Passage 1

Dear Li Ming,

How are you? How was your weekend? I had a great weekend! Guess what? I can make donuts (甜甜圈) 1. _____ (I) now. My mum 2. _____ (teach) me on Saturday. Jenny came over and helped us. 3. A_____ it was a lot of work, it was fun. Fresh home-made donuts are so 4. d_____ that we all like them very much.

Next weekend, I am going to climb a mountain! I will go there with my parents, cousins, aunt and uncle. It's three 5. _____ (hour) away from my house. We are going to take 6. _____ bus there. We can sing songs and play games 7. _____ (happy) on the bus. Now I'm 8. _____ (prepare) for the songs that I can sing. I'm so 9. _____ (excite)! My uncle will bring his camera and we can take some photos. It's our 10. _____ (one) time to go out together and I can't wait.

Did you have a good weekend? What are you going to do

next weekend?

Yours,

Danny

【主旨大意】本文是 Danny 写给李明的一封信。信中主要介绍了 Danny 上个周末学会自己制作面包圈，并且下个周末他们一家人出去爬山，这是他们一家人第一次一起出去旅行，他们很兴奋。

1. myself【解析】句意为：现在我能_____制作甜甜圈。根据句意可知此处强调是"我"自己会制作，应填 myself。

2. taught　【解析】句意为：我妈妈在周六教我做（甜甜圈）。根据下文可知本篇短文叙述过去发生的事情，故应用动词的一般过去式，故填 taught。

3. Although 【解析】句意为：_____那是很庞大的一项工作，但是很有趣。根据语境可知此处表示让步，再结合首字母提示可知应填 Although。

4. delicious 【解析】句意为：新鲜的家庭制作的甜甜圈是如此的_____以至于我们都非常喜欢。根据语境可和首字母提示可知此处是指美味的，故填 delicious。

5. hours 【解析】句意为：从我家到那里要三个小时的路程。根据前面的 three 可知此空应填 hour 的复数形式，故填 hours。

6. a 【解析】句意为：我们打算乘公共汽车去那儿。take a bus 乘公共汽车，为固定短语，故填 a。

7. happily【解析】句意为：我们可以在公共汽车上高兴地唱歌玩游戏。结合语法知识可知应用副词修饰动词，因此此处需填 happy 的副词形式来修饰动词 sing 和 play，故填 happily。

8. preparing　【解析】句意为：我现在正在准备我可以唱的歌。分析句子结构可知此处为现在进行时，故填 preparing。

9. excited 【解析】句意为：我很兴奋。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语。所以应填形容词形式，且此处的形容词修饰人，故填 excited。

10. first【解析】句意为：这是我们第一次一起出去旅行，我等不及了。根据句意

可知应是第一次出去，应该用序数词。故填 first。

Passage 2

My name is Aaron and I'm 16 years old. I live in Sydney, Australia. It is always 1. _____ (sun) here, and we have lots of beaches. Our summers are always very 2. h_____. Often, the temperature reaches 40 degrees!

Seasons in Australia are different 3. _____ seasons in many other countries. Summers here go from December to February. The winter 4. _____ (last) from June to August. Summer is my favorite 5. s_____. 1 don't have to wear 6. _____ (shoe)! We wear shorts and go to the sea every day. We always swim 7. _____ (free) in the sea. How nice it is!

On a windy day，I can ride the waves on my surfboard. Surfing is very   popular here. It is difficult 8. _____ very good exercise. My mum and dad often come to watch 9. _____ (I) surf. My dad likes to bring his camera and take

pictures of me. Also, there are always so many people 10. _____ (play) on the beach. He can never get a good picture of me.

I hope to be a great surfer one day. I will work hard and practice every day.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。十六岁的澳大利亚男孩 Aaron 讲述了澳大利亚的季节和他自己的爱好。他希望有一天成为一名优秀的冲浪者。

1. sunny【解析】句意为：这里的天气总是晴朗的，我们有很多海滩。分析句子结构可知，此空需要形容词作表语。故填 sunny。

2. hot 【解析】句意为：我们的夏天总是很_____。根据后句"Often, the temperature reaches 40 degrees!气温经常达到 40 度！"再结合首字母 h 可知应是天气很热，故填 hot。

3. from 【解析】句意为：澳大利亚的季节与其他很多国家的季节是不同的。be different from 与……不同，为固定搭配，故填 from。

4. lasts 【解析】句意为：冬天从六月持续到八月。主语 The winter 为第三人称单数，故谓语动词也应用第三人称单数形式。故填 lasts。

5. season 【解析】句意为：夏天是我最喜欢的_____。根据句意和首字母提示可知此处表达夏天是我最喜欢的季节，故填 season。

6. shoes 【解析】句意为：我不用穿鞋！根据给出的 shoe 并结合常识可知鞋应是一双，所以此处需填名词复数形式 shoes。故填 shoes。

7. freely【解析】句意为：我们总是在海里自由自在的游泳。分析句子结构，此处需填副词修饰动词 swim，故填 freely。

8. but 【解析】句意为：它很难_____是非常好的锻炼。根据前后两句的意思可知是表示转折关系，故填连词 but。

9. me【解析】句意为：我父母常来看我冲浪。分析句子结构可知，动词 watch 后

面需跟人称代词的宾格形式，故填 me。

10. playing 【解析】句意为：而且，总有许多人在沙滩上玩。there are sb. doing sth. 为固定句型，故填 playing。

Passage 3

I have been in Canada for two weeks. I miss everyone at home! But I am also 1. h_____ to be here. I am living at my aunt's house. I have made many new friends.

My cousin Jenny and I 2. _____ (be)in the same class. Today at school, we talked to the class about our favorite subjects.

My group talked about art. We each 3. _____ (bring)a painting to class. 4. _____ (I)was a picture of the ocean. It had birds, clouds, a boat and the sun on it.

Jenny and Bill were next. Their favorite subject was social studies. Bill showed us many 5. _____ (photo)of Beijing. Jenny played some Chinese music. She also read some letters and e-mails from her friends 6. _____ China.

Karen and Jack showed us some physics. Jack put very small tea leaves on the 7. _____. Then Karen combed her hair

ten times very 8. _____ (quick). She has long hair! She put the comb beside the tea leaves. The leaves jumped to the comb! She also made her hair stand up with the comb. Everyone was very 9. _____ (surprise).

