

## 昆山提招英语模拟卷（三）——语法填空专题

## 话题 1 学校生活

## Passage 1

Recently, an unmanned (无人的) supermarket opened on our campus, causing excitement among students. Here I can hardly wait \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ (detail) this shopping experience.

Walking into the store felt like \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ (step) into a sci-fi movie. The store has smart shelves and self-checkout counters. After I picked up a snack and a drink \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ scanned their QR codes, the system, which \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ (base) on the technology of facial recognition, immediately showed the total, taking less than 2 minutes. \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ shopkeepers, the store depends on students' honesty to pay for items. This tryout in trust and respect, which saves time, develops \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ (responsible) and encourages conversations about innovation, made me proud of our campus community.

While the idea is \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ (promise), a few improvements could enhance the experience. First, adding more self-checkout machines would reduce waiting time during busy periods. Second, \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ (clear) labels explaining the shopping steps might help first-time users, as I didn't know how and where to scan items at first.

The unmanned supermarket is a brave step toward a tech-driven campus life and \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ (set) a good example for other schools so far. After all, combining technology with trust does make our campus \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ (true) special.

## Passage 2

Adam is a freshman at senior high school. He found going from junior high school to senior high school was a little challenging. Some things really made him \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ (confuse).

To begin with, he had to think very carefully about which courses to take. With the help of the school adviser, he chose suitable ones for himself: maths, English, chemistry, world history, \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ Chinese. Chinese is hard to learn, but he hopes to be fluent \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ it when he graduates. He was also recommended to sign up for advanced literature because of his good command (掌握) of English.

He had to choose extra-curricular \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ (activity) as well. He tried to join the school football team, but he \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ (tell) that he didn't play football well enough. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ (obvious), this upset him, but he won't quit. He plans to improve on his own so as to make the team next year. He joined a volunteer club instead. Every Wednesday, Adam volunteers \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ (hand) out food to the homeless in a community, and he always takes \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ active part in such work to help those in need.

He has to study harder and get used to taking responsibility for a lot more. Though a bit worried about falling behind in his advanced course and \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ (deal) with all the homework, he is happy to be there. Studying hard isn't always fun, but that will prepare \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (he) for university or whatever else comes in the future.

## Passage 3

In the past few months, primary and secondary schools across many Chinese cities \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ (increase) the class breaks from 10 to 15 minutes. The move aims \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ providing teachers and students with more break time between classes while \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ (encourage) students to spend time outdoors to further improve their physical and mental well-being. It's suggested that necessary sports equipment (设备) on campus should be added to create a more \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ (suit) recess (课间休息) environment for students.

\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ (traditional), schools in China had 10-minute breaks between classes. This provided limited time for students to attend outdoor activities. In some cases, schools also didn't allow students to leave classrooms during breaks because of \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ (safe).

The move is praised by parents and students. Cities including Beijing, Tianjin, and Qingdao in Shandong province, have introduced \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ (long) breaks into students' routines. A primary school in Qingdao introduced \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ number of outdoor games, and organized students by floor \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ (make) sure that every child can take outdoor activities. Schools in the Xinwu district of Wuxi have also adopted (采取) 15-minute breaks and offered one physical education class daily. Students are required to take part in physical exercise \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ adds up to 100 minutes, with the purpose of advancing outdoor activity and social communication.

## Passage 4

Last month, I attended a handcraft workshop in a studio \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ (decorate) with colorful fabrics. It's a space \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ people can explore their creativity freely. The instructor, Ms. Chen, from \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ we learned a lot about embroidery, is always patient with every student.

Our first step \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ (master) embroidery was threading the needle—something that seemed easy but took practice. When \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ (work) on our first pieces, we were amazed by the detailed patterns Ms. Chen showed us, which were far \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ our expectations. Everyone worked with great \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (enthusiastic), asking questions and sharing ideas.

Ms. Chen always speaks \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (gentle), guiding us to correct mistakes without making us feel stressed. After three weeks of practice, our hard work finally \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (pay) off: all of us finished beautiful embroidery works. We felt these pieces deserved \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (show), as they carried our efforts and passion. This workshop not only taught me a skill but also let me enjoy the joy of creation.

话题 2 家庭生活**Passage 1**

A man walked into the night, tired and frustrated, and saw his ten year old son \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for him at the door. “Dad, how much do you earn in an hour?”

The man \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ (question) angrily, “Why would you ask such a foolish thing? I earn \$10 per hour.” “Oh”, the boy answered \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ his head down. “dad, can you lend me \$5?” The father exploded in anger, “go straight to your room and reflect on your \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ (selfish).”

After about an hour, the man felt sorry, walked to the boy’s room and asked, “Are you asleep, son?” “No, dad, I’m \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (wake).” The boy replied. The man said “I may have been too harsh earlier. Here’s the \$5.” The boy sat up straight, smiling \_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_ (happy), “Oh, thank you, dad.” Then, reaching under his pillow, he took out a few crumpled bills.

\_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_ (see) the boy already had money, the father became \_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) again. “You already have some money, why do you need more?” The father complained. “\_\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_\_ what I had before wasn’t enough, but now I have \$10. Can I buy \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ hour of your time? Please come home early tomorrow. I want to have dinner with you.”

Time is the most precious gift, and the company of family is the most valuable wealth.

**Passage 2**

If your every dinner with your parents seems to turn into a battle, you are not alone.

Heated \_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_ (argue) and cold silences are common between teenagers and their parents. Such family tensions may result \_\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers’ physical changes. \_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_ (balance) your developing mental needs is also \_\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_ headache. It can be difficult when your parents treat you like a child but expect you to act like an adult, \_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_ will lead to a breakdown in your relationship. The key to keeping the peace with your parents \_\_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_ (be) regular and honest \_\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_\_ (communicate). You should try to understand the situation from their point of view. It is \_\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_ (complete) normal to struggle with the stress that parent-child tensions create. You are supposed to believe that you and your parents can work together \_\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_\_ (improve) your relationship. This stormy period will not last and everything will turn \_\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_\_ all right in the end.

## Passage 3

As teenagers grow up, they often face 61 (conflict) with their parents. One common issue is about time 62 (manage). For example, many parents complain that their children spend too much time on electronic devices instead of focusing on their studies. This leads to arguments 63 parents and children. Sometimes, parents try to set strict rules 64 (limit) screen time, 65 may lead to disagreements. However, teenagers may feel controlled and become 66 (anger). They argue that they need freedom to manage their own time. On the other hand, parents believe that 67 is necessary to set rules to help their children develop good habits. Communication is the key to 68 (solve) these problems. Both sides need to listen to each other patiently. Parents should try to understand their children's feelings, and teenagers should also respect their parents' concerns. 69 they communicate openly, they can build 70 better relationship. Remember, a happy family requires efforts from both parents and children.

## Passage 4

The other day my father drove me to school as usual. When we arrived, it began to rain 71 (heavy) and we only had one raincoat. My father let me wear it. Even though I 72 (hope) my father would put it on, I didn't insist because I knew it would put him in a bad temper.

Anyway, I did my best to use my raincoat 73 (protect) him from the rain. I was very moved by his sacrifice (牺牲), so moved that I cried. But I didn't want him to see my tears. I just wanted to prevent him 74 (get) wet.

The rain reminded me 75 how much love my father had given me. I recalled many things. When I was in primary school, I got poor results in tests. My mother was usually angry with me, but my father 76 always encourage me. When he was on his day off, he spent all his free time 77 (have) fun with my younger sister and me. He never missed the chance to be with us.

Sometimes I want to join clubs or go on school 78 (trip). He always supports me since he thinks that such activities are worthwhile for a teenager. He hopes that I can learn and broaden my vision. In a word, he always 79 (try) to do everything he can for me.

I love my father, but I don't know how to show it. Many students have the same problem. We love our parents, we care for them, but we don't know 80 we can do to help them. Anyway, I just want to say that I will never forget all that my father has done for me.

话题 3 社会关系**Passage 1**

I never thought that little help would turn out to be the most satisfying thing I have ever done. He was tired, in pain and struggling to climb farther. With a broad smile, he asked me 81 I could help him with some money. He was paralyzed (残疾) in both 82 (leg) and was raising money for an operation. He said if doctors operated 83 (success), he could attend a training for a job. I was full of doubts. I even asked him 84 (show) his legs. In the end, I gave him some money. After a few days, he came back asking for more money. This time I was sure that he was cheating 85 (I). However, I gave him some.

A year later, I got a call from him. What he said was 86 (move). He said the operation was successful and he had got a job. He wanted to return my money so that I wouldn't feel 87 (cheat) and would continue to help people who are 88 need in the future. I don't know whether he guessed my facial expression that day, but tears 89 (run) down my face. That day I promised him I would continue to help people when I got an opportunity — small 90 big.

**Passage 2**

Mike used to work at a circus. At first, he was fond of this job, but later he found it hard 91 (entertain) the viewers, so he decided to leave. One day he saw an advertisement in a newspaper 92 (ask) for a clown doctor. The employer was 93 (deep) impressed by him, so finally he got the job. His job was to entertain the young patient when he/she was 94 a bad mood. One day my little son was so mischievous that he fell off a tree and 95 (injure) in his ankle. When the doctor was examining him, he was in great pain. Just at that time Mike 96 (wear) a curly wig appeared and began to try his best to comfort him and cheer him up. To our 97 (amuse), Mike was acting there just like a lovely monkey! I was impressed by his interaction with my son. 98 he did really did the trick! At first, my son tried to crack a smile and then he began to laugh, as if he had forgotten his pain. In the end he concluded his performance with a soft song. Later, his fellow doctors told us Mike was 99 gentle and patient that he never told off his patients and was never cruel to them, either. In a word, he deserved 100 (praise) by the patients.

## Passage 3

When I got on the taxi, which I 101 (book) ahead of time this morning, I noticed 102 was the same gentleman who had taken me back home last week. I remembered 103 we had talked about, so I spoke to him. He was 104 (surprise) and said he thought sometimes that no one cared.

He said he had started 105 (swim) and was happy to have lost weight, and he did it every morning before starting work. We were talking all the time, and I told him that swimming was 106 great activity and I mentioned the effect of exercise in our 107 (brain) too. He said he knew it was good for depression, 108 (especial) when we were in trouble. I was glad I'd spoken to him.

In my opinion, 109 (share) and listening are so important. In the mean-time, we all need it sometime or other. He wished me a good day so many times when he dropped me back. To tell you the truth, we were both 110 (happy) than before.

## Passage 4

111 (stand) at the window of an expensive shop was a young woman 112 (dress) in blue jeans. She went in and asked 113 (see) a dress that was in the window. The assistant 114 (serve) her did not like the way she was dressed and told her the dress was sold in advance. The woman walked out of the shop angrily. 115 (decide) to punish the assistant, the woman returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in her hand. 116 (find) the rude assistant, she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who she was, he was eager 117 (serve) her this time. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress. Seeing this, the woman said that she didn't like it. She enjoyed herself by 118 (make) the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had at first asked for. She was very 119 (please) with what she had done. 120 (take) the dress, she left the shop.

