，可能有必要解释一下礼物是什么。故选A。

3. B 【解析】考查副词。too也，用于肯定句 ，常放在句尾；also也，用于肯定句，常放在助动词之后，实意动词之前；either也不，用于否定句，常放在句尾。此处指你也可以为主人的配偶或孩子准备一些小礼物，用于肯定句句中，故选B。

4. C 【解析】考查名词。plans计划；decisions决定；preparations准备。此处指主人通常会仔细整理房子，做好充分的准备。故选C。

5. B 【解析】考查名词。enjoying享受；cooking烹饪；washing洗。此处指烹饪许多美味的菜肴。故选B。

6. B 【解析】考查连词。But 但是；Although尽管；Because因为。尽管饭菜准备得很好，主人还是会礼貌地对客人说准备不周。前后为让步关系，故选B。

7. C 【解析】考查动词短语。cup up切；eat up吃光；pick up 夹起，挑选。此处指长者们将用筷子为客人夹食物。故选C。

8. A 【解析】考查比较级。more更多；less更少；many多的，形容词不能修饰动词。结合中国的传统可知叫你“多吃点”，故选A。

9. B 【解析】考查短语。Completely完整地；seriously严肃地；probably或许。此处指对于主人出于客气的挽留，客人不必当真。take …seriously认真对待，故选B。

10. C 【解析】考查短语。work out解决stick to 坚持；depends on取决于。此处指找合适的离开时间取决于具体情况。故选C。

**C**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了植树节的历史由来，以及植树节的意义。

1. D 【解析】考查副词。silently沉默地；wisely明智地；completely完全地。此处指在这一天，中国全国上下的人们会积极地种树。故选D。

2. C 【解析】考查名词。artist艺术家；engineer工程师；pioneer先驱；musician音乐家。结合我们的常识可知孙中山是革命的先行者，故选C。

3. A 【解析】考查名词。protection保护；position位置；preparation准备；direction方向。此处指需要更多的树来保护我们抵御洪水和干旱。故选A。

4. C 【解析】考查动词。taken带走；decided被决定；changed改变；given给予。此处指植树节的日期在1979年由4月5日改为了3月12日，故选C。

5. B 【解析】考查动词。value珍重；remember记住；express表"；admire钦佩。结合句意可知，植树节改为3月12日的目的，是为了铭记孙中山辞世的日子，故选B。

6. C 【解析】考查名词。research研究；survey调查；project工程，项目；success成功。此处指绿墙是一个最大的植树工程。故选C。

7. A 【解析】考查动词。growing增长；appearing出现；losing丢失；happening发生。此处指中国北方的戈壁沙漠面积每年都在增长。故选A。

8. D 【解析】考查动词。keep保持；have拥有；help帮助；stop停止，阻止。此处指发起植树工程，目的是为了阻止戈壁的继续扩散。故选D。

9. A 【解析】考查形容词。different不同的；special特殊的；basic基础的；simple简单的。作者的父母在他入学时种了一棵树，可见种树变成了一个纪念的方式，所以很多人不仅在植树节种树，也会在特殊的日子种树，故选A。

10. A 【解析】考查代词。one一个；that那个；it它；this这个。That, this, it代指的是上文提到的事物，one代替的是前面所提到的事物的同类事物中的一个。我的堂兄在他的婚礼上也种了一棵。表示泛指要用one，故选A。

**D**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了中国的传统节日——清明节的一些传统习俗。

1. A 【解析】考查动词。remember回想起；meet聚会；see看到；find发现。根据习惯，清明节这一天人们会想起祖先，纪念祖先。故选A。

2. C 【解析】考查形容词。popular流行的；famous著名的；traditional传统的；unhappy不幸的。根据下句 It has a long history可知此处指清明节是中国的传统节日，故选C。

3. B 【解析】考查介词。for为了；by由；with和；as作为。根据the Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu可知此处用by表示由唐代诗人杜牧写的著名的一首诗。故选B。

4. D 【解析】考查名词。weekend周末；weekday工作日；journey旅行；holiday假日。根据常识，清明节是中国的公共节日，故选D。

5. B 【解析】考查名词。classes班级；families家人；friends朋友；groups小组。此处指带着花，酒和食物来到祖先的坟墓前的应该是家人。故选B。

6. C 【解析】考查动词。turn转动；keep保持；sweep打扫；go去。根据the dirt off the tombs可知此处指把尘土扫除，用sweep。故选C。

7. A 【解析】考查疑问词。Why为什么；When什么时候；Where哪儿； Who谁。根据That's because可知该问句为why引导的问句。故选A。

8. B 【解析】考查动词。bring带来；show表示；make制作；take带去。此处用show respect to对逝去的家人表示尊敬。故选B。

9. A 【解析】考查形容词。warmer暖和的；colder冷的；cooler凉爽的；shorter短的。清明节在春天，天气开始变暖，故选A。

10. D 【解析】考查动词短语。have fun玩得高兴；work hard努力工作； pull together合作；get together聚在一起。此处指家人们常聚在一起远足或放风筝。故选D。

**综合考点**

**A**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了作者在一次志愿者活动中，看到了一个捐赠名字，捐了很多钱，以为他会是个富人。但事实上，他只是一个修车的，通过自己辛勤的双手去帮助那些需要帮助的人。