Finally, Danny and Lisa presented their favorite subject —P.E. We went to the gym. Our group played 10. _____ exciting game with theirs.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者和他的同学们在班上展示他们最喜欢的科目的情况。

1. happy 【解析】句意为：但是我在这里也很_____。本句为转折连词 but 连接的并列句。根据句子的前一句"我很想家" 可知后句是说但是我在这里也很高兴，又根据首字母可知应填 happy。

2. are 【解析】句意为：我的堂姐 Jenny 和我在同一个班。分析句子结构可知 My cousin Jenny and I 为句子的主语，故填 are。

3. brought 【解析】句意为：我们每个人都带了一幅画到班上。根据前句的谓语动词 talked 可知此空也应填动词的过去式，故填 brought。

4. Mine【解析】句意为：我的是一幅海洋的图画。分子句子成分可知空处缺少名词性物主代词作主语。句首单词首字母需大写。故填 Mine。

5. photos 【解析】句意为：比尔给我们展示了许多北京的照片。根据空前的 many 可知此空应填 photo 的复数形式，故填 photos。

6. in 【解析】句意为：她也读了一些来自她在中国的朋友的信件和电子邮件。in China 在中国，为固定短语，故填 in。

7. desk 【解析】句意为：杰克把非常小的茶叶放在_____上。根据上文可知是同学们在班上谈论他们喜欢的科目，再根据首字母 d 可知是把茶叶放在课桌上，故

填 desk。

8. quickly 【解析】句意为：然后 Karen 很快地梳了十次她的头发。分析句子成分可知空处在句中作状语，结合语法知识可知应用副词修饰动词作状语，故填 quickly。

9. surprised 【解析】句意为：每个人都很惊讶。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语，所以应填形容词形式，句子的主语为人，故填 surprised。

10. an 【解析】句意为：我们组和他们组进行了一场令人兴奋的比赛。此处缺少不定冠词，exciting 是以元音音素开头的单词，故填 an。

Passage 4

Dear Mum and Dad,

How are you? I'm doing well. I have to tell you that I had the flu. But don't worry. I'm much 1. _____ (well) now.

This week, I got to know my neighborhood. Jenny and I walked to school 2. _____ Monday. Jenny showed 3. _____ (I) her favorite places. There's a bakery near our house. When we walk to school, we go by it. Sometimes we buy bread there. Jenny 4. _____ (like) to buy books at the bookstore. It's on our 5. w_____to school, too. Across from the bookstore, there's a beautiful park.

Life in a new place is not very 6. e_____. Yesterday I got lost. 1 was going to meet Danny at the movie theater. 7.

_____ (lucky), a lady showed me the way. Tomorrow I'm going to buy a map of the city 8. _____ I don't want to get lost again.

Thanksgiving was a lot of fun. I 9. _____ (meet) all of my Canadian cousins.

I miss you very much. And I will be glad when you come to see me. I'm looking forward to 10. _____ (hear) from you.

<div align="right">Love,</div>

<div align="right">Brian</div>

【主旨大意】本文是一封书信。信中 Brain 给他的父母讲述了他的近况。

1. better 【解析】句意为：我现在好多了。根据空前的 much 可知此处需用形容词比较级，故填 better。

2. on 【解析】句意为：Jenny 和我在星期一步行去学校。具体的某一天早上用介词 on。on Monday 在星期一，故填 on。

3. me 【解析】句意为：Jenny 让我看她最喜欢的地方。分析句子成分可知空缺处缺少宾语，故填 I 的宾格 me。

4. likes 【解析】句意为：Jenny 喜欢在一家书店买书。主语 Jenny 是第三人称单数，所以谓语动词用单三形式，故填 likes。

5. way 【解析】句意为：它也是在我们去学校的_____。结合语境可知此处指在去学校的路上，并结合首字母可知填 way。

6. easy 【解析】句意为：到一个新地方生活不是很_____。根据文章前后语境，可知此处是生活在新环境里不容易，结合首字母提示可知 easy 符合语境，故填

easy。

7. Luckily【解析】句意为：幸运的是，一位女士给我指了路。分析句子成分可知空处在句中作状语，需用副词的形式，故填 Luckily。

8. because 【解析】句意为：我打算明天去买一张这个城市的地图_____我不想再次迷路。根据句意可知后半句是前半句的原因，故填 because。

9. met 【解析】句意为：我见到了我所有加拿大的堂兄弟（姐妹）。前句谓语动词为 was, 因此空处也应用动词的过去式，故填 met。

10. hearing【解析】句意为：我期待收到你们的来信。look forward to doing sth.期待做某事，为固定搭配，故填 hearing。

Passage 5

In the school, we are talking about our dreams. Some of 1. _____ (we)   have no ideas, but others have very 2. c_____ goals. Some students want to be 3. _____ (fisherman), some want to be teachers, and some want to be artists. There are so many good choices. It's hard to choose a suitable one. The main thing is to know yourself and to choose the right job for you.

As for me, I hope to be 4. _____ good teacher like Ms. Liu. She is strict with us but she 5. _____ punishes us. She always encourages us to work hard. She often makes her class 6. _____ (live) and we all like it! So I must study 7.

_____ (hard) than before and master more knowledge to realize my dream.

My friend Danny is good at 8. _____ (play)basketball. He wants to be a great basketball player like Jordan. So he goes to the gym to play basketball 9. _____ (two) a week. As the saying goes, 10. p_____ makes perfect. I think our dreams will come true if we try our best.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了作者在学校和同学们谈论各自的梦想。告诉我们只要付出努力梦想就会实现。

1. us 【解析】句意为：我们当中的一些人没有主意……。介词 of 后面要跟人称代词的宾格形式。故填 us。

2. clear 【解析】句意为：……但是另外一些人有非常_____目标。根据语境可知此处指清楚的，结合首字母可知 clear 符合语境，故填 clear。

3. fishermen 【解析】句意为：一些学生想成为渔民，一些想成为教师，一些想成为画家。根据给出的 fisherman 并结合主语 some students 可知此处需用名词复数形式，故填 fishermen。

4. a 【解析】句意为：对于我来说，我希望成为一名像刘老师那样的好老师。分析句子结构可知，主语为单数形式，表语也应是一个单数形式，泛指一个名词，该名词前应有不定冠词修饰，由 good 可知前应用 a 修饰，故填 a。

5. never 【解析】句意为：她对我们很严格，但是_____惩罚我们。but 连接的句子前后为转折关系，所以后半句指的是她从不惩罚我们，故填 never。

6. lively 【解析】句意为：她经常让她的课_____，我们都喜欢她的课。分析句子结构可知此处需填一个形容词，根据句意和所给的提示词 live 可知此处是指她的课很生动。故填 lively。

7. harder 【解析】句意为：因此我必须比以前更加努力学习并掌握更多的知识来实现我的梦想。根据句中的关键词 than 可知此空应填形容词的比较级，故填 harder。

8. playing 【解析】句意为：我的朋友丹尼擅长打篮球。空前的 at 为介词，后跟 *v*-ing 形式，故填 playing。

9. twice 【解析】句意为：因此他一周去体育馆两次打篮球。根据语境可知此处指的是次数，故填 twice。

10. practice【解析】句意为：就像谚语所说，_____生巧。根据文章前后语境及常识可知是熟能生巧，再根据首字母 p 可知应填 practice。

Passage 6

I like making model rockets in my free time. I have made ten rockets. I built one of them 1. _____ (I). It's made 2. _____ wood and cardboard. I glued it together, and then I painted it. And I 3. _____ (begin) to launch rockets two years ago.

Last year, I joined a rocket 4. c_____ in our city. It has about forty members. Some of the members are 5. y_____ like me, but most of the members are adults. We meet every month. Sometimes, we have competitions. Everyone launches their rockets. The 6. _____ (high) rocket wins. We also give prizes for the best-built rockets.