话题 4 运动与健康**Passage 1**

Doing exercise surely does wonders for the body and mind. For one thing, physical activities enable your heart and lungs \_\_\_\_\_ 121 \_\_\_\_\_ (function) better, and help build a stronger immune system. For another, by exercising, stress can \_\_\_\_\_ 122 \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) and certain brain functions are improved, \_\_\_\_\_ 123 \_\_\_\_\_ mean actual better academic performance at school! However, the following tips are worth your attention.

When \_\_\_\_\_ 124 \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) your exercise routine, think over what you expect to improve first. Whether it is heart and lung efficiency \_\_\_\_\_ 125 \_\_\_\_\_ flexibility, there are different types of exercise to choose from. Then, eat right. Proper foods rich in various nutrients keep you \_\_\_\_\_ 126 \_\_\_\_\_ (energy). Eating time also makes \_\_\_\_\_ 127 \_\_\_\_\_ difference and don't forget to drink to make up for the water lost to sweat. You can also ask fitness experts for advice to avoid injuries \_\_\_\_\_ 128 \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by wrong postures (姿势). Last but not least, be sure to wear proper clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ 129 \_\_\_\_\_ (equip) to prevent yourself from injury. Keep in mind that warming up and stretching are necessary before and after your workout.

With the above tips, you can start doing exercise \_\_\_\_\_ 130 \_\_\_\_\_ (safe).

**Passage 2**

In the past couple of years, video clips of young Chinese doing traditional fitness qigong \_\_\_\_\_ 131 \_\_\_\_\_ (flood) video sharing websites. The clips have gained great popularity, among \_\_\_\_\_ 132 \_\_\_\_\_ the instructional video of Baduanjin, a form of fitness qigong has been played for more than 10 million times and received over 6,000 comments on Bilibili, a quality — video sharing platform targeting young people.

Baduanjin is one of the oldest health and fitness therapies in China, and it was originally created 800 years ago during the Song Dynasty (960 — 1279). The name, literally meaning “eight — section brocade”, generally \_\_\_\_\_ 133 \_\_\_\_\_ (refer) to how the eight individual movements characterize a silken quality to the movement of the body and its energy. \_\_\_\_\_ 134 \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) with more physically demanding sports such as the ballgames, swimming or gym workouts, Baduanjin is slow and usually accompanied \_\_\_\_\_ 135 \_\_\_\_\_ soft music, \_\_\_\_\_ 136 \_\_\_\_\_ it used to be considered as the exclusive sport for the elders.

No equipment is necessary and \_\_\_\_\_ 137 \_\_\_\_\_ requires very little space or, perhaps most importantly in our fast-paced lives, time. “I have been doing Baduanjin for about four months, which makes me sleep better and get stronger. I owe big thanks to Baduanjin since it gives me a much \_\_\_\_\_ 138 \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) lifestyle,” a young netizen commented below the video. But not all people are suitable for practicing Baduanjin. Liu Xiaodan, \_\_\_\_\_ 139 \_\_\_\_\_ associate professor at Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, cautioned that people should always put \_\_\_\_\_ 140 \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) first when doing Baduanjin, and patients who are weak should not take up this exercise.

## Passage 3

The Hongkou District Sports Festival, aiming to establish Shanghai's Ruihong Tiandi as an integrated sports and \_\_\_\_141\_\_\_\_ (consume) centre, kicked off on July 5. \_\_\_\_142\_\_\_\_ (span) 58 days through August 31, the event capitalizes on its peak summer season to engage all age groups with 13 major competitions and 45 sporting disciplines.

\_\_\_\_143\_\_\_\_ (structure) around three main activity pillars — competitive sports events, community competitions and recreational sports activities — the festival featured national, city, and district-level sporting events. These included a national Go championship hosted by the Chinese Weiqi Association, a Shanghai amateur fencing open organized by the China Sport School Federation, \_\_\_\_144\_\_\_\_ a youth jump rope competition \_\_\_\_145\_\_\_\_ talented students demonstrated their athletic abilities.

Since its launch, more than 200 experiential activities, followed by a tech-integrated sports zone added in mid-August, \_\_\_\_146\_\_\_\_ (develop) for the festival through its partnership with Decathlon.

To boost commercial cooperation, organizers team up \_\_\_\_147\_\_\_\_ 100 local restaurants and 39 sports venues, launching discount packages with parking privileges. A cutting-edge virtual carnival demonstrates \_\_\_\_148\_\_\_\_ enhanced reality technology transforms athletic experiences, operating daily from 7:00 am until 2:00 am \_\_\_\_149\_\_\_\_ (serve) diverse schedules.

This extended framework of the Hongkou Hazhijin Sports Festival promotes sports-retail integration and stimulates district-wide economic vitality, with each goal \_\_\_\_150\_\_\_\_ (respective) in place.

## Passage 4

It is generally \_\_\_\_151\_\_\_\_ (assume) that regular exercise is good for your body and mind. To begin with, physical activity increases the \_\_\_\_152\_\_\_\_ (efficient) of your heart and lungs. Additionally, active people tend to have better immune systems and are \_\_\_\_153\_\_\_\_ lower risk of diseases. Exercise can also reduce stress and overcome negative feelings. Last but not least, working out enables you to \_\_\_\_154\_\_\_\_ (performance) better at school. However, how should you start exercise? Here are some \_\_\_\_155\_\_\_\_ (suggest). Firstly, plan an exercise routine and consider \_\_\_\_156\_\_\_\_ you want to improve. Different types of exercise play a different role in a \_\_\_\_157\_\_\_\_ (health) routine. Choose activities that you enjoy, because in this way, you are more likely to stick \_\_\_\_158\_\_\_\_ them. What's more, you should eat and drink right. You are supposed to figure out what to eat and when to eat and remember to drink water throughout exercise. Finally, it is of great \_\_\_\_159\_\_\_\_ (important) to prevent injury. In a word, working out is \_\_\_\_160\_\_\_\_ (benefit) to us both physically and mentally.



话题 5 节日与习俗

## Passage 1

At the start of 2025, I got a special New Year message from a friend in Xizang Autonomous Region, 161 took me back to my wonderful trip there last year.

My love for Xizang began with Tibetan dances at Minzu University of China in Beijing. Each Friday night, students from different 162 (background) would come together to do Tibetan dances. These dances, 163 (fill) with energy (活力) and beauty, made me dream of 164 (visit) the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau. When the university co-organized a cultural trip with a magazine, I got the chance 165 (go).

Upon arriving in Lhasa, the high altitude (海拔) of over 3,000 meters created a challenge. However, with help from friends, the school, 166 the Tibetan people, I forgot any physical discomfort. Tibetan people's kind actions offered me a deeper understanding of 167 (they) rich culture. Our 168 (explore) also led us to important cultural sites such as the Potala Palace and Palkhor Chode Monastery.

On my final night in Xizang, as I joined in a(n) 169 (tradition) Tibetan dance with new and old friends, I knew my dreams had come true. This trip made me value cross-cultural connections more. The people we 170 (lucky) meet along the way truly make our experiences unforgettable.

## Passage 2

A program called *Everlasting Classics* is becoming 171 (increase) popular. The program, 172 combines Chinese traditional poetry with music, 173 (launch) by China Central Television (CCTV). And it became a great hit soon after the program was shown on CCTV 1. It was hosted by Sa Beining, 174 CCTV host loved by the audience, 175 the Appreciation Group in the group included Professor Kang Zhen from Beijing Normal University, Dean of the China Conservatory of Music, Wang Liguang, the famous hostess Zeng Baoyi and the well-known singer Yu Chengqing. Together, they led the audience to interpret and appreciate many classic Chinese poems, enjoying the 176 (beautiful) that the poems brought to the audience. Moreover, the poems were adapted into songs, which were sung by famous singers, like Zhang Jie, Wang Yuan, etc, 177 (make) the program more spellbinding.

In Season 1 of the program, one of the 178 (attract) songs was *Butterfly Lovers* (《梁祝》). An 88-year-old pianist called Wu Yili played the music with the famous violinist Lu Siqing. The melodious music moved many of the audience 179 tears. In recent years, CCTV has produced many programs 180 (spread) traditional Chinese culture, including *Chinese Poetry Competition* and *Everlasting Classics*. Thanks to these programs, many people set off a craze for the study of Chinese culture.

## Passage 3

I am Derek from the US. It's the first time that I've travelled to China. Amazingly, I've got to know that China has a rich heritage of distinctive brocades (织锦), each reflecting the artistry and traditions of different regions. \_\_\_\_\_ 181 \_\_\_\_\_ (example) include Yunjin brocade from Nanjing in East China's Jiangsu Province, known for its luxurious silk threads and gold weaving and Su brocade from Suzhou in Jiangsu province, \_\_\_\_\_ 182 \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) for its fine embroidery (刺绣) and delicate patterns.

These brocades, often associated with the royal family and high society, show China's mastery of textile (纺织品) art, \_\_\_\_\_ 183 \_\_\_\_\_ has developed with technological advancements and cultural influences.

When digging deeper I've found that Li brocade is \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_ rare, ancient textile tradition that has remained \_\_\_\_\_ 185 \_\_\_\_\_ (large) unchanged for over 3,000 years. Unlike the sophisticated silk looms (织布机) used for other brocades, Li brocade is made on a waist loom, \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_ (preserve) one of the world's oldest techniques. Patterns of exotic flowers, plants, birds, the sun, the moon and stars, as well as dancing and working figures on Li brocade, are a \_\_\_\_\_ 187 \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) of their customs, religious beliefs and daily life.

I think Li women are credited with the great skills and dedication. They \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) textile techniques from a young age by their mothers. \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of books or illustrated records, generations of Li women have designed traditional elements using their imaginations to create colorful patterns. I am totally impressed.

In 2006, the textile techniques of the Li people were among the first \_\_\_\_\_ 190 \_\_\_\_\_ (name) a national intangible cultural heritage. It is an awesome achievement made by Li people.

This is definitely a rewarding trip to China. I am sure my fellows back home will be stunned when I show off a brocade as well as my newly acquired knowledge about them.

## Passage 4

Known for his deep \_\_\_\_\_ 191 \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) of Chinese literature, German sinologist (汉学家) Martin Woesler recently made his first visit to the ancient Silk Road hub of Dunhuang in Northwest China's Gansu Province, \_\_\_\_\_ 192 \_\_\_\_\_ made a deep impression on him because of its unique cultural charm and the local friendly people.

Woesler traveled northwest \_\_\_\_\_ 193 \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the Fourth Dialogue on Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations, held in Dunhuang recently. Before setting out, Woesler had read a considerable number of books, and found many vivid \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_ (description) of Dunhuang. However, when the words and

images 195 (contain) in the books were confirmed by his own eyes, Woesler found himself very moved. 196 a lover of Chinese culture and literature, he has worked in China for over 30 years, and yet despite his lengthy stay in China, Dunhuang ended up 197 (provide) him with a cultural experience unlike any other.

Woesler also visited several of the city's most iconic sites he had long looked forward to seeing. Standing in front of the Mogao Grottoes for the first time, he was 198 (deep) impressed by an unexpected sense of cultural connection that bridged both time and geography.