1. A 【解析】A 考查形容词辨析。rich富有的；poor贫穷的；healthy健康的；unhealthy不健康的。根据前文This man offered much money to the school这个人给学校捐了很多钱，应该是个富有的人，故选A。

2. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。selling卖；washing洗；riding骑；repairing修理。我的车子坏了，幸运的是，我在街对面找到了一个修车摊．一个男人应该正在修理自行车，故选D。

3. B 【解析】考查代词辨析。everything所有事；something一些事；anything任何事，nothing没事。与老人聊天中应该了解了一些关于他的事情，故选B。

4. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。started开始；failed失败；feared害怕；remembered记得。这里指老人退休后开始修理自行车，故选A。

5. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。wear穿；lose丢失；make使；lend借。这里指老人的儿子给老人买了西服，请他穿上，在家里休息。故选A。

6. B 【解析】考查连词辨析。unless除非；when当……时；if如果；though虽然。这里指当我离开时，有个女人喊他，故选B。

7. D 【解析】考查副词辨析。luckily幸运地；sadly伤心地；usually通常；immediately立即。这里指我立即想起了乡村学校的名单上的名字，故选D。

8. A 【解析】考查短语辨析。give away捐赠；throw away扔掉；take back拿回来；give back归还。这里指一个如此普通的老人捐赠了那么多钱，故选A。

9. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。workers工作；visitors游人；riders骑手；villagers村民。根据上文we had a volunteer activity in a village school可知这里指他告诉我他的家乡和村民仍然需要帮助，故选D。

10. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。way方法；map地图；list名单；book书。根据文章，这里指他就是捐赠名单上那个人。故选C。

**B**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了一个叫Deborah Sampson的妇人很喜欢冒险，在战争爆发式她女扮男装到战场上作战，后来被子弹射击后才被医生发现她是个妇人，而不是男人。

1. B 【解析】考查形容词。busy忙碌的；weak虚弱的；surprised惊讶的；strong强壮的。根据下文可知其他士兵是以为他过世了，准备把他的夹克和靴子拿走，是因为他太虚弱了。故选B。

2. C 【解析】考查动词。got up起床；lost heart失去信心；passed away过世；got lost迷失。其他士兵会以为他过世了，才带走他的东西，故选C。

3. A 【解析】考查动词。whisper悄悄说；cry哭喊；shout大喊；laugh笑。根据上文可知他身体很虚弱，所以是很小声，故选A。

4. D 【解析】考查动词。accept接受；kill杀害；support支持；save救。根据下文医生给这位士兵检查身体，且此空前的can可知是可以去救这个士兵，故选D。

5. C 【解析】考查名词。soldier士兵；mother妈妈；woman妇人；father爸爸。根据下文The young soldier， Robert Shurtliff， was really Deborah Sampson ... who was she中的she可知这个士兵是个女的，故选C。

6. B 【解析】考查连词。Though尽管；But但是；Or或者；However然而。上文是肯定的语气，下文是疑问的语气，所以此处是转折关系，故选B。

7. D 【解析】考查动词。died死了；talked谈话；heard听见；dreamed梦想。此处指这个妇人是一直梦想冒险，所以男扮女装去当士兵。dream of doing sth梦想做某事，故选D。

8. A 【解析】考查副词。when在……的时候；while当……时；until直到；since自从。1775年，当革命战争爆发时，妇女都不允许参军的。下半句是非进行时态，故用when而不用while，故选A。

9. B 【解析】考查动词。worked工作；dressed穿着；acted表演，lived居住。此处指Deborah把自己打扮成男装，然后成为了一名士兵，故选B。

10. C 【解析】考查名词。arm手臂；hand手；leg腿；stomach胃。根据下文She was afraid that if the doctor examined her leg可知她的腿受伤了，故选C。

11. A 【解析】考查名词。hospital医院；library图书馆；studio录音室；bedroom卧室。根据下文A doctor treated the wound可知是把她载到了医院，故选A.

12. A 【解析】考查代词。she她；he他；it它；they他们。根据上文treated the wound on her back可知此时陈述的是用she，故选A。

13. D 【解析】考查名词。appearance 外貌；ability能力；beauty美；secret秘密。此处指她担心医生会发现她女扮男装的秘密，故选D。

14. B 【解析】考查动词。failed失败；continued继续；agreed同意；planned计划。此处指她上战场中枪了，抢救过来后又继续上战场了，故选B。

15. D 【解析】考查名词。home家；fashion潮流；peace安静；adventure冒险。上文讲到她很喜欢冒险，可推知她是依然期待冒险，故选D。

**C**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了一个老师拿了一个苹果，问学生“谁能闻到苹果味？”，有一个说能，其他学生也都说能。后来一个学生，他闻不到苹果味。老师对全班同学说，他是正确的。