I launched one of my 7. _____ (rocket) two weeks ago. It went too high: 499 meters. I launched it in a field, but it landed on some trees. I couldn't get it 8. _____ (easy). With the help of my dad, I got it at last. I usually keep my broken rockets. I have a 9. _____ (collect) of them in my bedroom.

I like my hobby 10. _____ it's interesting and challenging. It is a lot of fun to build and launch rockets.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是作者的爱好。他喜欢制作火箭模型，并且加入了一个火箭俱乐部，他认为自己的爱好很有趣而且具有挑战性。

1. myself【解析】句意为：我自己建造了其中一个。分析句子成分可知空处缺少对主语起强调作用的成分，故应用反身代词，故填 myself。

2. of【解析】句意为：它是由木头和纸板制成的。be made of 由……制成（能看出原材料），为固定的短语，故填 of。

3. began【解析】句意为：我两年前开始发射火箭。根据本句的时间状语 two years ago 可判断此空应填一个动词的过去式，故填 began。

4. club【解析】句意为：去年，我参加了我们城市里的一个火箭_____。根据语境和首字母提示可知此处指的是俱乐部，故填 club。

5. young【解析】句意为：一些成员像我一样_____，但是大部分成员是成年人。根据文章前后语境和首字母提示可知此处指一些成员和我一样是年轻人，故填 young。

6. highest【解析】句意为：_____的火箭获胜。根据文章前后语境，可知是发射最高的火箭赢得比赛，此处需用形容词的最高级，故填 highest。

7. rockets 【解析】句意为：两周前我发射了我其中的一个火箭。"one of+形容词性物主代词+可数名词的复数"，表示"……其中之一"，为固定用法，故填 rockets。

8. easily【解析】句意为：我不能_____把它取下来。分析句子成分可知空处在句中作状语，结合语法知识可知应用副词修饰动词作状语，故填 easily。

9. collection【解析】句意为：我在我的卧室里收集着它们。根据空前的不定冠词 a 可知此空应填一个名词，故填 collection。

10. because【解析】句意为：我喜欢我的爱好_____它很有趣而且具有挑战性。根据句意可知后半句是前半句的原因，故填 because。

Passage 7

Dear Wang Mei,

It isn't snowing today, but there is still snow on the grass. In Edmonton, the weather in March can be cold and 1. _____ (snow) or warm and sunny. The temperature can be as 2. l_____ as -15°C, but it can also reach 15°C. Still, sometimes it snows in April and May! The temperature drops below zero 3. _____ those snowy days. We 4. _____ (probable) won't see any flowers until May or June!

After school today, we played 5. o_____. We played "snow" soccer. We had to wear our jackets and boots. It was fun. Danny 6. _____ (fall)into the snow! Maybe next month

we will play in our shorts and T-shirts!

I like the Chinese name for winter jasmine. It's 7. _____ (interest). Here, we have Groundhog Day on February 2 for the 8. _____ (come) of spring. In spring, many 9. _____ (family) drive to the countryside on weekends. A popular place to go is a sugar bush. It's so much fun to make syrup.

I love spring 10. _____ of all the fun activities. Also, summer follows it! Talk to you soon!

<div align="right">Yours,</div>

<div align="right">Jenny</div>

【主旨大意】本文是詹妮写给王梅的一封信。信中介绍了埃德蒙顿的天气情况以及一些有趣的活动。

1. snowy 【解析】句意：在埃德蒙顿三月的天气会寒冷多雪或晴朗暖和。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语，故填 snowy。

2. low 【解析】句意：温度可以_____到零下 15 度，但是它也能达到 15 度。 结合语境和给出的首字母可知此处表示温度低到零下 15 度，as+形容词原级+as，为同级比较。故填 low。

3. on 【解析】句意：在那些下雪天，温度下降到零下。"在具体的某一天"用介词 on，故填 on。

4. probably 【解析】句意：直到五月或六月，我们才可能看见花！分析句子结构，此处需填副词修饰动词 see。故填 probably。

5. outside 【解析】句意：今天放学后，我们_____玩。根据语境和首字母提示可知此处指到外面玩，故填 outside。

6. fell 【解析】句意：丹尼掉进雪里了！前句的谓语动词为 was，因此空处也应用动词的过去式，故填 fell。

7. interesting 【解析】句意：它很有趣。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语，此句的主语为 it，故填 interesting。

8. coming【解析】句意：2 月 2 日是土拨鼠日，这是为了迎接春天的到来。分析句子结构，介词后面跟动名词形式，故填 coming。

9. families 【解析】句意：春天许多家庭在周末开车到乡村去。根据给出的 family 并结合空前的 many 可知此处需填名词复数形式 families。

10. because 【解析】句意：我喜欢春天因为所有的有趣的活动。because of 因为，由于，为固定搭配，故填 because。

Passage 8

Jane loves her grandma very much. One day, Jane received some bad news. Her grandma had a terrible kind of cancer. This made Jane very 1. s_____.

Jane's grandma once had a dream of 2. _____ (travel) around the world. Jane wanted to help 3. _____ (she) realize it, but her grandma was very sick. One day, Jane had a great idea. If Grandma could not travel herself, maybe there was 4. a_____ way.

The next day, Jane went online to tell people her grandma's

story. She posted pictures of her grandma on a blog. She asked people if they could help her grandma see the world through pictures. After a few 5. _____ (day), many people began to follow Jane's blog. They began posting pictures of Grandma visiting places all over the world. They also 6. _____ (send) their blessings and warm wishes with every picture.

Grandma was very 7. _____ (surprise) when Jane showed her the pictures. In one 8. _____ them, Grandma was visiting the Pyramids in Egypt. In another, Grandma was standing by the Statue of Liberty in New York. In the 9. _____ (three) picture, Grandma was on the Great Wall of China. In the last one, she was standing in 10. _____ of Big Ben in England.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。介绍了简是如何实现她奶奶的愿望的。

1. sad 【解析】句意：这让简感到非常_____。根据上句奶奶患了严重的癌症和首字母提示可知，简应该感到很难过。故填 sad。

2. traveling 【解析】句意：简的奶奶曾经有一个周游世界的梦想。分析句子结构，介词后面应用动名词形式，故填 traveling。

3. her 【解析】句意：简想帮助她实现这个梦想……。分析句子成分可知空处缺少宾语，所以用代词的宾格，故填 her。

4. another 【解析】句意：如果祖母不能自己旅行，可能有_____办法。根据语境

可知此处指有另外一种方法，结合首字母可知 another 符合语境，故填 another。

5. days 【解析】句意：几天后，许多人开始转发简的博客。根据给出的 day 并结合前面的 a few 可知此处需填名词复数形式 days。故填 days。

6. sent 【解析】句意：他们还在每个图片上送上他们的祝福和贴心的祝愿。前句谓语动词为 began，因此空处也应用动词的过去式，故填 sent。

7. surprised 【解析】句意：当简给奶奶展示她的图片时，奶奶很惊讶。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语，主语为人，故填 surprised。

8. of 【解析】句意：其中一个是奶奶正在参观埃及的金字塔。one of……之一，为固定短语，故填 of。

9. third 【解析】句意：在_____图片中，奶奶在中国的长城上。分析句子结构可知空处应填序数词形式，意为"第三"，故填 third。

10. front 【解析】句意：最后一张中，她正站在英国大本钟的_____。分析句子结构并结合常识可知应是站在大本钟的前面，in front of 在……前面，为固定短语，故填 front。

Passage 9

This week in school, we had our own classroom Olympics! Our class had five 1. _____ events — jump rope, long jump, sit-ups and push-ups and "Jump over the Dinosaur". Everyone competed in each event, one 2. _____ one.