Woesler's connection with China began 38 years ago at a poetry reading in his hometown. A Chinese poem fired his interest in Chinese culture and eventually 199 (lead) him to study at Peking University in Beijing, thus inspiring 200 lifelong journey into Chinese culture.

## 话题 6 文学与文化

### Passage 1

Su Shi was a poet, politician and educator, but he had many other strings to his bow. One of the many talents of this 201 (astonish) clever and creative man was cooking. By far and away his most famous dish is Dongpo Pork.

Su Shi was also a master calligrapher, and 202 (rank) first of the four great calligraphers of the Song Dynasty. In his youth, he had studied the calligraphy of Wang Xizhi and later on in life, he turned 203 the works of Yan Zhenqing. Nonetheless, Su Shi's calligraphy reflected his open nature 204 desire for self-expression. His "Cold Food Observance" tells of his time in exile (流放). The rising and falling strokes (笔法) are expressions of Su Shi's emotions, and 205 the story builds, so do the characters.

In addition to being a gifted calligrapher, Su Shi was an 206 (accomplish) painter. The trees, rocks and bamboo he produced with a few 207 (twist) and turns of his paintbrush were free and simple in style, but varied and expressive in meaning. To Su Shi, an old tree was particularly 208 (symbol), as it represented surviving difficult times but still 209 (continue) to stand tall and grow.

Su Shi's ideas on the art of painting were also innovative. Through his painting, he began to explore how an 210 (art) could express their innermost thoughts and experiences through their works. In his eyes, painting was poetry, and poetry was painting.

## Passage 2

A visit to the Qianmen Street in downtown Beijing might lead you to a small shop in the Yangmeizhu Byway in the Dashilar area, a famous ancient commercial zone 211 is a main tourist attraction today. Beijing Postcards founded by the Danish Lars Ulrik Thom sells cultural creative products with historical 212 (element). As a gallery on Beijing's history, the shop has become a communication space 213 (connect) residents and tourists with the memory of old Beijing.

When he first arrived in Beijing in 1996, Thom 214 (attract) by what he saw. Having a strong interest in Chinese history, Thom decided to stay in Beijing and explore its history and culture.

Thom chose 215 (collect) information initially from public spaces like scenic spots and museums and explore the hutongs to obtain the oral history from local people. The residents recalled their daily lives from their old photos, which helped Thom understand 216 historical changes affected people's daily life. To introduce the history of Beijing to more people in 217 new form, Thom and his friends opened Beijing Postcards, selling postcards, calendars, and puzzles from the old photos and maps they collected. 218 addition, he organized theme activities to share old stories 219 (base) on Beijing's history and his own experiences.

220 (current), Thom and his team are working on a book about the history of Dashilar, aiming to tell more people about the vitality of this area in different periods.

## Passage 3

I took a two-month language course in China last year, 221 it really helped improve my Chinese, especially my speaking skills! The language course I took was 222 (complete) in Chinese. We were not allowed 223 (speak) any English in the classroom. Similar to your language course, we were asked to practise listening, speaking, reading and writing. For me, the most difficult part was writing Chinese characters. I also 224 (enjoy) the cultural activities. We could choose to learn Chinese calligraphy, Chinese painting and Peking Opera. 225 a music lover, I chose Peking Opera. It was difficult but really fun!

When I took the course, I could choose to stay in a dorm or with a host family. 226 (share) a dorm room with five other students might be fun, but in order to 227 (well) understand Chinese culture and have more opportunities to speak Chinese, I chose to stay with a host family. They were really nice and I 228 (true) enjoyed the experience. Another thing that made me happy was 229 I could try all kinds of Chinese food—everything was so tasty!

I'm sure you'll also have 230 great time in China!

## Passage 4

Everyone knows that success \_\_\_\_\_ 231 \_\_\_\_\_ (rare) happens overnight, but perhaps not many know that a lot of successful writers have previously faced rejection. Take J. K. Rowling \_\_\_\_\_ 232 \_\_\_\_\_ example. After a total of twelve rejections, one publisher eventually agreed to print 500 copies of her first book, and as we know, Harry Potter became a \_\_\_\_\_ 233 \_\_\_\_\_ (globe) success, with over 400 million books \_\_\_\_\_ 234 \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) and translated into more than seventy different languages. All too often writers of great works have had to face \_\_\_\_\_ 235 \_\_\_\_\_ (criticize) along with rejection and J. D. Salinger is a good example. Despite rejections, *The Catcher in the Rye* was eventually published, and it became \_\_\_\_\_ 236 \_\_\_\_\_ immediate best-seller. Perhaps the overall prize for perseverance should go to *Brontë* sisters who dreamed of \_\_\_\_\_ 237 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) their words in print. As that was a time \_\_\_\_\_ 238 \_\_\_\_\_ women were not encouraged to become writers, they wrote a book of poems under male names. Even when the book sold only two copies, they didn't give up and started writing novels, among which many \_\_\_\_\_ 239 \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) as classics of world literature today. So, it seems that talent alone isn't enough \_\_\_\_\_ 240 \_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) success. While a lot of hard work and a touch of luck play a part, perseverance is the key.

## 参考答案

## 话题 1 学校生活

## Passage 1

Recently, an unmanned (无人的) supermarket opened on our campus, causing excitement among students. Here I can hardly wait \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (detail) this shopping experience.

Walking into the store felt like \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (step) into a sci-fi movie. The store has smart shelves and self-checkout counters. After I picked up a snack and a drink \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ scanned their QR codes, the system, which \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on the technology of facial recognition, immediately showed the total, taking less than 2 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ shopkeepers, the store depends on students' honesty to pay for items. This tryout in trust and respect, which saves time, develops \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) and encourages conversations about innovation, made me proud of our campus community.

While the idea is \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (promise), a few improvements could enhance the experience. First, adding more self-checkout machines would reduce waiting time during busy periods. Second, \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (clear) labels explaining the shopping steps might help first-time users, as I didn't know how and where to scan items at first.

The unmanned supermarket is a brave step toward a tech-driven campus life and \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (set) a good example for other schools so far. After all, combining technology with trust does make our campus \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (true) special.

## 【答案】

1. to detail    2. stepping    3. and    4. is based    5. Without    6. responsibility    7. promising  
8. clearer    9. has set    10. truly

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在校园无人超市的购物体验及对该超市的看法和建议。

1. 考查非谓语动词。句意：在这里，我迫不及待地想详细描述一下这次购物体验。can hardly wait to do sth. 是固定短语，意为“迫不及待地想做某事”，所以此处应用 detail“详细说明”的不定式 to detail。故填 to detail。

2. 考查非谓语动词。句意：走进这家商店，感觉就像走进了一部科幻电影。like“像”是介词，所以此处应用 step“踏，行走”的动名词 stepping，作宾语。故填 stepping。

3. 考查连词。句意：在我拿起一份零食和一杯饮料并扫描了它们的二维码后，基于人脸识别技术的系统立即显示了总价，用时不到 2 分钟。picked up 和 scanned 是两个并列的动作，且此处表示顺承关系，所以应用连词 and 连接。故填 and。

4. 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意同上。本空为 which 引导的定语从句的谓语，be based on 是固定短语，意为“以……为基础”，此处描述客观事实，时态应用一般现在时，主语 which 指代先行词 the system，为第三人称单数，所以 be 动词应用 is。故填 is based。

5. 考查介词。句意：没有店主，这家店依靠学生的诚实来为商品付款。此处表示“没有”，应用介词 without，句首单词，首字母大写。故填 Without。

6. 考查名词。句意：这种在信任和尊重方面的尝试，既节省了时间，又培养了责任感，还鼓励了关于创新的对话，让我为我们的校园社区感到自豪。此处作 develops 的宾语，应用名词 responsibility“责任感”。故填 responsibility。

7. 考查形容词。句意：虽然这个想法很有前途，但一些改进可以提升体验。此处作表语，应用形容词 promising“有前途的”。故填 promising。

8. 考查形容词比较级。句意：其次，更清晰的标签解释购物步骤可能会对首次使用的用户有所帮助，因为我一开始不知道如何以及在哪里扫描商品。此处表示“更清晰的”，应用形容词比较级 clearer，作定语，修饰名词 labels。故填 clearer。

9. 考查时态和主谓一致。句意：到目前为止，无人超市是朝着科技驱动的校园生活迈出的勇敢一步，并为其他学校树立了良好的榜样。根据时间状语 so far 可知，set a good example“树立一个好榜样”这一动作开始于过去，持续到现在，句子时态应用现在完成时，又因主语 The unmanned supermarket 是第三人称单数代词，所以助动词用 has。故填 has set。

10. 考查副词。句意：毕竟，将技术与信任相结合确实让我们的校园与众不同。此处修饰形容词 special，应用副词 truly“真正地”，作状语。故填 truly。

## Passage 2

Adam is a freshman at senior high school. He found going from junior high school to senior high school was a little challenging. Some things really made him \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse).

To begin with, he had to think very carefully about which courses to take. With the help of the school adviser, he chose suitable ones for himself: maths, English, chemistry, world history, \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese. Chinese is hard to learn, but he hopes to be fluent \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ it when he graduates. He was also recommended

to sign up for advanced literature because of his good command (掌握) of English.

He had to choose extra-curricular \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (activity) as well. He tried to join the school football team, but he \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) that he didn't play football well enough. \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ (obvious), this upset him, but he won't quit. He plans to improve on his own so as to make the team next year. He joined a volunteer club instead. Every Wednesday, Adam volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ (hand) out food to the homeless in a community, and he always takes \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ active part in such work to help those in need.

He has to study harder and get used to taking responsibility for a lot more. Though a bit worried about falling behind in his advanced course and \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with all the homework, he is happy to be there. Studying hard isn't always fun, but that will prepare \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (he) for university or whatever else comes in the future.