1. C 【解析】考查动词。watch注视；feel 觉得；smell闻起来。根据下文I can smell it. It is the smell of an apple可知此处指闻空气里的味道，故选C。

2. B 【解析】考查动词。shook摇动；raised举起；showed展示。根据空格后词语his hand可知此处指一个学生举起手，故选B。

3. B 【解析】考查介词。on在……的上面；off下来；towards朝着。根据下文the platform, passed by each of the student可知此处指是老师走下讲台，故选B。

4. C 【解析】考查副词。later后来；once曾经；again再一次。根据语境可知前面是在讲台上让同学们闻，现在下讲台又让同学们闻，因此是再闻一次，故选C。

5. A 【解析】考查名词。front前面；middle中间；back后面。前文中老师从讲台下来，现在又回到了前面，故选A。

6. A 【解析】考查形容词。real真的；tasty好吃的；nice好的。根据No, I can't smell it可知此处指我认为这不是一个真的苹果。故选A。

7. B 【解析】考查动词。laughed笑；smiled微笑；shouted喊。根据后文 He's right可知此处指老师对他微笑，故选B。

8. B 【解析】考查形容词。Surprising令人惊讶的；possible可能的；common普通的。根据上文He's right可知此处指老师说他是正确的，不可能从这个苹果闻到苹果味，故选B。

9. C 【解析】考查连词。and和；so所以；but但是。一些人认为可能是那个苹果没有苹果味，但是他们不敢说出来。前后为转折关系，故选C。

10. A 【解析】考查动词。followed跟随；admired钦佩；preferred喜欢。此处指他们只是盲从第一个人的说法。故选A。

**D**

【文章大意】作者在举办生日聚会时忘记邀请的女生萨拉给作者送的礼物是一只陶瓷猫，跟她自己的一模一样。作者意识到萨拉才是真正的朋友。

1. B 【解析】考查名词。boys男孩；guests宾客；books书；desks课桌。根据上文It was my 1 4th birthday and I would have the biggest party ever可知此处指我要举办一次生日聚会，客人数量从7个增加到17个，故选B。

2. A 【解析】考查动词。invited邀请；invented发明；showed 展示；suggested建议。此处指我的生日聚会，我们班每个女生都被邀请了，故选A。

3. C 【解析】考查动词。made制造；found发现；accepted接受；passed经过。此处指每当客人接受邀请时，我感到特别高兴，故选C。

4. D 【解析】考查名词。classroom教室；library图书馆；restaurant饭店；living room起居室。由下文可知作者的生日聚会是在家举办的。故选D。

5. A 【解析】考查形容词。surprised 吃惊；angry生气的；proud骄傲的；sad伤心的。我很吃惊，并且我能感觉到自己的脸通红，故选A。

6. B 【解析】考查动词。touched 触摸；opened 打开；caught 抓住；sow播种。根据上文when the door bell rang可知此处指当我打开们时，门前站着萨拉，故选B。

7. D 【解析】考查名词。cat猫；toy玩具；pen钢笔；box盒子。根据下文I accepted the box， a gift from Sarah可知她拿着一个盒子，里面装着送给我的生日礼物，故选D。

8. A 【解析】考查动词。forget忘记；stop停止；hope希望；choose选择。根据下文 I felt bad about forgetting to invite Sarah可知我因为忘记邀请萨拉而感到懊悔，故选A。

9. B 【解析】考查名词。gift礼物；list名单；diary日记；box盒子。此处指我记得只有当某人对我有点兴趣时，我才把把其名字加在名单中，故选B。

10. C 【解析】考查副词。still仍然；even甚至；never从不；only只有。我记得只有当某人对我有点兴趣时，我才把把其名字添加在名单中。但是萨拉从没有对我产生兴趣，故选C。

11. D 【解析】考查动词。stand站；song歌曲；wait等；stay停留。根据上文asked her to join the party和下文My dad's waiting in the car可知我邀请她加入聚会。她说“我不能留下来，我爸爸正在车里等着我”，故选D。