The events were fun! Sandra won the 3. _____ (one)place in the jump rope event. She jumped 180 times in one minute without 4. _____ (stop). Lisa won second place in the long jump. She jumped very far, but Kim jumped 5.

_____ (far).

But 6. _____ (I) favorite event was Danny's. He called it "Jump over the Dinosaur". It was a race. Each person walked on some paper pizzas, climbed through 7. _____ cardboard donut and then jumped over a toy dinosaur. We used a 8. w_____ to see who was the fastest.

What was the result? Danny won the race! None of us could catch him! But I was close. I was only two 9. _____ (second)slower than Danny.

Brian was sad because he 10. _____ (lose). He came in twentieth. He did his best, but he kept falling off the pizzas!

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了作者所在班级的班级运动会。他们一共举行了五种不同的项目，跳绳、跳远、仰卧起坐、俯卧撑以及"跳过恐龙"。

1. different 【解析】句意：我们班有五个_____项目……。分析句子结构可知此处需要形容词作定语，结合下文介绍的是五个不同的项目，并根据首字母可知应填 different。

2. by 【解析】句意：在每个项目中人人都参加竞赛，_____。one by one 一个接一个，为固定搭配，故填 by。

3. first 【解析】句意：在跳绳比赛中 Sandra 赢得了_____。分析句子结构可知 此处应填一个序数词，故填 first。

4. stopping 【解析】句意：她在 1 分钟内不停地跳了 180 次。without 为介词，后跟动词的-ing 形式，故填 stopping。

5. farther 【解析】句意：她跳得很远，但是 Kim 跳得_____。根据句意可知此处需用副词比较级，故填 farther。

6. my 【解析】句意：但是我最喜欢的运动是丹尼的。分析句子成分可知空处缺少形容词性物主代词修饰名词 event，故填 my。

7. a 【解析】句意： 每个人在纸制的比萨上行走，爬过_____纸板甜甜圈……。分析句子结构并结合语境可知此处缺少一个不定冠词，cardboard 是以辅音音素开头的单词，故填 a。

8. watch 【解析】句意：我们用一个表来计时看谁跳得最快。根据语境可知此处指用表来计时，结合首字母可知 watch 符合语境。故填 watch。

9. seconds 【解析】句意：我比丹尼慢两秒钟。根据给出的 second 并结合空前的 two 可知此处需填名词复数形式 seconds。

10. lost【解析】句意：布莱恩很难过。因为他输了。本句为连词 because 连接的并列句，主句谓语动词为 was，因此空处也应用动词的过去式，故填 lost。

Passage 10

A scientist in China had a dream when he was a child. In the dream, he grew a new 1. k_____ of rice that was as big as a peanut. The plant allowed farmers to rest in 2. _____ (it) shade. That child was Yuan Longping. Yuan grew up and became the "Father of Hybrid Rice".

3. _____ the 1960s, a few years after he finished his studies in agriculture at university, he came up with an idea for hybrid rice. Since then, he has 4. _____ (spend)much of his time researching and developing new varieties.

In 1973, together with other scientists, he succeeded in 5. _____ (develop)hybrid rice. This new product made China a 6. _____ (lead) in rice production. For this, he became 7. _____ (know)as the "Father of Hybrid Rice".

In 1980, the technology for hybrid rice was introduced to the United States and, later, to many other 8. _____ (country)around the world.

Because of Dr. Yuan's hard wok, China now produces 9. e_____ rice every year to feed its people.

Now Dr. Yuan is working on developing super hybrid rice. In his spare time, Dr. Yuan loves playing 10. _____ violin and listening to music. Every night, he reads for half an hour before he goes to sleep. He likes swimming, too.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是科学家袁隆平发明杂交水稻的事情以及他的爱好。

1. kind【解析】句意：在梦里，他种植了一_____水稻和花生一样大。a kind of 一种，为固定搭配，故填 kind。

2. its 【解析】句意：这种植物允许农民在_____阴凉处休息。分析句子成分可知空处缺少形容词性物主代词修饰名词 shade，故填 its。

3. In【解析】句意：在 20 世纪 60 年代，也就是他在农业大学的毕业后的几年里，他提出了杂交水稻的想法。"in+年份"表示"在……世纪……年代"，故填 In。

4. spent【解析】句意：自那以后，他花大部分的时间研究并发展新品种。分析句子结构，可知应填动词的过去分词与前面的 has 构成现在完成时态，故填 spent。

5. developing 【解析】句意：在 1973 年，他成功地和别的科学家一起研制出杂交水稻。succeed in doing sth.成功做某事，故填 developing。

6. leader 【解析】句意：这种新产品的使中国成为一个水稻生产的_____。分析句子成分并结合语境可知此处指领导者，故填 leader。

7. known 【解析】句意：因为这个，他以"水稻之父"而著称。分析句子成分可知 known as"作为……而著名"，故填 known。

8. countries 【解析】句意：在 20 世纪 80 年代，杂交水稻被引进到美国，后来，到世界各地的许多其他国家。 根据给出的 county 并结合语境可知应用名词复数形式，故填 countries。

9. enough 【解析】句意：因为袁教授的努力工作，现在的中国每年生产_____的水稻来养育人们。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作定语，结合语境及首字母提示可知应填 enough。

10. the【解析】句意：在空闲时间里，袁教授喜欢拉小提琴和听音乐。play the violin 拉小提琴，为固定搭配，故填 the。

Passage 11

My name is Jackie. I like cycling.

It was a beautiful fall day. I was out riding my bicycle. I 1. _____(ride) over a hole in the road. All of a sudden, I went down hard 2. _____ my right side. That really hurt!

My head hit the ground. I lay there for a few 3. _____ (minute). I tried to get up, but I couldn't! "There was something 4. w_____ with me," I thought. I felt so

terrible that I lay down 5. a_____. Then I saw blood on my shoe. My hand and knee were bleeding(流血).

As I lay there, I took 6. _____ my helmet. There was a sharp rock sticking out of it. It was pretty scary to look at. Thank goodness I wore my helmet!

I shouted for help. A 7. _____ (strange) stopped his truck and came to help me. He put my bike in the back of his truck and drove 8. _____ (I) to the hospital.

When my mother got to the hospital, she gave me a big hug 9. _____ (quick). "I'm so glad you were wearing your helmet (头盔)." she said. She knew I was 10. _____ (care) and did not always wear my helmet.

My bicycle helmet saved my life!