【答案】

11. confused 12. and 13. in 14. activities 15. was told 16. Obviously 17. to hand  
18. an 19. dealing 20. him

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了高一新生 Adam 从初中升入高中后所面临的挑战与适应过程。

11. 考查形容词。句意：有些事情真的让他很困惑。此处是“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构，形容人用 ed 结尾的形容词，表示“(人)感到困惑的”，故填 confused。

12. 考查连词。句意：在学校顾问的帮助下，他为自己选择了合适的课程：数学、英语、化学、世界历史和语文。此处表示并列，连接几个课程名称，应用 and，故填 and。

13. 考查介词。句意：中文很难学，但他希望毕业时能说一口流利的中文。结合句意表示“说一口流利的……；精通……”短语为 be fluent in，故填 in。

14. 考查名词的数。句意：他还必须选择课外活动。activity 为可数名词，此处使用名词作宾语，表示复数意义，故使用复数形式，故填 activities。

15. 考查动词时态语态。句意：他试图加入学校足球队，但被告知他足球踢得不够好。结合句意表示“告诉”应用动词 tell，此处主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，且描述过去发生的事情应用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为 he，be 动词用 was，故填 was told。

16. 考查副词。句意：显然，这让他很沮丧，但他不会放弃。修饰后文整个句子应用副词 obviously，作状语，句首单词首字母要大写，故填 Obviously。

17. 考查非谓语动词。句意：每个星期三，Adam 都会在一个社区里自愿给无家可归的人分发食物，他总是积极参与这样的工作来帮助那些需要帮助的人。结合句意表示“自愿做某事”短语为 volunteer to do sth.，故填 to hand。

18. 考查冠词。句意：同上。结合句意表示“积极参加”短语为 take an active part in，active 是发音以元音音素开头的单词，应用 an，故填 an。

19. 考查非谓语动词。句意：虽然有点担心在高级课程上落后和应付所有的家庭作业，但他很高兴在那里。结合句意表示“担心做某事”短语为 be worried about doing sth.，故填 dealing。

20. 考查代词。句意：努力学习并不总是有趣的，但那会为他上大学或未来的任何事情做好准备。此处为短语 prepare sb. for sth.，表示“使某人做好准备”，he 的宾格为 him，故填 him。

Passage 3

In the past few months, primary and secondary schools across many Chinese cities \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) the class breaks from 10 to 15 minutes. The move aims \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ providing teachers and students with more break time between classes while \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage) students to spend time outdoors to further improve their physical and mental well-being. It's suggested that necessary sports equipment (设备) on campus should be added to create a more \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) recess (课间休息) environment for students.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (traditional), schools in China had 10-minute breaks between classes. This provided limited time for students to attend outdoor activities. In some cases, schools also didn't allow students to leave classrooms during breaks because of \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (safe).

The move is praised by parents and students. Cities including Beijing, Tianjin, and Qingdao in Shandong province, have introduced \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (long) breaks into students' routines. A primary school in Qingdao introduced \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ number of outdoor games, and organized students by floor \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) sure that every child can take outdoor activities. Schools in the Xinwu district of Wuxi have also adopted (采取) 15-minute breaks and offered one physical education class daily. Students are required to take part in physical exercise \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ adds up to 100 minutes, with the purpose of advancing outdoor activity and social communication.

【答案】

21. have increased 22. at 23. encouraging 24. suitable 25. Traditionally 26. safety



27. longer 28. a 29. to make 30. that/which

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国许多城市的中小学将课间休息时间从 10 分钟增加到 15 分钟，以及这样做带来的影响。

21. 考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：在过去的几个月里，中国许多城市的中小学将课间休息时间从 10 分钟增加到 15 分钟。increase(增加)是谓语动词，与主语 schools 之间是主动关系，结合时间状语 “In the past few months” 可知，讲述从过去持续到现在的情况，应用现在完成时态，主语是复数名词，谓语动词用复数形式。故填 have increased。

22. 考查介词。句意：此举旨在为教师和学生提供更多的课间休息时间，同时鼓励学生花时间在户外，以进一步改善他们的身心健康。aim at 是固定短语，意为“旨在”。故填 at。

23. 考查非谓语动词。句意：此举旨在为教师和学生提供更多的课间休息时间，同时鼓励学生花时间在户外，以进一步改善他们的身心健康。此处为状语从句的省略，“while (encourage) students to spend time outdoors to further improve their physical and mental well-being” 作时间状语，encourage(鼓励)用非谓语形式，与其逻辑主语 The move 之间是主动关系，用现在分词表主动。故填 encouraging。

24. 考查形容词。句意：建议增加校园内必要的体育设施，为学生创造一个更合适的课间休息环境。提示词修饰名词 recess environment，用形容词 suitable 作定语，意为“合适的”。故填 suitable。

25. 考查副词。句意：传统上，中国的学校课间休息时间为 10 分钟。提示词修饰整个句子，用副词 traditionally 作状语，意为“传统上”；句首单词首字母大写。故填 Traditionally。

26. 考查名词。句意：在某些情况下，由于安全原因，学校也不允许学生在课间离开教室。提示词作介词短语 “because of” 的宾语，用名词 safety，意为“安全”，不可数名词。故填 safety。

27. 考查形容词比较级。句意：包括北京、天津和山东青岛在内的城市已经将更长的休息时间纳入学生的日常生活。根据上文 “the class breaks from 10 to 15 minutes” 可知，休息时间变长了，提示词应用比较级 longer，意为“更长的”，作定语，修饰名词 breaks。故填 longer。

28. 考查冠词。句意：青岛的一所小学引入了大量的户外游戏，并按楼层组织学生，以确保每个孩子都能参加户外活动。a number of 是固定短语，意为“大量的”，修饰可数名词复数。故填 a。

29. 考查非谓语动词。句意：青岛的一所小学引入了大量的户外游戏，并按楼层组织学生，以确保每个孩子都能参加户外活动。“(make) sure that every child can take outdoor activities” 是 “organized students by floor” 的目的，用不定式作目的状语。故填 to make。

30. 考查定语从句。句意：学生被要求参加总计 100 分钟的体育锻炼，目的是推进户外活动和社会交流。“\_\_\_\_\_ adds up to 100 minutes” 是限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 physical exercise，指物，关系词将其代入定语从句中作主语，应用关系代词 that 或 which 引导该从句。故填 that/which。

#### Passage 4

Last month, I attended a handcraft workshop in a studio \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) with colorful fabrics. It's a space \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ people can explore their creativity freely. The instructor, Ms. Chen, from \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ we learned a lot about embroidery, is always patient with every student.

Our first step \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ (master) embroidery was threading the needle—something that seemed easy but took practice. When \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on our first pieces, we were amazed by the detailed patterns Ms. Chen showed us, which were far \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ our expectations. Everyone worked with great \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (enthusiastic), asking questions and sharing ideas.

Ms. Chen always speaks \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ (gentle), guiding us to correct mistakes without making us feel stressed. After three weeks of practice, our hard work finally \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) off: all of us finished beautiful embroidery works. We felt these pieces deserved \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ (show), as they carried our efforts and passion. This workshop not only taught me a skill but also let me enjoy the joy of creation.

【答案】

31. decorated 32. where 33. whom 34. to master 35. working 36. beyond 37. enthusiasm  
38. gently 39. paid 40. showing/to be shown

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要描述了作者参加一个手工艺品工作坊的经历，包括学习刺绣的过程、与指导老师和其他学员的互动，以及最终完成作品的成就感。

31. 考查非谓语动词。句意：上个月，我参加了一个手工艺品工作坊，工作室里装饰着色彩鲜艳的布料。设空处需填非谓语动词作后置定语修饰名词 studio，且 decorate 与 studio 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用过去分词 decorated。故填 decorated。

32. 考查定语从句。句意：这是一个人们可以自由发挥创造力的空间。设空处引导定语从句，先行词为 space，在从句中作地点状语，所以应用关系副词 where。故填 where。

33. 考查定语从句。句意：我们的导师是陈女士，我们从她那里学到了很多关于刺绣的知识，她对每个学



生都很有耐心。设空处引导定语从句，先行词为 Ms. Chen，在从句中作介词 from 的宾语，所以应用关系代词 whom。故填 whom。

34. 考查非谓语动词。句意：我们掌握刺绣的第一步是穿针引线——这件事看起来简单，实则需要练习。设空处需填不定式作后置定语修饰名词 step，表示“做某事的步骤”，所以应用 to master。故填 to master。

35. 考查非谓语动词。句意：当我们开始制作第一件作品时，陈女士展示给我们的精美图案让我们惊叹不已，这些图案远远超出了我们的预期。设空处需填非谓语动词作状语，且 work 与主语 we 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，所以应用现在分词 working。故填 working。

36. 考查介词。句意：当我们开始制作第一件作品时，陈女士展示给我们的精美图案让我们惊叹不已，这些图案远远超出了我们的预期。beyond expectations 为介词短语，表示“超出某人的预期”，所以应用 beyond。故填 beyond。

37. 考查名词。句意：每个人都怀着极大的热情投入创作，不断提问并分享想法。设空处需填名词作介词 with 的宾语，且为不可数名词，所以应用 enthusiasm。故填 enthusiasm。

38. 考查副词。句意：陈女士说话总是很温和，引导我们改正错误，却从不会让我们感到压力。设空处需填副词作状语修饰动词 speaks，所以应用 gently。故填 gently。

39. 考查动词时态。句意：经过三周的练习，我们的努力终于有了回报：所有人都完成了精美的刺绣作品。设空处需填谓语动词，且根据时间状语 After three weeks of practice 可知，此处描述的是过去发生的事情，所以应用一般过去时 paid。故填 paid。

40. 考查非谓语动词。句意：我们觉得这些作品值得展示，因为它们承载着我们的努力和热情。固定短语 deserve doing/to be done 表示“某事值得被做”，所以应用 showing/to be shown。故填 showing/to be shown。

## 话题 2 家庭生活

### Passage 1

A man walked into the night, tired and frustrated, and saw his ten year old son \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for him at the door. “Dad, how much do you earn in an hour?”

The man \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ (question) angrily, “Why would you ask such a foolish thing? I earn \$10 per hour.” “Oh”, the boy answered \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ his head down. “dad, can you lend me \$5?” The father exploded in anger, “go straight to your room and reflect on your \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ (selfish).”

After about an hour, the man felt sorry, walked to the boy’s room and asked, “Are you asleep, son?” “No, dad, I’m \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ (wake).” The boy replied. The man said “I may have been too harsh earlier. Here’s the \$5.” The boy sat up straight, smiling \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ (happy), “Oh, thank you, dad.” Then, reaching under his pillow, he took out a few crumpled bills.

\_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the boy already had money, the father became \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) again. “You already have some money, why do you need more?” The father complained. “\_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ what I had before wasn’t enough, but now I have \$10. Can I buy \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ hour of your time? Please come home early tomorrow. I want to have dinner with you.”

Time is the most precious gift, and the company of family is the most valuable wealth.

#### 【答案】

41. waiting    42. questioned    43. with    44. selfishness    45. awake    46. happily    47. Seeing  
48. annoyed    49. Because    50. an

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一个小男孩想用 10 美元买父亲一小时的时间，希望父亲能早点回家陪他吃晚饭的故事。

41. 考查非谓语动词。句意：一个男人疲惫又沮丧地走进黑夜，看见他十岁的儿子在门口等他。see sb. doing... 是固定搭配，意为“看人某人正在做……”，此处表示看见儿子正在等他，需用现在分词 waiting 作宾语补足语。故填 waiting。

42. 考查动词时态。句意：男人生气地质问：“你为什么问这种愚蠢的问题？我每小时挣 10 美元。”空处为句子的谓语动词。文章整体讲述过去发生的故事，句子需用一般过去时，question 的过去式为 questioned，故填 questioned。

43. 考查 with 复合结构。句意：“哦，”男孩低着头回答。“his head down”作伴随状语，用 with 复合结构。故填 with。

44. 考查名词。句意：父亲勃然大怒：“直接回你房间，好好反省你的自私。”根据空前形容词物主代词“your”可知，空处需用名词 selfishness，表示“自私”，作宾语。故填 selfishness。

45. 考查形容词。句意：“没有，爸爸，我没睡。”男孩回答道。提示词作表语，用形容词 awake，表示“醒着的”，描述主语“I”的状态。故填 awake。

46. 考查副词。句意：男孩直起身子，开心地笑着：“哦，谢谢你，爸爸。”空处需用副词 **happily** 修饰动词 **smiling**，作状语，表示“开心地”。故填 **happily**。
47. 考查非谓语动词。句意：看到男孩已经有钱了，父亲又生气了。本句已有谓语动词“**became**”，且空处没有连词，所以空处需用非谓语动词作状语，动词 **see** 与主语“**the father**”之间是主动关系，用现在分词 **seeing** 作状语，句首单词首字母需大写。故填 **Seeing**。
48. 考查形容词。句意同上。根据空前系动词“**became**”可知，空处需用形容词 **annoyed** 作表语，表示“生气的”，描述主语“**the father**”的状态。故填 **annoyed**。
49. 考查连词。句意：因为之前我有的钱不够，但现在我有 10 美元了。根据空前后句意可知，空处需用从属连词 **because** 引导原因状语从句，表示“因为”，句首单词首字母需大写。故填 **Because**。
50. 考查冠词。句意：我能买你一小时的时间吗？可数名词 **hour** 在句中表示“一小时”，泛指，且 **hour** 发音以元音音素开头，需用不定冠词 **an** 修饰。故填 **an**。

### Passage 2

If your every dinner with your parents seems to turn into a battle, you are not alone.