12. A 【解析】考查副词。quickly迅速地；carefully仔细地；finally最终；early早。根据上文My dad's waiting in the car可知她爸爸正在车里等着她，她一边说着，一边迅速地朝着车走去，故选A。

13. C 【解析】考查形容词。ready准备好的；successful成功的；over结束；interesting令人感兴趣的。此处指直到聚会结束我才打开盒子，故选C。

14. D 【解析】考查连词。and和；so因此；because因为；though尽管。尽管我不喜欢猫，但是这是我曾经收到的最好的礼物。前后为让步关系，故选D。

15. C 【解析】考查动词。took out带走；found out发现；though out想出；put out扑灭。此处指我后来才想出这个礼物跟萨拉的猫西摩完全长得一样，故选C。

**E**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了Katy Sullivan 虽然身有残疾，但仍乐观面对人生，挑战一切不可能的事情。

1. B 【解析】考查名词。Arms胳膊；legs腿；feet脚；hands手。根据下文第三段When a person is born without legs可知这里是讲她生来就没有下半身的腿，故选B。

2. C 【解析】考查形容词。Embarrassing令人尴尬的；lonely孤独的；active积极的；strange奇怪的，陌生的；根据She kept up with her sisters and brothers at the gym and the swimming pool可知此处是讲她有一个积极的童年，故选C。

3. D 【解析】考查连词。though虽然；unless除非；before在……之前；because因为。她觉得很幸运，因为她的家人对她和其他成员一样。此处表示原因，故选D。

4. A 【解析】考查形容词。difficult困难的；important重要的；impossible不可能的；easy容易的。此处指当一个人出生时没有腿，有很多事情很难做。difficult符合语境，故选A。

5. A 【解析】考查动词。achieve实现；accept接受；examine考试；prevent 保护。此处是讲她相信自己可以完成任何事，故选A。

6. C 【解析】考查形容词。just只，仅仅；also也；even甚至；ever曾经。此处指她选择了两份困难的工作，即使是有两条腿的人，故选C。

7. B 【解析】考查介词。up上；over结束；on在……上面；out出去。根据语境可知此处指在电影结束之前，故选B。

8. C 【解析】考查名词。athlete运动员；writer作家；actress女演员；coach教练。根据She did a degree in theater and then moved to Los Angeles可知她决定成为一名演员，故选C。

9. D 【解析】考查名词。ga学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！mes游戏；music音乐；sports运动；roles角色。根据in theater, television and movies可知此处指她曾在戏剧、电视和电影中扮演角色，故选D。