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。介绍了我在公路上骑自行车，因为粗心摔倒的故事。

1. rode 【解析】句意：我骑过公路上的一个洞。本文是在描述过去发生的事情，因此空处也应用动词的过去式，故填 rode。

2. on 【解析】句意：突然，我向右边摔倒了。on right side 在右边，为固定搭配，故填 on。

3. minutes 【解析】句意：我在那里躺了几分钟。根据给出的 minute 并结合语境可知此处需填名词复数形式，故填 minutes。

4. wrong【解析】句意："我有点不舒服。"我想。There was something wrong with...……有问题，为固定搭配。故填 wrong。

5. again【解析】句意：我感到很不舒服，我____躺下了。分子句子结构可知此空应填一个副词，结合语境及所给的首字母可知需填 again，意为"再一次躺下了"。故填 again。

6. off 【解析】句意：当我躺在那里时，我____我的头盔。结合语境可知是摘下，take off 脱下。摘下，为固定短语，故填 off。

7. stranger【解析】句意：一个____停下他的货车来帮我。根据给出的 strange 并结合语境可知此处是陌生人，结合前面的 a 可知应用名词单数形式，故填 stranger。

8. me 【解析】 句意：他把我的自行车放在他货车的后备箱并带我去医院。分析句子成分可知空处缺少人称代词的宾格，故填 me。

9. quickly 【解析】句意：当我妈妈到医院时，她很快给了我一个大的拥抱。 分析句子成分可知空处在句中作状语，结合语法知识可知应用副词修饰动词作状语，故填 quickly。

10. careless【解析】句意：她知道我很_____，并不是总是戴着头盔。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语，结合句意可知是指粗心的，故填 careless。

Passage 12

Today we finished our two-week study of movies and plays. It was the 1. _____ (good) two weeks, and we learned a lot.

When we began these lessons, all I knew was that movies and plays are fun to watch. Like most people, I always focused on the actors or 2. _____ (actress). I thought they were 3. _____ most important people in the show. Now I

know that this is not true.

Actors are only a small part of a movie or a play. It can take hundreds 4. _____ people to make a movie or put on a play. We 5. s_____ think about the people who work behind the scenes. But without them, making a movie or a play would be almost 6. _____(possible). Without their hard work, we would never get to know so many great stories and stars!

For the group project, some of my classmates shot short movies. They 7. _____ did wonderful work. One group made a comedy. 8. _____ (they)movie made the whole class laugh. My group performed a play called The Fisherman and the Goldfish.

Our teacher 9. _____ (be) really satisfied with our projects. And we really enjoyed 10. _____ (learn) about movies and plays. It is a wonderful experience we will never forget.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。介绍的是作者所在班级学习的电影和剧本的课，他们从中获益良多。

1.best 【解析】句意：它是_____的两周，并且我们学到了很多。根据文章前后语境，可知是最好的两个星期，此处需用形容词最高级，故填 best。

2. actresses 【解析】句意：像大多数人一样，我总是关注于男演员或者_____。本句为连词 or 连接的两个单词，前面的单词为 actors，因此空处也应用名词的复数形式，故填 actresses。

3. the 【解析】句意：我认为他们是表演中最重要的。最高级前面需加定冠词，故填 the。

4. of 【解析】句意：它能使成百的人来制作电影或上演一个剧本。hundreds of 成百的，为固定短语，故填 of。

5. seldom 【解析】句意：我们_____想起在幕后工作的人。分析句子成分以及结合常识可知我们很少想起在幕后工作的人，结合首字母可知应填 seldom。

6. impossible【解析】句意：但是没有他们，制作一部电影或一个剧本几乎是_____。根据文章前后语境，可知此处指没有幕后的工作人员，完成一部电影或一个剧本是不可能的，故填 impossible。

7. all 【解析】句意：他们工作_____做得很棒。分析句子成分及结合语境和首字母可知应是他们工作做得都很好，故填 all。

8. Their 【解析】句意：_____电影使全班同学都笑了。分析句子成分可知空处缺少形容词性物主代词修饰 movie，故填 Their。

9. was【解析】句意：我们的老师对我们的工作很满意。根据前后句子的时态可知此空应填一个过去式，结合句子的主语 our teacher 可知应填 was。

10. learning 【解析】句意：我们真的喜欢学习电影和剧本。enjoy 后跟动词时用动名词的形式，故填 learning。

Passage 13

Different countries have different table manners. It's very 1. _____ (interest)! Here are some examples:

In some cultures, it's polite to serve food to guests, while in

other cultures, people don't do this 2. _____ it makes the guests feel like they are being forced to eat.

In most East Asian countries, people use 3. _____ (chopsticks) to eat. In Western countries, people usually eat with a 4. k_____ and a fork. Do you know that in some places people 5. _____ (simple) use their hands to eat? And in some places, they only use their right hands.

In Russia, it's polite to leave a bit of food 6. _____ your plate to show the host that there was plenty to eat. But in India, finishing the food on your plate is 7. _____ (consider) polite. It 8. _____ (mean) you enjoy the food. Also, in China, you may find some food on the plate when you have dinner with friends.

If you 9. t_____ around the world, you will find many different table manners and customs. So when you visit another place or another country, you'd better spend some time 10. _____ (learn) the local customs and manners. Remember, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了各国不同的餐桌礼仪。

1. interesting 【解析】句意：它很有趣。分析句子结构，此处需要形容词作表语，结合句子的主语 it，并根据括号内内容可知应填 interesting。

2. because 【解析】句意：在一些国家，给客人提供食物是礼貌的，而在别的国家，人们不这样做_____它使客人们感到他们是被强迫吃东西的。根据前后语境可知后句是前句的原因，故填 because。

3. chopsticks 【解析】句意：在大多数的东亚国家里，人们用筷子吃饭。根据常识可知吃饭时要用筷子，并且一般用复数形式。故填 chopsticks。

4. knife 【解析】句意：在西方国家里，人们通常用_____和叉子吃饭。根据首字母提示和常识可知此处指的是刀子，故填 knife。

5. simply【解析】句意：你知道在一些地方人们_____用他们的手来吃东西吗？分析句子成分可知，空处在句中作状语，结合语法知识可知应用副词修饰动词作状语，故填 simply。

6. on 【解析】句意：在俄罗斯，在你盘子留点食物是礼貌的是为了向主人表示食物足够吃。on plate 在盘子里，为固定搭配，故填 on。

7. considered 【解析】句意：但是在印度，吃完你盘子里的食物_____是礼貌的。分析句子成分，可知应填动词的过去分词，与前面的 is 构成被动语态。故填 considered。

8. means 【解析】句意：它意味着你喜欢这些食物。此处时态为一般现在时，主语为 It，谓语动词要用单三形式，故填 means。

9. travel 【解析】句意：如果你去_____世界，你会发现不同的餐桌礼仪和风俗。根据句意和首字母提示可知此处指环游世界。故填 travel。

10. learning 【解析】句意：因此当你参观其他的地方或其他国家时，你最好花一些时间学习当地的风俗习惯。此处为 sb. spend some time doing sth. 某人花费时间做某事的句型，故填 learning。

Passage 14

This week I had an embarrassing moment at a bookstore. I 1.