Heated \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) and cold silences are common between teenagers and their parents. Such family tensions may result \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers' physical changes. \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ (balance) your developing mental needs is also \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ headache. It can be difficult when your parents treat you like a child but expect you to act like an adult, \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ will lead to a breakdown in your relationship. The key to keeping the peace with your parents \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) regular and honest \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate). You should try to understand the situation from their point of view. It is \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) normal to struggle with the stress that parent-child tensions create. You are supposed to believe that you and your parents can work together \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) your relationship. This stormy period will not last and everything will turn \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ all right in the end.

【答案】

51. argument/arguments    52. from    53. Balancing/To balance    54. a    55. which    56. is  
57. communication    58. completely    59. to improve    60. out

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了青少年与父母之间常见的冲突及其成因，并提出了通过沟通与理解来改善亲子关系的建议。

51. 考查名词。句意：激烈的争论和冷冷的沉默在青少年和他们的父母之间很常见。空处位于形容词 **heated** 之后，需填入名词，与空后的 **cold silences** 构成并列的主语，**argue** 的名词形式为 **argument**，既可以是可数名词，也可以是不可数名词。表示“争论”时常用复数形式表示泛指。故填 **argument(s)**。

52. 考查介词。句意：这种家庭紧张关系可能源于青少年的身体变化。**result from** 为固定搭配，意为“由……引起、造成”。故填 **from**。

53. 考查非谓语动词。句意：平衡你不断发展的内心需求也是一件令人头疼的事。空处作主语，可用动名词或不定式。故填 **Balancing/To balance**。

54. 考查冠词。句意：平衡你不断发展的内心需求也是一件令人头疼的事。**headache** 为可数名词单数，此处表示泛指，需用不定冠词 **a**。故填 **a**。

55. 考查非限制性定语从句。句意：当你的父母把你当孩子对待，却又期望你像个成年人一样行事，这会导致你们关系的破裂。空处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面整个主句内容，并在从句中作主语，需用关系代词 **which**。故填 **which**。

56. 考查主谓一致和时态。句意：与父母和睦相处的关键是经常和诚实的沟通。主语为 **The key**，谓语动词需用单数形式，陈述的是一般事实，用一般现在时。故填 **is**。

57. 考查名词。句意：与父母和睦相处的关键是经常和诚实的沟通。空处被形容词 **honest** 修饰，作表语，需用名词形式，**communicate** 的名词为 **communication**。故填 **communication**。

58. 考查副词。句意：完全正常的是，你会在与父母关系紧张所带来的压力中挣扎。空处修饰形容词 **normal**，需用副词形式，**complete** 的副词形式为 **completely**。故填 **completely**。

59. 考查非谓语动词。句意：你应该相信你和你的父母可以一起努力来改善你们的关系。空处表示目的，需用动词不定式作目的状语。故填 **to improve**。

60. 考查固定搭配。句意：这段暴风雨般的时期不会持续太久，最终一切都会好起来的。**turn out** 为固定搭配，意为“结果是，最终成为”。故填 **out**。

### Passage 3

As teenagers grow up, they often face \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ (conflict) with their parents. One common issue is about time \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ (manage). For example, many parents complain that their children spend too much time on electronic devices instead of focusing on their studies. This leads to arguments \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ parents and children.

Sometimes, parents try to set strict rules \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ (limit) screen time, \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_ may lead to disagreements. However, teenagers may feel controlled and become \_\_\_\_\_ 66 \_\_\_\_\_ (anger). They argue that they need freedom to manage their own time. On the other hand, parents believe that \_\_\_\_\_ 67 \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary to set rules to help their children develop good habits. Communication is the key to \_\_\_\_\_ 68 \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) these problems. Both sides need to listen to each other patiently. Parents should try to understand their children's feelings, and teenagers should also respect their parents' concerns. \_\_\_\_\_ 69 \_\_\_\_\_ they communicate openly, they can build \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_ better relationship. Remember, a happy family requires efforts from both parents and children.

## 【答案】

61. conflicts    62. management    63. between    64. to limit    65. which    66. angry    67. it  
68. solving    69. If/When    70. a

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要探讨了青少年成长过程中常与父母产生冲突这一现象，重点分析了时间管理方面的冲突，指出父母和孩子观点的差异，强调沟通是解决这些问题的关键，双方相互理解才能建立更好的关系。

61. 考查名词复数。句意：随着青少年的成长，他们经常面临与父母的冲突。**conflict** 为可数名词，结合语境，青少年和父母之间的冲突不止一种，所以用复数形式 **conflicts**。故填 **conflicts**。

62. 考查名词。句意：一个常见的问题是时间管理。**time management** 是固定短语，意为“时间管理”，此处应用名词 **management**，作介词 **about** 的宾语。故填 **management**。

63. 考查介词。句意：这导致了父母和孩子之间的争吵。**between...and...** 是固定搭配，意为“在……和……之间”，这里表示父母和孩子之间，所以用介词 **between**。故填 **between**。

64. 考查非谓语动词。句意：有时，父母试图制定严格的规则来限制屏幕使用时间，这可能会导致分歧。句中已有谓语动词 **try**，此处应用非谓语动词，“**set strict rules**”的目的是“限制屏幕使用时间”，所以用动词不定式 **to limit** 作目的状语。故填 **to limit**。

65. 考查定语从句。句意：有时，父母试图制定严格的规则来限制屏幕使用时间，这可能会导致分歧。此处为非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面整个句子“**parents try to set strict rules to limit screen time**”，在从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 **which** 引导定语从句。故填 **which**。

66. 考查形容词。句意：然而，青少年可能会觉得受到控制并变得愤怒。**become** 为系动词，其后接形容词作表语，**anger** 的形容词形式为 **angry**，意为“愤怒的”。故填 **angry**。

67. 考查 **it** 作形式主语。句意：另一方面，父母认为有必要制定规则来帮助他们的孩子养成良好的习惯。此处为“**it is + 形容词 + to do sth.**”结构，**it** 作形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式短语“**to set rules to help their children develop good habits**”。故填 **it**。

68. 考查非谓语动词。句意：沟通是解决这些问题的关键。**the key to...** 中 **to** 为介词，后接动名词作宾语，**solve** 的动名词形式为 **solving**。故填 **solving**。

69. 考查连词。句意：如果/当他们坦诚沟通，他们就能建立更好的关系。分析句子可知，“\_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ **they communicate openly**”在句中作状语，根据语境，可理解为条件状语从句，用 **if** 引导，表示“如果”；也可理解为时间状语从句，用 **when** 引导，表示“当……时候”，位于句首，首字母大写。故填 **If** 或 **When**。

70. 考查冠词。句意：如果/当他们坦诚沟通，他们就能建立更好的关系。**relationship** 为可数名词单数，此处表示泛指“一种更好的关系”，且 **better** 是以辅音音素开头的单词，所以用不定冠词 **a**。故填 **a**。

## Passage 4

The other day my father drove me to school as usual. When we arrived, it began to rain \_\_\_\_\_ 71 \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) and we only had one raincoat. My father let me wear it. Even though I \_\_\_\_\_ 72 \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) my father would put it on, I didn't insist because I knew it would put him in a bad temper.

Anyway, I did my best to use my raincoat \_\_\_\_\_ 73 \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) him from the rain. I was very moved by his sacrifice (牺牲), so moved that I cried. But I didn't want him to see my tears. I just wanted to prevent him \_\_\_\_\_ 74 \_\_\_\_\_ (get) wet.

The rain reminded me \_\_\_\_\_ 75 \_\_\_\_\_ how much love my father had given me. I recalled many things. When I was in primary school, I got poor results in tests. My mother was usually angry with me, but my father \_\_\_\_\_ 76 \_\_\_\_\_ always encourage me. When he was on his day off, he spent all his free time \_\_\_\_\_ 77 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) fun with my younger sister and me. He never missed the chance to be with us.

Sometimes I want to join clubs or go on school \_\_\_\_\_ 78 \_\_\_\_\_ (trip). He always supports me since he thinks that such activities are worthwhile for a teenager. He hopes that I can learn and broaden my vision. In a word, he always \_\_\_\_\_ 79 \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to do everything he can for me.

I love my father, but I don't know how to show it. Many students have the same problem. We love our parents, we care for them, but we don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 80 \_\_\_\_\_ we can do to help them. Anyway, I just want to say that I will never forget all that my father has done for me.