10. A 【解析】考查代词。you你们；we我们；she她；they他们。此处指她认为如果你相信你能做些什么，故选A。

11. B 【解析】考查词组。depend on依赖；go for努力争取；get used to习惯于；look after照顾。此处指如果你相信你能做些什么，你应该努力争取，故选B。

12. A 【解析】考查副词。whether是否；how怎样；when何时；why为什么。当凯蒂的朋友问她是否愿意试着跑步时，她说“愿意”。whether符合语境，故选A。

13. B 【解析】考查动词。Shared分享；started开始；changed改变；prepared准备。此处指她有一双跑步的腿，开启了新的人生。故选B。

14. C 【解析】考查词组。fix up 修理；show up 展示；take up开始从事；set up 建立。此处指凯蒂是世界上第一个用假肢参加竞技运动的人，故选C。

15. D 【解析】考查名词。ancestor祖先；enemy敌人；influence影响；example例子。此处指凯蒂的家人、朋友和粉丝们把她视为克服困难、实现梦想的榜样。故选D。

**F**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了四年前Joel Kline 放弃了杂志社编辑的工作，建立了自己的事业，由于自己的挥霍现在深陷债务，为此后悔不已。

1. D 【解析】考查动词。pretended假装；learned学习；failed失败；decided决定。根据I am now in such a bad situation可知作者期望自己当时不要做出创业的决定，故选D。

2. B 【解析】考查副词。specially特殊地；still仍然；also也；certainly当然。此处指我希望我还在做编辑的工作，故选B。

3. C 【解析】考查形容词。pleased高兴的；strict严格的；bored厌烦的；patient耐心的。根据I used to get really angry at my boss可知作者对他的工作感到厌烦，故选C。

4. B 【解析】考查动词。show显示；order命令；serve服务；lead带领。此处指作者对老板总是命令他感到生气，故选B。

5. D 【解析】考查名词。time时间；money钱；food食物；work工作根据so I told my boss l was leaving可知作者的朋友会给他提供工作，所以作者才离职的，故选D。

6. A 【解析】考查形容词。perfect完美的；wrong错误的；hard困难的；fun有趣的。根据I had so much work可知开始一切都好，故选A。

7. C 【解析】考查形容词。afraid害怕；ready准备；able能够；about大约。根据 had so much work可知此处指为了能完成工作，故选C。

8. D 【解析】考查动词。lost丢失；borrowed借；donated捐赠；made赚钱。根据Don and I had a really great lifestyle可知作者赚了许多钱。make money赚钱，故选D。

9. A 【解析】考查名词。vacations假期；pictures照片；courses课程； chances机会。根据just to get relaxed可知他们是去度假了，故选A。

10. D 【解析】考查动词。imagine想象；remember记得；wonder想知道；realize意识到。此处指我意识到自己负债累累，故选D。

11. A 【解析】考查动词。lay off辞退；see off 为……送行；take off脱衣服；put off 推迟。根据how much in debt I was可知我负债累累，不得不辞退员工，节省开支。故选A.

12. D 【解析】考查动词。paid支付；helped帮助；forgot忘记；asked要求。根据Now I could do almost nothing可知此处指即使人们让我做事，故选D。

13. B 【解析】考查名词。advertisement广告；magazine杂志；equipment设备；lifestyle生活方式。根据上文gave up his job as a magazine editor 可知作者想重新为杂志工作，故选B。

14. B 【解析】考查形容词。shy害羞的；rude粗鲁的；lazy懒惰的； straight直的。根据上文and I used to get really angry at my boss可知作者过去对老板是粗鲁的，故选B。

15. A 【解析】考查动词。close down关闭；pick up捡起；turn down关小；set up建立。根据how much in debt I was可知此处指关闭生意，故选D。

**G**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了作者去纽约度假时，虽然到旅馆时是凌晨两点，但因为孩子的一个提议，发现了其实幸福就在我们身边，就看我们能不能把握住。

1. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。restaurant饭店；bank银行；supermarket超市；hotel旅馆。根据下文 So we had to go back to the hotel可知应该是到旅馆，故选D。

2. B 【解析】考查副词辨析。inside里面；outside外面；back后面；home家。根据前面 looked out at the lights of Times Square可知儿子想到外面去，故选B。

3. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。hot热；early早；late晚；cold冷。根据上面it was around 2 am可知应该是太晚了，故选C。

4. D 【解析】考查连词辨析。if如果；unless除非；because因为；when当……时。当我们到了那里，我儿子指着灯说……。此处为when引导的时间状语从句，故选D。

5. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。listen听；touch触摸；look看；smile笑。此处指我儿子指着灯说：爸爸，看。故选C。

6. B 【解析】考查短语辨析。make rules制定规则；get ready做准备；do sports做运动；have dinner吃晚饭。这里指准备用了20分钟，只为外面的20秒。故选B。

7. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。sad伤心的；happy开心的；bored无聊的；patient耐心的。此处指让儿子开心，故选B。

8. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。create创造；forget忘记；waste浪费；avoid避免。此处指我们有机会在生活中创造快乐的时刻，故选A。

9. C 【解析】考查短语辨析。a place一个地方；a book一本书；an excuse一个理由；an order一个命令。此处指我们有机会在生活中创造快乐的时刻，但我们通常找个理由做别的事情。故选C。

10. B 【解析】考查连词辨析。学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！because因为；although尽管；unless除非；as soon as一……就。幸福是一扇永远敞开的门，但我们必须决定是否要走进这扇门。上下文为转折关系。故选B。

**H**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了儿子离家去大学后的改变以及给作者的感触。

1. C 【解析】考查形容词。 dark黑暗的；clean干净的；lonely孤独的；comfortable舒服的。根据Our once lively house became quiet and可知此处指我们曾经热闹的房子变得安静而孤独，lonely符合语境，故选C。