_____ (run)into an old friend named Gao Yuan. When he tapped me on the shoulder and said my name, I couldn't recognize who he was. He seemed familiar but I forgot 2. _____(he) name. I felt awful. We chatted for a while. 3. _____ (final)I had to admit that I couldn't remember his name. Before I could say sorry, he said he had to go and waved 4. g_____ .

I felt bad, so I talked with Wang Mei 5. _____ it. She said that she 6. _____(one) had a similar experience. She forgot an old friend's name when that friend returned to China after many years abroad. Wang Mei was a little embarrassed, too, but her friend didn't 7. m_____ . She just reminded Wang Mei of her name 8. _____ they had a good, long chat.

After 9. _____ (talk) to Wang Mei, I felt much 10. _____ (good). I called Gao Yuan that evening. He was happy to hear from me, and we had a good conversation. We also made a plan to play ping-pong together next weekend. I got back an old friend!

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了作者曾经遇到过的一件尴尬的事情。

1. ran 【解析】句意：我遇到了一个叫高远的老朋友。本文描述的是过去发生的事情，应填动词的过去式，故填 ran。

2. his 【解析】句意：他看起来很熟悉但是我忘记了他的名字。分析句子成分可知空处缺少形容词性物主代词修饰名词 name，故填 his。

3. Finally 【解析】句意：最后，我不得不承认我记不起他的名字了。分析句子成分可知空处在句中作状语，结合语法知识可知应用副词，故填 Finally。

4. goodbye 【解析】句意：在我说对不起前，他说他必须走了并挥手____。分析句子成分可知应是挥手告别，结合首字母可知 goodbye 符合语境，故填 goodbye。

5. about 【解析】句意：我感到很难过，因此我和王梅谈论这件事。分析句子成分可知应是谈论关于这件事，about 关于，故填 about。

6. once【解析】句意：她说她曾经有一次类似的经历。根据句意可知此处指曾经，故填 once。

7. mind 【解析】句意：王梅也有点尴尬，但是她的朋友不____。根据语境可知此处指不介意，结合首字母可知 mind 符合语境，故填 mind。

8. and 【解析】句意：她只提醒王梅她的名字然后他们聊了很长时间。分析句子结构可知此处缺少并列连词连接前后两部分，此处表示顺承关系，故填 and。

9. talking 【解析】句意：和王梅谈完话后……。分析句子结构，介词后面要跟动名词形式，故填 talking。

10. better【解析】句意：和王梅谈完话后，我感到_____。根据文章前后语境和空前的 much 可知是感觉更好，此处需用形容词比较级，故填 better。

Passage 15

Everyone is good at something, but some people are 1. _____ (true) talented. It's always 2._____(interest) to watch other people show their talents. Talent shows are getting more 3. more popular. 4._____ (one), there were shows like

American Idol and *America's Got Talent*. Now, there are similar shows around the world, such as *China's Got Talent.*

All these 5._____(show) have one thing in common: They try to look for the best singers, the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the 6._____(fun) actors and so on. All 7. k_____of people join in these shows. But who can play the piano best or sing most beautifully? That's up to you to decide. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner. And the winner always gets a very good prize.

However, not everybody enjoys 8._____ (watch) these shows. Some think that the lives of the performers are made up. 9.F_____ example, people who say they are poor farmers are in fact just actors. But if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. And one great thing about 10._____(they) is that they give people a way to make their dreams come true.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了目前达人秀的一些情况。

1. truly 【解析】句意：但是，有些人确实有天赋。分析句子成分可知，空处应

填副词来修饰形容词。故填 truly。

2. interesting. 【解析】句意：看其他人表演其才能很有趣。本句中 it 为形式主语，真正主语为后面的不定式短语。分析句子成分可知，空处为表语，应填形容词。根据句意，此处应为"让人感到有趣"。故填 interesting。

3.and 【解析】句意：才艺表演越来越受到欢迎。空格前后为两个相同的副词，应用连词把他们连接起来。more and more 越来越……。故填 and。

4. First【解析】句意：首先，有像《美国偶像》和《美国达人秀》这样的节目。此处意为"首先"，所以要填序数词。句首单词首字母需大写。故填 First。

5. shows 【解析】句意：所有这些节目有一个共同点。分析句子成分可知，空处为主语；且被 all 和 these 修饰，应为复数形式。故填 shows 。

6. funniest【解析】句意：他们试图寻找最优秀的歌手，最有才能的舞者，最令人兴奋的魔术师，最有趣的演员，等等。分析句子成分可知，空处为定语；前面所有名词都被形容词最高级所修饰，故填 funniest。

7. kinds 【解析】句意：各种各样的人都来参加这些节目。根据首字母提示可知，此处表示种类，all kinds of 各种各样的。故填 kinds。

8. watching【解析】句意：然而，并不是每个人都喜欢看这些节目。enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事，故填 watching。

9. For 【解析】句意：例如，那些说自己是贫苦农民的人实际上是演员。根据首字母提示，此处应为举例说明。For example 例如。句首单词首字母需大写。故填 For。

10. them 【解析】句意：它们（这类节目）最重要的一点是，它们给了人们创造了一个实现梦想的途径。分析句子成分可知，空处为介词的宾语，所以要用宾格形式。故填 them。

Passage 16

Last year, I did not like my English class. The teacher spoke so 1._____(quick) that I did not understand her most of the

time. But I was afraid to ask 2._____ (question) because of my poor pronunciation. I just 3._____(hide) behind my textbook and never said anything.

Then one day I watched an English movie called *Toy Story*, I fell in love 4._____ this exciting and funny movie! So I began to watch other English movies, too. 5.A_____ I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the 6._____(mean). I also realized I could get the meaning by listening for just the key words. My pronunciation improved as well by listening to the conversations in English movies. I discovered that listening to something interesting is 7._____secret to language learning. I also learned useful sentences like "It's a piece of cake" or "It serves you right". I did not understand these sentences at 8.____(one). But because I wanted to understand the story, I looked them up in a dictionary.

Now I really enjoy my English 9. c____. I want to learn

new words and 10._____ (much) grammar so that I can have

a better understanding of English movies. Maybe you can have a

try like me!