## 【答案】

71. heavily 72. hoped/had hoped 73. to protect 74. getting 75. of 76. would/did  
77. having 78. trips 79. tries 80. what

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者回忆父亲对自己的关爱和付出，表达了对父亲深深的爱和感激之情。

71. 考查副词。句意：当我们到达时，天开始下起大雨，而我们只有一件雨衣。本空修饰动词 rain，作状语，用副词 heavily “大量地”。故填 heavily。

72. 考查动词时态。句意：尽管我希望父亲穿上雨衣，但我没有坚持，因为我知道这会让他发脾气。此处描述过去发生的心理活动，时态用一般过去时，谓语用 hope “希望”的过去式 hoped。或者表示 hope 这一动作先于主句的 didn't insist 发生，时态用过去完成时，谓语用 had hoped。故填 hoped/had hoped。

73. 考查非谓语动词。句意：无论如何，我尽我最大的努力用我的雨衣保护他免受雨淋。use sth. to do sth. 为固定搭配，意为“使用某物做某事”，所以空处应用动词 protect “保护”的不定式形式，作目的状语。故填 to protect。

74. 考查非谓语动词。句意：我只是想防止他淋湿。prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 为固定搭配，意为“阻止某人做某事”，所以空处应用 get 的动名词形式，作宾语。故填 getting。

75. 考查介词。句意：雨使我想起父亲给了我多少爱。remind sb. of sth. 为固定搭配，意为“使某人想起某事”，所以空处应用介词 of。故填 of。

76. 考查情态动词或助动词。句意：我妈妈通常会生我的气，但爸爸总会鼓励我。此处描述过去经常性的动作，用 would 表示“过去常常”；也可用 did 加强语气，强调“确实会”。故填 would/did。

77. 考查非谓语动词。句意：他休息的时候，把所有的空闲时间都花在和妹妹和我一起玩上。spend time (in) doing sth. 为固定搭配，意为“花费时间做某事”，所以空处应用 have 的动名词形式。故填 having。

78. 考查名词的数。句意：有时我想参加俱乐部或参加学校旅行。trip “旅行”为可数名词，此处表示不止一次旅行，应用其复数形式，作 go on 的宾语。故填 trips。

79. 考查时态。句意：总之，他总是尽他所能为我做一切。句子描述经常性、习惯性的动作，时态应用一般现在时，主语 he 为第三人称单数，谓语动词 try 应用第三人称单数形式。故填 tries。

80. 考查宾语从句。句意：我们爱我们的父母，我们关心他们，但我们不知道我们能做些什么来帮助他们。空处引导宾语从句，从句缺少 can do 的宾语，指物，应用连接代词 what 引导。故填 what。

## 话题3 社会关系

## Passage 1

I never thought that little help would turn out to be the most satisfying thing I have ever done. He was tired, in pain and struggling to climb farther. With a broad smile, he asked me \_\_\_\_ 81 \_\_\_\_ I could help him with some money. He was paralyzed (残疾) in both \_\_\_\_ 82 \_\_\_\_ (leg) and was raising money for an operation. He said if doctors operated \_\_\_\_ 83 \_\_\_\_ (success), he could attend a training for a job. I was full of doubts. I even asked him \_\_\_\_ 84 \_\_\_\_ (show) his legs. In the end, I gave him some money. After a few days, he came back asking for more money. This time I was sure that he was cheating \_\_\_\_ 85 \_\_\_\_ (I). However, I gave him some.

A year later, I got a call from him. What he said was \_\_\_\_ 86 \_\_\_\_ (move). He said the operation was successful and he had got a job. He wanted to return my money so that I wouldn't feel \_\_\_\_ 87 \_\_\_\_ (cheat) and would continue to help people who are \_\_\_\_ 88 \_\_\_\_ need in the future. I don't know whether he guessed my facial expression that day, but tears \_\_\_\_ 89 \_\_\_\_ (run) down my face. That day I promised him I would continue to help people when I got an opportunity — small \_\_\_\_ 90 \_\_\_\_ big.

## 【答案】

81. if/whether 82. legs 83. successfully 84. to show 85. me 86. moving 87. cheated  
88. in 89. ran 90. or

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者帮助了一位双腿残疾筹钱做手术的陌生人，虽疑其欺诈仍给予援助。一年后，受助者告知手术成功已就业，欲还钱并鼓励作者继续助人，作者深受感动并承诺继续行善。

81. 考查宾语从句。句意：他带着灿烂的笑容问我，是否能给他一些钱上的帮助。结合句意可知，此处表示“是否”之意，引导宾语从句，应用连接词 if 或 whether 引导。故填 if/whether。

82. 考查名词复数。句意：他的双腿瘫痪了，正在筹钱做手术。leg 是可数名词，根据空格前 both 可知，此处应用复数形式。故填 legs。

83. 考查副词。句意：他说如果医生手术成功，他就能参加工作培训。此处修饰动词 operated，应用副词 successfully，作状语。故填 successfully。



84. 考查非谓语动词。句意：我甚至让他展示他的双腿。结合句意可知，此处表示“要求某人做某事”应用 ask sb. to do sth.，动词不定式作宾语补足语。故填 to show。

85. 考查代词。句意：这次我确信他在欺骗我。此处作动词 cheat 的宾语，应用代词 me，作宾语。故填 me。

86. 考查形容词。句意：他所说的是令人感动的。此处作表语，说明事物的特征，应用形容词 moving “令人感动的”。故填 moving。

87. 考查非谓语动词。句意：他想把钱还给我，这样我就不会觉得被骗了，并且未来会继续帮助那些有需要的人。此处为非谓语动词作表语，动词 cheat 与主语 I 是逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，表被动。故填 cheated。

88. 考查介词。句意同上。结合句意可知，此处表示“有需要的人”，短语为 people in need。故填 in。

89. 考查动词时态。句意：我不知道他是否猜出了我那天的表情，但眼泪从我的脸上流了下来。根据上文 “I don't know whether he guessed my facial expression that day” 可知，此处描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故填 ran。

90. 考查连词。句意：那天我向他承诺，当我有机会的时候，我会继续帮助别人——无论大小。结合句意可知，此处表示“无论大小”，短语为 small or big，此处使用连词 or，连接 small 和 big。故填 or。

### Passage 2

Mike used to work at a circus. At first, he was fond of this job, but later he found it hard \_\_\_\_\_ 91 (entertain) the viewers, so he decided to leave. One day he saw an advertisement in a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ 92 (ask) for a clown doctor. The employer was \_\_\_\_\_ 93 (deep) impressed by him, so finally he got the job. His job was to entertain the young patient when he/she was \_\_\_\_\_ 94 a bad mood. One day my little son was so mischievous that he fell off a tree and \_\_\_\_\_ 95 (injure) in his ankle. When the doctor was examining him, he was in great pain. Just at that time Mike \_\_\_\_\_ 96 (wear) a curly wig appeared and began to try his best to comfort him and cheer him up. To our \_\_\_\_\_ 97 (amuse), Mike was acting there just like a lovely monkey! I was impressed by his interaction with my son. \_\_\_\_\_ 98 he did really did the trick! At first, my son tried to crack a smile and then he began to laugh, as if he had forgotten his pain. In the end he concluded his performance with a soft song. Later, his fellow doctors told us Mike was \_\_\_\_\_ 99 gentle and patient that he never told off his patients and was never cruel to them, either. In a word, he deserved \_\_\_\_\_ 100 (praise) by the patients.

#### 【答案】

91. to entertain    92. asking    93. deeply    94. in    95. was injured    96. wearing    97. amusement  
98. What    99. so    100. to be praised/praising

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了迈克在马戏团工作，后转行成为小丑医生，用自己的方式给生病的孩子带来欢乐与安慰的故事。

91. 考查非谓语动词。句意：起初，他很喜欢这份工作，但后来他发现很难逗观众开心，所以他决定离开。sb. find it + adj. + to do sth. 是固定句型，意为“某人发现做某事……”，其中 it 是形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式。故填 to entertain。

92. 考查非谓语动词。句意：一天，他在报纸上看到一则招聘小丑医生的广告。advertisement 与 ask for 是主谓关系，应用现在分词形式。故填 asking。

93. 考查副词。句意：雇主对他印象深刻，所以最后他得到了这份工作。此空修饰形容词 impressed，应用副词 deeply，意为“深深地”。故填 deeply。

94. 考查介词。句意：他的工作是在小病人心情不好的时候逗他们开心。sb. be in a bad mood 是固定用法，意为“某人心情不好”。故填 in。

95. 考查动词时态和语态。句意：有一天，我的小儿儿子太调皮了，从树上摔了下来，脚踝受了伤。sb. get/ be injured 是固定用法，意为“某人受伤了”。根据 fell 可知，此空应用一般过去时，且主语是 he。故填 was injured。

96. 考查非谓语动词。句意：就在那时，戴着卷曲假发的迈克出现了，开始尽力安慰他，让他高兴起来。Mike 与 wear 是主谓关系，应用现在分词作后置定语。故填 wearing。

97. 考查名词。句意：令我们感到好笑的是，迈克在那里表现得就像一只可爱的猴子！to one's + n. 是固定结构，意为“让某人感到……的是”。amuse 的名词形式是 amusement，意为“开心，娱乐”。故填 amusement。

98. 考查主语从句。句意：他所做的确实奏效了！此空引导主语从句，从句中缺少宾语，指“……的事情”，应用 what 引导，句首字母应大写。故填 What。

99. 考查固定句型。句意：后来，他的同事医生告诉我们，迈克是如此温柔和有耐心，以至于他从不斥责他的病人，也从不残忍地对待他们。so...that... 是固定句型，意为“如此……以至于……”。故填 so。

100. 考查非谓语动词。句意：总之，他值得被病人赞扬。deserve doing 或 deserve to be done 是固定用法，表示“值得被……”。praise 的动名词形式是 praising，过去分词形式是 praised。故填 praising/ to be praised。

## Passage 3

When I got on the taxi, which I \_\_\_\_\_ 101 \_\_\_\_\_ (book) ahead of time this morning, I noticed \_\_\_\_\_ 102 \_\_\_\_\_ was the same gentleman who had taken me back home last week. I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ 103 \_\_\_\_\_ we had talked about, so I spoke to him. He was \_\_\_\_\_ 104 \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) and said he thought sometimes that no one cared.

He said he had started \_\_\_\_\_ 105 \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) and was happy to have lost weight, and he did it every morning before starting work. We were talking all the time, and I told him that swimming was \_\_\_\_\_ 106 \_\_\_\_\_ great activity and I mentioned the effect of exercise in our \_\_\_\_\_ 107 \_\_\_\_\_ (brain) too. He said he knew it was good for depression, \_\_\_\_\_ 108 \_\_\_\_\_ (especial) when we were in trouble. I was glad I'd spoken to him.

In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ 109 \_\_\_\_\_ (share) and listening are so important. In the mean-time, we all need it sometime or other. He wished me a good day so many times when he dropped me back. To tell you the truth, we were both \_\_\_\_\_ 110 \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) than before.

## 【答案】

101. had booked    102. it    103. what    104. surprised    105. swimming/to swim    106. a  
107. brains    108. especially    109. sharing    110. happier

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者乘坐出租车时与司机的交流，他们探讨了游泳和分享的重要性，这种交流使他们双方都感到比之前更加快乐。

101. 考查时态。句意：今天早上，当我上了提前预定的出租车时，我注意到这正是上周送我回家的那位先生。book(预定)是定语从句中谓语动词，与主语 which(即先行词 taxi)之间是主动关系，根据时间状语“this morning”可知，预定出租车发生在上出租车之前，即“过去的过去”，应用过去完成时态。故填 had booked。

102. 考查强调句。句意：今天早上，当我上了提前预定的出租车时，我注意到这正是上周送我回家的那位先生。“\_\_\_\_\_ was the same gentleman who had taken me back home last week”是省略连词 that 的宾语从句，该从句本身是一个强调句型，即“It + is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其它部分”。故填 it。

103. 考查宾语从句。句意：我记得我们谈论的内容，所以我和他聊了起来。“\_\_\_\_\_ we had talked about”是宾语从句，从句中介词 about 后缺宾语，表示“谈论的内容”，用连接代词 what 引导该从句。故填 what。

104. 考查形容词。句意：他很惊讶，说他有时觉得没人在意他。提示词作表语，表明主语“He”的心理状态，用-ed 形容词 surprised，意为“感到惊讶的”。故填 surprised。

105. 考查非谓语动词。句意：他说他开始游泳了，而且很高兴减了肥，他每天早上上班前都游泳。start doing... 和 start to do... 都是固定搭配，表示“开始做某事”，通常可互换，后接动名词或者不定式作宾语。故填 swimming/to swim。