2. A 【解析】考查名词。 hello你好；sorry对不起；thanks谢谢；goodbye拜拜。我太想他了，所以我开始给他发消息，主要是打个招呼或者给他一句警告，故选A。

3. A 【解析】考查动词。lost丢失；lent借出；designed设计；received收到。根据 find your brain missing可知此处是指儿子丢了信用卡，lost符合语境，故选A。

4. B 【解析】考查词组。 give up放弃；wake up醒来；set off出发；take off脱衣，起飞。此处指有一天你会醒来发现你的大脑不见了，故选B。

5. C 【解析】考查名词。health健康；music音乐；money钱；safety安全。 根据I bought a new pair of shoes. They cost me ﹩90.可知此处是讲钱，故选C。

6. A 【解析】考查介词。on 在……上面；across穿过；behind 在……后面；opposite在……对面。此处指儿子在家时在白板上的留言，故选A。

7. D 【解析】考查动词。If如果；until直到；though虽然；because因为。钱快用完了，因为我为我的研究论文买了一些书。前后为因果关系，故选D。

8. C 【解析】考查副词。Luckily幸运地；actually实际上；recently最近；immediately立刻。 此处指最近埃里克开始给我发各种各样的文章， 故选C。

9. C 【解析】考查动词。copying复制；writing写；thinking思考；correcting改正。此处是讲埃里克开始给我发各种各样的文章，一些有趣，一些感人，一些值得思考。故选C。

10. D 【解析】考查形容词。crazy疯狂的；popular流行的；nervous紧张的；careful小心的。根据I read the articles slowly可知此处指像一个仔细的学生，故选D。

11. B 【解析】考查名词。doctor医生；teacher老师；customer顾客；classmate同学。我慢慢地读文章，像一个仔细的学生，我的儿子现在成为了我的老师，故选B。

12. D 【解析】考查代词。us我们；you你们；him他；them他们。此处指我会把它们当成一个慈爱的儿子对他母亲的期望，用them指代articles，故选D。

13. A 【解析】考查形容词。young年轻的；pretty美貌的；friendly友好的；honest诚实的。此处指他一定认为他妈妈还年轻，可以接受新事物，故选A。

14. B 【解析】考查动词。fight打架；change改变；exercise运动；remember记得。这里指父母所缺乏的最重要的是学习能力和改变，故选B。

15. D 【解析】考查动词。watch看；invite邀请；protect保护；encourage 鼓励。此处指我们以这种方式分享主意和鼓励彼此，故选D。

**I**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了一个人看到一个盲人在黑夜里拿着一个灯笼，他感到很奇怪。等他跟盲人谈过以后，弄清了原委，于是陷入了沉思．每个人内心都有一盏灯．点燃它，并不仅仅是为他人，而是为自己。

1. A 【解析】考查动词。appeared出现；fell跌落；wen去；closed关闭。此处指一束黄色的灯光突然出现在道路的尽头，故选A。

2.C 【解析】考查名词。basket篮子；toy玩具；lantern灯笼；bag包。根据下文 As the lantern was coming near可知光来自一个灯笼，故选C。

3. D 【解析】考查形容词。easy容易的；clear清晰的；useful有用的； strange奇怪的。此处指作者对于瞎子打灯笼感到很奇怪，故选D。

4. B 【解析】考查动词。hear听到；enjoy享受；touch触摸；play玩耍。此处指盲人没有黑天和白天的概念，不能享受自然之美，甚至不知道灯光是什么。故选B。

5. A 【解析】考查交际用语。Excuse me打扰了；Come on 行了；I'm sorry 抱歉；Never mind别介意。句意：打扰了，我可以向您询问一下，你是否真的是盲人吗？故选A。

6. D 【解析】考查代词。Something一些事物；nothing没有事物；everything一切事物；anything任何事物。此处指当我踏进这个世界的那一刻，我就什么也看不见。故选D。

7. B 【解析】考查特殊疑问词。how怎样；why为什么；where在哪里； which哪个，哪些。此处指你为什么要携带一个灯笼？故选B。

8. A 【解析】考查介词。as像……一样；like 像；to 到；of……的。在晚上，如果没有灯光，所有人就都像我一样是瞎的，像我一样。故选A。

9. C 【解析】考查代词。yourself你自己；himself他自己；myself 我自己；ourselves我们自己。根据下文For yourself可知我打灯笼是为了自己。故选C。

10. B 【解析】考查名词。time时间；need需要；way方法；problem问题。此处指你没有必要这样做（因为他是盲人），故选B。

11. C【解析】考查介词短语。such as例如； instead of而不是；because of 因为；as for至于。此处指你是否因为天黑而曾经被他人撞过？故选C。

12. B 【解析】考查副词。always总是；never从不；often经常；usually通常。此处指尽管我是盲人，我却从未被撞过，因为我携带着灯笼。故选B。

13. B 【解析】考查连词。after在……之后；so因此；if如果；because因为。我携带灯笼让别人看见我，所以他们就不会撞到我。前后为因果关系，故选B。

14. A 【解析】考查名词。situation情形；village村庄；dream梦想；；country国家，乡村。此处指永远不要让你自己陷入一片漆黑的情形中，故选A。

15. D 【解析】考查动词短语。turn on打开；hold on 抓住；put on 举起；get on上车。此处指当你被遗弃，并且发现难以跟他人相处得融洽的时候，你愿意点燃自己的灯笼吗？get on well with与……相处融洽，故选D。