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。讲的是作者怎样找到学英语的方法的。过去，由于老师讲课速度快，加上自己的发音差，作者不敢问问题，直到有一天，作者看了一部英语电影，就开始看其他英语电影，通过这种方式，作者找到了学英语的方法（秘诀）。

1.quickly【解析】句意为：老师讲得太快，因此，我大部分时间听不懂她所讲的内容。分析句子成分可知，空格处为状语，应填副词。故填 quickly。

2.questions【解析】句意为：但我因为自己的口语不好，害怕问问题。分析句子成分可知，question 为可数名词，前面没有表示单数的冠词，故须用复数形式。故填 questions。

3.hid【解析】句意为：我就把头藏在课本后面，从不说什么话。本文讲述过去发生的事情，用一般过去时态， 故填 hid。

4.with【解析】句意为：我爱上了这部激动人心并且有趣的电影。fall in love with 爱上，为固定搭配。故填 with。

5.Although【解析】句意为：虽然我并不能完全理解剧中人物所说的每一句话……。分析句子成分可知，空格处为状语，故填连词，表示转折语气。故填 Although。

6.meaning【解析】句意为：他们的肢体语言和面部表情帮助我理解其意思。分析句子成分可知，空格处为动词 get 的宾语，应为名词。mean 的名词形式为 meaning，意思是"意思；意义"。 故填 meaning。

7. the【解析】句意为：我发现，听些有趣的东西是语言学习的秘诀。the secret to...……的秘诀。故填 the。

8.first【解析】句意为：开始，我并不能理解这些句子。此处考查固定搭配 at first，首先，开始。故填 first。

9.class【解析】句意为：现在，我很喜欢我的英语课。结合语境和首字母提示可

知，此处指英语课。故填 class。

10.more【解析】句意为：我想学生词，和更多语法。分析句子成分可知，连词 and 连接的是两个并列成分（名词、宾语）。前一个宾语 new words，是"生词"的意思；后一个就应该是 more grammar，意思是"更多语法知识"。故填 more。

Passage 17

We live in a small town and almost everyone knows each other. It used to be very quiet. Nothing much ever happened 1.a_____ here. However, these days, something 2._____(usual) is happening in our town. Victor, a 3. _____(teach) at my school, is really nervous. When he was 4._____(interview) by the town newspaper, he said, "Every night we hear strange noises outside our window. My wife thinks that it could be an animal, but my friends and I think it must be teenagers 5._____(have) fun. My parents called the policemen, but they couldn't find anything strange. They think it might be 6.t_____ wind. I don't think so !"

One woman in the area   7._____（see） something running away, but it was dark so she is not sure. "I think it was too big to be a dog," she said. "Maybe it was a bear 8._____a wolf."

Everyone in our town is 9.＿＿＿＿＿＿(feel) uneasy, and everyone has his or her own ideas. There must be something visiting the homes in 10.＿＿＿＿＿(we)neighborhood, but what is it? We have no idea. Most people hope that this animal or person will simply go away, but I do not think that is going to happen. The noise-maker is having too much fun creating fear in the neighborhood.

【主题大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述的是我们生活在一个小镇，几乎每个人都知道对方。它通常是非常安静，在这里不曾发生什么事。然而，最近，在我们城镇发生了一件不寻常的事情。

1. around【解析】句意为：这里不曾发生过什么大事。分析句子成分可知，happen 为不及物动词，故空格处须为副词或介词表示地点：结合首字母提示，应为 around。around here 在这周围；在这一带。故填 around。

2. unusual【解析】句意为：然而，最近，在我们城镇发生了一件不寻常的事情。分析句子成分可知，空格处为后置定语，应填形容词。usual 和 unusual 是反义词，前者意思是"寻常的；后者意思是"不同寻常的"。根据前面的转折词 however，确定用 unusual。something unusual 某种不寻常的事情。故填 unusual。

3. teacher【解析】句意为：维克多是我学校的一位老师，真的很紧张。由语境可知此处指老师，故填 teacher。

4. interviewed【解析】句意为：当本镇报纸采访他时……。分析句子成分可知，本句为被动语态，空格处为过去分词。interview 的过去分词为 interviewed。故填 interviewed。

5. having【解析】句意为：但是，我朋友和我认为这一定是青少年们在取乐子。分析句子成分可知，空格处为宾语补足语，用动名词形式表示动作正在进行。have

的动名词为 having。故填 having。

6. the【解析】句意为：他们认为也许是风。我却不这样认为。此处特指"风"。故填 the。

7. saw【解析】句意为：该区的一位妇女看到有个东西跑走了……。讲述过去发生的事情用一般过去时。故填 saw。

8. or 【解析】句意为：也许是以一只熊或者一匹狼。结合语境可知此处为选择关系。故填 or。

9. feeling【解析】句意为：我们镇人人都觉得心神不安。分析句子时态，本句为现在进行时，表示大家现在的感觉，故空格处为现在分词。feel 的现在分词为feeling。故填 feeling。

10. our【解析】句意为：一定有某种东西在拜访我们社区的人家。分析句子成分可知，此处需用形容词性物主代词修饰名词"neighborhood"。故填 our。

Passage 18

When we watch movie about the future, we sometimes see robots. They are usually just like human servants. They help 1. w the housework and do jobs like 2._____ (work) in dirty or dangerous places.

Today there are already robots working in factories. For 3.e_____, they can help to build cars, and they do simple jobs over and over again. Fewer people will do such jobs in 4. future because they are boring, but robots will never get bored.

Some scientists believe that there will be 5._____ (many）robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years. Scientists are now 6._____(try) to make robots look like humans and do the same things as us. Some robots in Japan can even walk and dance. They are fun to watch. But scientist James White 7._____(think) that it will be difficult for a robot to do the same things as a person. For example, it is easy for 8. (child) to wake up and know where they are. Mr. White thinks that robots won't be able to do this. But some scientists 9. (agree). They think that robots will even be able to talk like humans in 25 to 50 years.

New robots will have many different shapes. Some will look humans, and others might look like snakes. If buildings fall down with people inside, snake robots will be able to help look for people under the buildings. That may not seem possible now, but computers and rockets seemed impossible 100 years 10._____. We never know what will happen in the future!

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文介绍的是未来机器人代替人类工作的可能性。

1. with 【解析】句意：它们帮助人们做家务。分析句子成分可知，空处之后为状

语，故填介词。help with (sth.)帮助做某事。故填 with。

2. working 【解析】句意：从事诸如在又脏又危险的地方工作。分析句子成分可知，空处为介词的宾语，应动名词形式。work 的动名词为 working。故填 working 。

3. example 【解析】句意：例如，它们可以帮助造汽车，并且它们可以一遍遍重复做工作。分析句子成分可知，逗号之前为插入语。for example 例如。故填 example。

4. the【解析】句意：未来很少有人愿意做此类工作，因为它们（这种工作）很无聊，但机器人永远不会感到无聊。in the future 为固定搭配， 故填 the。

5. more 【解析】句意：科学家相信，未来会有更多的机器人。结合语境可知此处暗含比较。故填 more。

6. trying 【解析】句意：现在科学家正在试图制造看起来像人一样，做事也像人一样的机器人。根据时间状语 now，本句为现在进行时,所以空处为现在分词的形式。try 的现在分词为 trying。故填 trying。

7. thinks【解析】句意：但是，科学家吉姆·怀特认为让机器人做和人类一样的事情是困难的。全文用的是一般现在时，主语为单数，故此处需填单三形式。故填 thinks。

8. children 【解析】句意：例如，醒来就知道他们（自己）在哪里，对于孩子来说，这是很容易的事情。child 为可数名词，要用其复数形式表示儿童。故填宾格 children。

9. disagree 【解析】句意：但有些科学家不同意（这种观点）。分析句子成分可知，空处为谓语。根据句意和转折语气（But），空处为不同意之意，所以用 agree 的反义词 disagree。故填 disagree。

10. ago【解析】句意：但在 100 年前，计算机和火箭似乎是不可能的事情。分析句子成分可知，"100 years"之后内容为状语，表示"100 年前"之意。100 years ago 100 年前。故填 ago。

Passage 19

In November 1979, pupils in England were able to watch a new TV program called *Monkey*. 1._____ (much) of them were hearing this story for the 2._____(one) time. 3. H_____, this story is not new to Chinese children. The Monkey King or Sun Wukong is the main character in the 4.t Chinese book *Journey to the West*.