106. 考查冠词。句意：我们一直在交谈，我告诉他游泳是一项很棒的活动，我也提到了运动对我们大脑的影响。activity(活动)是可数名词，泛指“一项很棒的活动”，且 great 发音以辅音音素开头，用不定冠词 a 修饰。故填 a。

107. 考查名词复数。句意：我们一直在交谈，我告诉他游泳是一项很棒的活动，我也提到了运动对我们大脑的影响。可数名词 brain(大脑)作宾语，有“our”修饰，用复数形式。故填 brains。

108. 考查副词。句意：他说他知道这对抑郁有好处，尤其是当我们遇到麻烦的时候。提示词修饰整个句子，用副词作状语。故填 especially。

109. 考查非谓语动词。句意：在我看来，分享和倾听是如此重要。提示词与“listening”并列，作主语，也用动名词形式 sharing。故填 sharing。

110. 考查形容词比较级。句意：说实话，我们都比以前更快乐了。提示词作表语，根据比较级的标志词“than”可知，用形容词的比较级 happier，意为“更快乐”。故填 happier。

## Passage 4

\_\_\_\_\_ 111 \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at the window of an expensive shop was a young woman \_\_\_\_\_ 112 \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) in blue jeans. She went in and asked \_\_\_\_\_ 113 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a dress that was in the window. The assistant \_\_\_\_\_ 114 \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) her did not like the way she was dressed and told her the dress was sold in advance. The woman walked out of the shop angrily. \_\_\_\_\_ 115 \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to punish the assistant, the woman returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in her hand. \_\_\_\_\_ 116 \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the rude assistant, she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who she was, he was eager \_\_\_\_\_ 117 \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) her this time. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress. Seeing this, the woman said that she didn't like it. She enjoyed herself by \_\_\_\_\_ 118 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had at first asked for. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ 119 \_\_\_\_\_ (please) with what she had done. \_\_\_\_\_ 120 \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the dress, she left the shop.

## 【答案】

111. Standing    112. dressed    113. to see    114. serving    115. Deciding/Having decided  
116. Finding    117. to serve    118. making    119. pleased    120. Taking

【导语】本文为一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一位穿着蓝色牛仔裤的女士在一家高档商店购物时因穿着被店员轻视，随后她换了装扮回来巧妙报复店员并买到自己想要的衣服。

111. 考查现在分词。句意：一位穿着蓝色牛仔裤的年轻女人站在一家高档商店的橱窗前。分析句子结构可知，此处为倒装句，正常语序为“A young woman... was standing at the window...”，所以此处应用 stand 的现在分词形式 standing 构成过去进行时，现在分词置于句首引起完全倒装，且位于句首，首字母需大写。故填 Standing。

112. 考查过去分词。句意：一位穿着蓝色牛仔裤的年轻女人站在一家高档商店的橱窗前。分析句子结构并根据上题可知，句中已有谓语 was standing，所以动词 dress 应用非谓语动词形式，be dressed in 为固定搭配，意为“穿着……”，即 dress 与被修饰的名词 a young woman 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以应用其过去分词形式作后置定语。故填 dressed。

113. 考查不定式。句意：她走进商店，要求看橱窗里的一件连衣裙。ask to do sth.为固定搭配，意为“要求做某事”，所以此处应用不定式 to see 作宾语。故填 to see。

114. 考查现在分词。句意：为她服务的店员不喜欢她的穿着，告诉她那件连衣裙已经预售了。句中已有谓语动词 did not like，所以动词 serve 应用非谓语动词形式，因其与被修饰的名词 the assistant 之间为主动关系，所以应用其现在分词作后置定语。故填 serving。

115. 考查现在分词。句意：为了惩罚那个店员，第二天早上，那个女人穿着毛皮大衣，手里拿着一个手提包回到了商店。分析句子结构可知，逗号后的句子中已有谓语动词 returned，且空前无其它连词，动词 decide 在句中为非谓语动词作状语，因其与逻辑主语 the woman 之间为主动关系，且根据语境可知，此处 decide 动作发生在 return 的动作之前，但这种先后关系，可强调也可不强调，所以可用其现在分词的一般式 deciding 或完成式 having decided 作状语，且位于句首，首字母需大写。故填 Deciding/Having decided。

116. 考查现在分词。句意：找到那个粗鲁的店员后，她要了同一件连衣裙。句中已有谓语动词 asked，其无其它连词，所以动词 find 为非谓语动词，因其与逻辑主语 she 之间为主动关系，所以应用其现在分词作状语，且位于句首，首字母需大写。故填 Finding。

117. 考查不定式。句意：他没有认出她是谁，这次急切地想为她服务。be eager to do sth.为固定搭配，意为“急切地想做某事”，所以 serve 应用不定式形式。故填 to serve。

118. 考查动名词。句意：她让店员把橱窗里几乎所有的东西都拿出来，最后才买下她一开始要的那件连衣裙，以此来取乐。enjoy oneself by doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“通过做某事来娱乐自己”，所以此处应用 make 的动名词形式作介词 by 的宾语。故填 making。

119. 考查形容词。句意：她对自己所做的事情感到非常满意。be pleased with 为固定搭配，意为“对……感到满意”，所以此处应用 please 过去分词转化的形容词 pleased 作表语。故填 pleased。

120. 考查现在分词。句意：拿着连衣裙，她离开了商店。句中已有谓语动词 left，且无其它连词，所以动词 take 作非谓语动词，因其与逻辑主语 she 之间为主动关系，所以应用其现在分词作状语，且位于句首，首字母需大写。故填 Taking。

## 话题4 运动与健康

### Passage 1

Doing exercise surely does wonders for the body and mind. For one thing, physical activities enable your heart and lungs \_\_\_\_\_ 121 \_\_\_\_\_ (function) better, and help build a stronger immune system. For another, by exercising, stress can \_\_\_\_\_ 122 \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) and certain brain functions are improved, \_\_\_\_\_ 123 \_\_\_\_\_ mean actual better academic performance at school! However, the following tips are worth your attention.

When \_\_\_\_\_ 124 \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) your exercise routine, think over what you expect to improve first. Whether it is heart and lung efficiency \_\_\_\_\_ 125 \_\_\_\_\_ flexibility, there are different types of exercise to choose from. Then, eat right. Proper foods rich in various nutrients keep you \_\_\_\_\_ 126 \_\_\_\_\_ (energy). Eating time also makes \_\_\_\_\_ 127 \_\_\_\_\_ difference and don't forget to drink to make up for the water lost to sweat. You can also ask fitness experts for advice to avoid injuries \_\_\_\_\_ 128 \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by wrong postures (姿势). Last but not least, be sure to wear proper clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ 129 \_\_\_\_\_ (equip) to prevent yourself from injury. Keep in mind that warming up and stretching are necessary before and after your workout.

With the above tips, you can start doing exercise \_\_\_\_\_ 130 \_\_\_\_\_ (safe).

#### 【答案】

121. to function    122. be reduced    123. which    124. planning    125. or    126. energetic    127. a  
128. caused    129. equipment    130. safely

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了锻炼时应该注意的一些事项。

121. 考查非谓语动词。句意：一方面，体育活动使你的心脏和肺部功能更好，并帮助建立更强的免疫系  
友果，专注昆震提招培训。17751295132



统。enable sb./sth. to do sth.是固定搭配，意为“使某人/某物做某事”，所以空处应使用动词不定式作宾语补足语，故填 to function。

122. 考查语态。句意：另一方面，通过锻炼，可以减轻压力并改善某些大脑功能，这意味着在学校的实际学业表现更好！主语“stress”和动词“reduce”之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，且情态动词 can 后接动词原形形式，所以此处应用 be reduced，故填 be reduced。

123. 考查定语从句。句意：另一方面，通过锻炼，可以减轻压力并改善某些大脑功能，这意味着在学校的实际学业表现更好！此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是前面整个句子，关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 引导定语从句，故填 which。

124. 考查现在分词。句意：在制定你的锻炼计划时，先考虑你希望首先改善什么。此处是 when 引导的状语从句的省略，主句是省略主语“you”的祈使句，主语“you”和动词“plan”是主动关系，当状语从句和主句是同一主语时，且从句含有 be 动词，从句可以省略主语和 be 动词，故填 planning。

125. 考查连词。句意：无论是心肺效率，还是灵活性，都有不同类型的运动可供选择。whether...or...复合连词，意为“无论是……还是……”，故填 or。

126. 考查形容词。句意：富含各种营养的适当食物使您充满活力。此处应用形容词 energetic，表示“充满活力的”，作宾语补足语，故填 energetic。

127. 考查固定搭配。句意：饮食时间也有影响，不要忘记在锻炼过程中喝水来弥补流汗流失的水。make a difference 固定搭配，意为“产生影响”，故填 a。

128. 考查非谓语动词。句意：你也可以向健身专家寻求建议，以避免因错误姿势造成的伤害。空处修饰名词“injuries”，且 cause 与 injuries 之间存在被动关系，因此需用过去分词形式 caused 作后置定语，故填 caused。

129. 考查名词。句意：最后但并非最重要的一点是，请确保穿合适的衣服和设备以防止自己受伤。此处应用名词 equipment，不可数名词，与 clothes 并列，作 wear 的宾语，故填 equipment。

130. 考查副词。句意：使用上述提示，你可以开始安全地进行锻炼。此处应用副词 safely 作状语，修饰动词“doing”，故填 safely。

## Passage 2

In the past couple of years, video clips of young Chinese doing traditional fitness qigong \_\_\_\_\_ 131 (flood) video sharing websites. The clips have gained great popularity, among \_\_\_\_\_ 132 the instructional video of Baduanjin, a form of fitness qigong has been played for more than 10 million times and received over 6,000 comments on Bilibili, a quality — video sharing platform targeting young people.

Baduanjin is one of the oldest health and fitness therapies in China, and it was originally created 800 years ago during the Song Dynasty (960 — 1279). The name, literally meaning “eight — section brocade”, generally \_\_\_\_\_ 133 (refer) to how the eight individual movements characterize a silken quality to the movement of the body and its energy. \_\_\_\_\_ 134 (compare) with more physically demanding sports such as the ballgames, swimming or gym workouts, Baduanjin is slow and usually accompanied \_\_\_\_\_ 135 soft music, \_\_\_\_\_ 136 it used to be considered as the exclusive sport for the elders.

No equipment is necessary and \_\_\_\_\_ 137 requires very little space or, perhaps most importantly in our fast-paced lives, time. “I have been doing Baduanjin for about four months, which makes me sleep better and get stronger. I owe big thanks to Baduanjin since it gives me a much \_\_\_\_\_ 138 (healthy) lifestyle,” a young netizen commented below the video. But not all people are suitable for practicing Baduanjin. Liu Xiaodan, \_\_\_\_\_ 139 associate professor at Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, cautioned that people should always put \_\_\_\_\_ 140 (safe) first when doing Baduanjin, and patients who are weak should not take up this exercise.