**J**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了第一批太空宇航员，即某些动物去太空旅行的故事它们为人类的太空旅行做出了贡献。

1. B 【解析】考查不定式。look的动词原形；to look不定式；looking动名词；looked过去式（过去分词）。此处指人们利用现代机器观察天空，故选不定式作为目的状语。故选B。

2. D 【解析】考查数词。此处指与数千年前有很大不同，当时人们只能用自己的眼睛观察。thousands of数以千计的，表示概数。故选D。

3. D 【解析】考查动名词。explore原形；to explore不定式；explored过去式（过去分词）；exploring动名词（现在分词）形式。Dream of doing sth梦想着干某事，故选D。

4. C 【解析】考查连词。as因为；or或者；but但是；so因此。故事发生在不久前，但是第一批宇航员却不是人，它们是动物。前后文为转折关系，故选C。

5. A 【解析】考查形容词。safe安全的；safer 更安全的；safest 最安全的；the safest最安全的（人/事物）。根据语境可知，科学家想让人类的旅行尽可能安全．as...as中间用形容词原级，故选A。

6. B 【解析】考查代词。they他们（主格）；them 他们（宾格）；their他们的；theirs他们的……。此处指他们决定用动物进行试验，在天空飞行中检验它们。空格处作宾语，代指animals，故选B。

7. C 【解析】考查关系代词。whom谁；what什么；that那个；whose谁的。分析句子结构可知该句为定语从句，先行词是animals，在从句中做主语，故用that来引导，故选C。

8. B 【解析】考查动词。die原形；died过去式（过去分词）；have died现在完成时；will die一般将来时。此处指很多动物死掉了，事情发生在过去，故用一般过去时，故选B。

9. A 【解析】考查情态动词。shouldn't不应该；may not也许不；don't have to不必；needn't不需要。此处指对于这些动物的伟大贡献，我们不应该忘记，故选A。

10. C 【解析】考查连词。if 如果；because因为；after 在……之后；since自从。此处指可悲的是，它在宇宙飞船返回地球后死掉了，故选C。

11. D 【解析】考查词性辨析。Luck名词；lucky形容词；luckier形容词比较级；luckily副词。根据语境可知，幸运的是，猴子Ham的结果却不同。空格处作状语，故用副词luckily，故选D。

12. C 【解析】考查介词。at 在；on在……上；in在……里；for为了。此处指它非常健康地返回地球时。in ... health以……的健康状况，故选C。

13. B 【解析】考查冠词。科学家像弄清这个重要问题的答案，即猴子Ham这样的一个动物在太空中能够像在地球上一样做同样的事情吗？an animal一个动物，故选B。

14. D 【解析】考查动词及被动语态。send原形；sent过去式（过去分词）；is sent一般现在时被动语态；was sent一般过去时被动语态。此处指当1961年Ham被送入太空时，答案来了。故选D。

15. A 【解析】考查不定代词。another另一个；other其他的； others其他人（事物）；the others特指其他人（事物）。此处指它做得很好，并且又活了16年。another 16 years表示又16年，故选A。

**K**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了Ray的四个孙子来看望他。那天，他的一块最喜欢的手表找不到了，最后他的一个孙子，让大家安静，通过表发出的声音，找到了表。

1. B 【解析】考查介词。between在……之间（两者）；during在……期间；among在……之间（三者及以上）；past超过。during their holidays表示在他们的假期期间，故选B。

2. C 【解析】考查连词。Unless除非；Over在…期间（后接一段时间）；While 在……期间（后接进行时）；Still 仍然。根据he was working，是过去进行时，用while来引导，故选C。

3. B 【解析】考查名词。report报告；gift礼物；letter信；message消息。此处指那是他已故妻子送给他的礼物，故选B。

4. D 【解析】考查动词。suggested建议；doubted怀疑；expected期待；promised承诺。此处指孩子们向他保证他们会找到手表，故选D。

5. B 【解析】考查连词。after在……以后；before在……之前；until直到……为止；since自从……以来。最后一次看到表发生在表丢失之前，故选B。

6. D 【解析】考查连词。and和；so所以；or或者；but但是。孩子们在那里搜索了两个多小时，但没有找到它。前后为转折关系，故选D。

7. B 【解析】考查副词。ever曾经；again再，又；already已经；always总是。此处指他的一个孙子想再次搜查谷仓，故选B。

8. D 【解析】考查代词。other别的；another另一个；the other两者中的另一个；the others特指某范围内的事物。小男孩只想一个人去谷仓，所以不让其他的孩子跟着去，用the others表示其他孩子，故选D。

9. D 【解析】查形容词。angry生气的；bored无聊的unhappy不开心的；surprised惊讶的。很多孩子一起找的时候没有找到，而小男孩却独自找到手表，所以Ray非常惊讶，故选D。

10. A 【解析】考查介词。without没有；by通过……方式；about关于；except除……之外。此处指我站在谷仓里，不发出一点声音。without doing sth没有做某事，故选A。

11. D 【解析】考查名词。weeks星期，周；days天；hours小时；minutes分钟。根据前文A moment later, he rushed back to his gr学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！andfather, “I found it!” he shouted.可知是几分钟以后，故选D。