The story says that once upon a time there was a magic rock. One day, it suddenly broke open and gave birth to a monkey. The Monkey King is not just any normal monkey. In fact, he sometimes does not even look 5._____ a monkey！ This is because he can make 72 changes to his shape and size, turning himself 6._____ different animals and objects. But unless he can hide his tail, he can not turn 7._____(he) into a person. To fight bad people, the Monkey King 8._____(use) a magic stick. Sometimes he can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear. At other times, he is able to make it big and long.

The Monkey king has 9._____(excite) the children of China many years. And as soon as the TV program came out

more than 30 years ago, Western children became interested in reading this story because the clever Monkey King keeps 10. (fight) to help the weak and never gives up.

【主旨大意】这篇短文讲了有关中国名著《西游记》中的主角孙悟空的情况。

1. Most【解析】句意为：他们中的大多数第一次听到这个故事。根据句意，此处为"大多数"之意，故用 many 的最高级 most。most of them 他们中的大多数（人）。most 在句首，首字母需大写。故填 Most。

2. first【解析】句意为：他们中的大多数第一次听到这个故事。分析句子成分可知，介词 for 之后为状语，意思是"第一次"，故用基数词 one 所对应的序数词 first，表示次数（第一次）。for the first time 第一次。故填 first。

3. However【解析】句意为：然而，这个故事对于中国儿童来说却并不新鲜。分析句子成分可知，空处为状语，表示转折语气。结合首字母提示，应为 However，意思是"然而"。故填 However。

4. traditional【解析】句意为：猴王（或孙悟空）是中国传统名著《西游记》中的主角。分析句子成分可知，空处为定语；结合首字母提示，应为 traditional，意思是"传统的"。故填 traditional。

5. like【解析】句意为：事实上，他有时看起来甚至不像个猴子。分析句子特点可知，本句为 look like 句型，表示"看起来像"。故填 like。

6. into【解析】句意为：这是因为，在其形状和大小方面，他能做 72 中变化，把自己变为不同的动物和物体。分析句子特点可知，本句为 turn into 句型，表示变成某物。故填 into。

7. himself【解析】句意为：他不能把自己变为人。分析句子成分可知，空处为宾语，故填宾格（him）或反身代词(himself)。反身代词表示主语和宾语是同一人，即表示把自己变为某人（物），这样语义明确；而 him 则语义不明（指代不明）。故填 himself。

8. uses【解析】句意为：为了和坏人作斗争，猴王使用一根魔棒。分析句子成分

可知，空处为谓语；介绍故事情节，用一般现在时。主语为第三人称单数，动词用第三人称单数形式 uses。故填 uses。

9. excited【解析】句意为：猴王已经让中国儿童兴奋了很多年。分析句子特点与时态，本句为现在完成时，这里须填过去分词形式。excite 的过去分词为 excited。故填 excited。

10. fighting【解析】句意为：因为聪明的猴王一直在为帮助弱者而战斗，而且从不屈服。分析句子成分可知，空处为宾语。keep 后面跟动词，必须用动名词形式，即 keep doing sth.，表示持续做某事。fight 的动名词为 fighting。故填 fighting。

Passage 20

In May 2001,I found a job in New York at the World Trade Center. On September 11,2001, I arrived at my 1. (build) at around 8:30 a.m. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee 2.＿＿＿＿＿(one). I went to my favorite coffee place even 3. t＿＿＿＿ it was two blocks away from my office. As I was 4.＿＿＿＿＿(wait) in line with other office workers, I heard a loud sound. Before I could join the others outside to see what was going on, the first plane had already hit my office building. We stared in disbelief at the black smoke 5. (rise)above the burning building. I felt lucky to be 6.a＿＿＿＿.

Almost 10 years later, I woke up at 10:00 a.m. on February 21, 2011 and realized that my alarm never 7.＿＿＿＿＿(go) off. I

jumped out of bed and went straight to the airport. But by the time I got to the airport, my 8._____ to New Zealand had already taken off. This is the first holiday I've taken in a year, and now I've 9._____(miss) my plane.

What bad luck! I thought to myself. The other planes were full so I had to wait till the next day. The next morning, I heard 10._____ the earthquake in New Zealand the day before. My bad luck had unexpectedly turned into a good thing.

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文，讲的是生活中充满了变数。2001 年 5 月，作者在纽约世贸中心找到一份工作。2001 年 9 月 11 日，上午 8 点半左右作者在远离工作地点的咖啡厅喝咖啡，虽然距离远，但他就是喜欢喝这里的咖啡。这时发生了 9.11 事件，作者因此幸免于难。10 年之后的 2011 年 2 月 21 日上午 10 点他醒来，意识到自己要乘飞机去新西兰，但当他到达机场时，飞机已经起飞了。作者垂头丧气，但第二天，却听到前一天新西兰发生了地震。他的霉运却意外地转变成了一件好事情。

1.building【解析】句意为：我在上午 8:30 到达了我的办公楼。分析句子成分可知，空格处为介词的宾语，应填名词。build 的名词为 building,意思是"大楼"。故填 building。

2.first【解析】句意为：当我准备去上楼时，我决定先喝杯咖啡。分析句子成分可知，空格处为状语，故应填副词。one 为数词；first 为副词，意思是"首先"。故填 first。

3.though【解析】句意为：我去了自己最喜欢的咖啡厅，即使它离我办公室有两个街区远。分析句子成分和首字母提示可知，空格处为状语，表示让步。even though 即使。故填 though。

4.waiting【解析】句意为：当我和办公室其他工作人员在排队等候时……。分析句子成分可知，本句为过去进行时，故空格处为现在分词。wait 的现在分词为 waiting。故填 waiting。

5.rising【解析】句意为：我们不相信地盯着从燃烧的大楼升起的黑烟。分析句子成分可知，空格徐应用动词的现在分词。故填 rising.

6.alive【解析】句意为：我庆幸自己还活着。分析句子成分可知，空格处为不定式中动词 be 的表语，故填形容词。alive 为表语形容词，意思是"活着"。故填 alive。

7.went【解析】句意为：……意识到我的闹钟再也不会响(运转)了。分析句子成分可知，空格处为从句的谓语。因为事情发生在过去，所以用一般过去时。go 的过去式为 went.故填 went。

8.plane【解析】句意为：但当我到达机场时，到新西兰的航班却早已起飞了。分析句子成分可知，空格处为主句的主语，故填名词。plane 飞机。故填 plane。

9.missed【解析】句意为：……现在，我已经错过了航班。分析句子成分可知，本句为现在完成时，空格处为过去分词。miss 的过去分词为 missed。故填 missed。

10.about【解析】句意为：第二天早晨，我听说，前一天，新西兰发生了地震。此处考查固定搭配 hear about 得悉，听说;耳闻。故填 about。