12.C 【解析】考查动词短语。looked up查询；turned up调高音量；picked up捡起；made up组成。此处指小男孩发现手表后，从干草里捡起手表，故选C。

13. B 【解析】考查动词。accepted接受；thanked感谢；saved挽救，保存；protected保护。此处指小男孩找到手表后，Ray非常感谢他，故选B。

14. C 【解析】考查动词。stop停止；send送；stay保持；seem似乎。根据前文tried my best to keep silent可知通过上面的故事，我们得出一个道理：解决事情前一定要保持冷静。故选C。

15. C 【解析】考查名词。habit习惯；decision决定；silence沉默；suggestion建议。根据前文 The story tells us if we （14）calm，we can find a solution可知是表达的是沉默的力量，故选C。

**L**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了作者通过这通过回忆自己儿时的经历来呼吁大家弘扬美德：不要因一已这利，破坏公共财物，愿在生活中留下快乐的印记。

1. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。parks公园；woods树林；streets街道；gardens花园；根据下文I could go into the woods可知是去森林里，故选B。

2. A 【解析】考查副词辨析。never从不；seldom极少；sometimes有时；always总是；根据My mom warned me several times（2）to travel so far or I would lose the way后面说迷路，应该是不要去那么远，故选A。

3. D 【解析】考查代词辨析。yourself你自己；himself他自己；herself她自己；myself我自己。根据I soon found （3）walking further and further away可知这里应该是发现自己能越走越远，故选D。

4. D 【解析】考查短语辨析。how long多久；how often多久一次；how soon多久以后； how far多远；根据testing（4）I could go into the woods without getting lost可知是测试自己能走多远而不迷路，故选D。

5. A 【解析】考查连词辨析。until直到；after在……之后；unless除非；if如果。根据I walked into the woods（5）the house couldn't be seen这里指进到森林里直到看不见房子，故选A。

6. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。slowly慢地；nervously紧张地；easily容易地；difficultly困难地。根据前面用树枝做标记，这里应该是很容易就回来了，故选C。

7. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。good好的；happy开心的；sad伤心的；cold冷的。根据下句I could see the mark of destruction that I left in学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ the woods可知应该是很伤心而不是自豪，故选C。

8. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。 turn to转；listen to听；speak to说；stick to坚持。根据后面their beautiful singing可知应该是听他们漂亮的歌声，故选B。

9. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。smell闻；kick踢；break打破；make使。此处指弯下腰应该是闻花香，故选A。

10. D 【解析】考查连词辨析。where哪儿；when当..时；what什么；that那，那个分析句子结构可知此句为宾语从句，不缺成分，故选D。

**M**

【文章大意】这篇文章主要介绍了作者的一次冒险经历，并为此而感到难过，并表示再也不做那样冒险的事情了。

1. B 【解析】考查名词。girl女孩；boy男孩；farmer农民；worker工人根据下文He said that it was fun playing on the cliffs可知我遇见这位叫Bob的人是个小男孩，故选B。

2. B 【解析】考查连词。if如果；that那个；how怎么；how为什么。分析句子结构可知此处为宾语从句，且句子成分、意思完整，故用that充当连接词，故选B。

3. D 【解析】考查形容词。honest诚实的；friendly友好的；silly傻傻的；brave勇敢的。根据上文He called me a coward可知我心里不平衡，想向他证明我也是勇敢的，故选D。

4. C 【解析】考查连词。but但是；for为……；and和；or或者。根我同意跟他一起去，所以当Bob往下爬的时候，我就跟随着他。前后文为顺承关系，故选C。

5. A 【解析】考查副词。Unluckily不幸运地；Hopefully有希望地；Really真正地；Probably可能。根据下文some rocks came down after us可知是很不幸运地，故选A。

6. C 【解析】考查代词。not不是；none一个也没；no不；nothing没什么。我们大声呼叫求救，空前but表示转折，help是名词，否定时，没有帮助用no help，故选C。

7. B 【解析】考查名词。wishes希望；sounds声音；songs歌曲；winds风。根据下文Someone had heard us可知有人听到我们的声音了，所以给了我们回应的声音。故选B。

8. A 【解析】考查代词。herself她自己；myself我自己；himself他自己；itself它自己。根据下文She …her way down to save us可知此处指她把绳子缠绕在自己的身上然后下来救我们的，故选A。

9. D 【解析】考查动词。did做；turned转向；helped帮助；made制作。此处指她找到了一条下来救我们的路，make one’s way为固定用法，故选D。

10. A 【解析】考查副词。such如此；so所以；very非常；to对……。根据下文 a risky thing可知此处修饰名词，故用such。故选A。