### 【答案】

131. have flooded    132. which    133. refers    134. Compared    135. by    136. so    137. it  
138. healthier    139. an    140. safety

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了中国传统健身气功在年轻人中的流行，以八段锦为例，介绍了其历史渊源、名称含义及运动特点，通过年轻网友的反馈体现其受欢迎程度，同时也提及上海中医药大学教授的提醒——并非所有人都适合练习八段锦，需将安全放在首位。

131. 考查动词时态。句意：过去几年里，中国年轻人练习传统健身气功的视频片段已经充斥了各大视频分享网站。根据时间状语“In the past couple of years”可知，此处使用现在完成时，主语为复数名词，谓语动词使用复数形式。故填 have flooded。

132. 考查定语从句。句意：这些视频极受欢迎，其中在面向年轻人的优质视频分享平台哔哩哔哩（Bilibili）上，健身气功“八段锦”的教学视频播放量已超过 1000 万次，收到 6000 余条评论。空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词 The clips，指物，在定语从句中作介词 among 的宾语，需用关系代词 which 引导。故填

which。

133. 考查时态和主谓一致。句意：这个名字的字面意思是“八段锦”，通常指的是它的八个独立动作使身体运动及气息流转都呈现出如丝绸般柔滑的特质。陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语为单数名词，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填 **refers**。

134. 考查非谓语动词。句意：与球类、游泳、健身房锻炼等对体能要求更高的运动相比，八段锦节奏缓慢，且通常伴有轻柔的音乐，因此它过去曾被认为是老年人的专属运动。此处为非谓语动词作状语，**compare** 与逻辑主语 **Baduanjin** 构成被动关系，故用过去分词作状语，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 **Compared**。

135. 考查介词。句意：与球类、游泳、健身房锻炼等对体能要求更高的运动相比，八段锦节奏缓慢，且通常伴有轻柔的音乐，因此它过去曾被认为是老年人的专属运动。**be accompanied by...**是固定短语，意为“由……陪伴/伴随”。故填 **by**。

136. 考查连词。句意：与球类、游泳、健身房锻炼等对体能要求更高的运动相比，八段锦节奏缓慢，且通常伴有轻柔的音乐，因此它过去曾被认为是老年人的专属运动。上文“**Baduanjin is slow and usually accompanied by soft music**(八段锦节奏慢且伴有轻音乐)”是原因，下文“**it used to be considered as the exclusive sport for the elders**(它过去被认为是老年人的专属运动)”是结果，因此用表因果关系的连词 **so** 连接。故填 **so**。

137. 考查代词。句意：练习八段锦无需任何器械，它对空间的要求极低，而且——或许在我们快节奏的生活中这一点最为重要——对时间的要求也不高。空格处指代上文提到的“**Baduanjin**”，为单数可数名词，因此用代词 **it** 作主语，避免重复。故填 **it**。

138. 考查比较级。句意：“我练八段锦大概四个月了，它让我睡眠更好、身体更结实。我非常感谢八段锦，因为它给了我一种更健康的生活方式，”一位年轻网友在视频下方评论道。空处需填形容词作定语，**much** 修饰形容词比较级，此处应用比较级 **healthier**。故填 **healthier**。

139. 考查冠词。句意：上海中医药大学的一位副教授刘晓丹提醒，人们练习八段锦时应始终将安全放在首位，身体虚弱的患者不宜进行此项运动。**professor** 为可数名词，此处为泛指且 **associate** 是发音以元音音素开头的单词，需用不定冠词 **an** 修饰。故填 **an**。

140. 考查名词。句意：上海中医药大学的一位副教授刘晓丹提醒，人们练习八段锦时应始终将安全放在首位，身体虚弱的患者不宜进行此项运动。空处作宾语，应用名词 **safety**。故填 **safety**。

### Passage 3

The Hongkou District Sports Festival, aiming to establish Shanghai's Ruihong Tiandi as an integrated sports and 141 (consume) centre, kicked off on July 5. 142 (span) 58 days through August 31, the event capitalizes on its peak summer season to engage all age groups with 13 major competitions and 45 sporting disciplines.

143 (structure) around three main activity pillars — competitive sports events, community competitions and recreational sports activities — the festival featured national, city, and district-level sporting events. These included a national Go championship hosted by the Chinese Weiqi Association, a Shanghai amateur fencing open organized by the China Sport School Federation, 144 a youth jump rope competition 145 talented students demonstrated their athletic abilities.

Since its launch, more than 200 experiential activities, followed by a tech-integrated sports zone added in mid-August, 146 (develop) for the festival through its partnership with Decathlon.

To boost commercial cooperation, organizers team up 147 100 local restaurants and 39 sports venues, launching discount packages with parking privileges. A cutting-edge virtual carnival demonstrates 148 enhanced reality technology transforms athletic experiences, operating daily from 7:00 am until 2:00 am 149 (serve) diverse schedules.

This extended framework of the Hongkou Hazhain Sports Festival promotes sports-retail integration and stimulates district-wide economic vitality, with each goal 150 (respective) in place.

【答案】

141. consumption    142. Spanning    143. Structured    144. and    145. where    146. have been developed    147. with    148. how    149. to serve    150. respectively

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。主要报道 7 月 5 日启动的虹口体育节持续至 8 月 31 日，含多项赛事活动，结合科技与商业，促进体商融合及区域经济活力。

141. 考查名词。句意：虹口区体育节于 7 月 5 日开幕，旨在将上海瑞虹天地打造为综合体育和消费中心。“consume”是动词，此处需要一个名词与“sports”并列，共同修饰“centre”，“consumption”表示“消费”，名词作定语，强调类别、用途或属性。故填 **consumption**。

142. 考查非谓语动词。句意：该赛事持续 58 天，一直持续到 8 月 31 日，利用夏季的高峰期，举办 13 项主要比赛和 45 个体育项目，吸引所有年龄段的人参加。分析句子可知，此处为非谓语动词作状语，“span”

与 “the event” 之间是主动关系，这里用现在分词作状语，表示“持续，跨越”，故填 **Spanning**。

143. 考查非谓语动词。句意：该体育节围绕三个主要活动支柱——竞技体育赛事、社区比赛和休闲体育活动——举办国家级、市级和区级体育赛事。分析句子可知，此处为非谓语动词作状语，“the festival”与“structure”之间是被动关系，“be structured around”表示“围绕……构建”，这里用过去分词作状语。故填 **Structured**。

144. 考查连词。句意：其中包括由中国围棋协会主办的全国围棋锦标赛，由中国体校联合会组织的上海业余击剑公开赛，以及才华横溢的学生展示运动能力的青少年跳绳比赛。根据句意可知，这里连接三个并列的赛事，“a national Go championship”，“a Shanghai amateur fencing open”和“a youth jump rope competition”，是并列关系，所以用连词“and”。故填 **and**。

145. 考查定语从句。句意：其中包括由中国围棋协会主办的全国围棋锦标赛，由中国体校联合会组织的上海业余击剑公开赛，以及才华横溢的学生展示运动能力的青少年跳绳比赛。分析句子可知，设空处引导非限制性定语从句，“a youth jump rope competition”是先行词，在后面的定语从句中作地点状语，即“在青少年跳绳比赛中”，所以用关系副词“where”。故填 **where**。

146. 考查动词时态语态。句意：自推出以来，通过与迪卡侬的合作，已经为节日开发了 200 多个体验活动，随后在 8 月中旬增加了一个技术集成的体育区。“Since its launch”是现在完成时的标志词，“more than 200 experiential activities”与“develop”之间是被动关系，所以用现在完成时的被动语态“have been developed”。故填 **have been developed**。

147. 考查固定短语。句意：为了促进商业合作，组织者与 100 家当地餐馆和 39 个体育场馆合作，推出了带有停车特权的折扣套餐。分析句子可知，“team up with”是固定短语，表示“与……合作”，所以填“with”。故填 **with**。

148. 考查宾语从句。句意：一个尖端的虚拟嘉年华展示了增强现实技术如何改变运动体验，每天从早上 7 点到凌晨 2 点提供各种时间表。分析句子可知，设空处引导宾语从句，结合句意可知，这里表示“增强现实技术如何改变运动体验”，用连接副词“how”表示“如何”引导宾语从句。故填 **how**。

149. 考查动词不定式。句意：一个尖端的虚拟嘉年华展示了增强现实技术如何改变运动体验，每天从早上 7 点到凌晨 2 点提供各种时间表。根据句意可知，这里用动词不定式作目的状语，表示“从早上 7 点到凌晨 2 点运营，以满足不同的日程安排”，所以填“to serve”。故填 **to serve**。

150. 考查副词。句意：虹口哈扎劲体育节的扩展框架促进了体育与零售的融合，激发了全区的经济活力，每个目标都各自到位。分析句子可知，这里需要一个副词修饰介词短语“in place”，“respective”是形容词，其副词形式“respectively”表示“分别地，各自地”。故填 **respectively**。

#### Passage 4

It is generally \_\_\_\_151\_\_\_\_ (assume) that regular exercise is good for your body and mind. To begin with, physical activity increases the \_\_\_\_152\_\_\_\_ (efficient) of your heart and lungs. Additionally, active people tend to have better immune systems and are \_\_\_\_153\_\_\_\_ lower risk of diseases. Exercise can also reduce stress and overcome negative feelings. Last but not least, working out enables you to \_\_\_\_154\_\_\_\_ (performance) better at school. However, how should you start exercise? Here are some \_\_\_\_155\_\_\_\_ (suggest). Firstly, plan an exercise routine and consider \_\_\_\_156\_\_\_\_ you want to improve. Different types of exercise play a different role in a \_\_\_\_157\_\_\_\_ (health) routine. Choose activities that you enjoy, because in this way, you are more likely to stick \_\_\_\_158\_\_\_\_ them. What's more, you should eat and drink right. You are supposed to figure out what to eat and when to eat and remember to drink water throughout exercise. Finally, it is of great \_\_\_\_159\_\_\_\_ (important) to prevent injury. In a word, working out is \_\_\_\_160\_\_\_\_ (benefit) to us both physically and mentally.

【答案】

151. assumed    152. efficiency    153. at    154. perform    155. suggestions    156. what  
157. healthy    158. with    159. importance    160. beneficial

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了经常锻炼的好处及开始锻炼的一些建议。

151. 考查被动语态。句意：人们普遍认为经常锻炼对身体和大脑都有好处。“It is generally assumed that...”是固定句型，意为“人们普遍认为……”，其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句，assume 与主语 It 之间是动宾关系，所以用过去分词 assumed 构成被动语态。故填 **assumed**。

152. 考查名词。句意：首先，身体活动会提高你的心脏和肺的效率。根据空前定冠词 the 和空后 of 可知，空处需用名词 efficiency “效率”，为不可数名词，作 increase 的宾语。故填 **efficiency**。

153. 考查介词。句意：此外，活跃的人往往有更好的免疫系统，患病的风险更低。be at lower risk of...是固定短语，意为“处于……的较低风险中”。故填 **at**。

154. 考查动词。句意：最后但并非最不重要的一点是，锻炼能让你在学校表现更好。enable sb. to do sth. 是固定短语，意为“使某人能够做某事”，所以空处需用 performance 的动词 perform “表现”。故填 **perform**。

155. 考查名词。句意：这里有一些建议。此句为倒装句，设空处作主语，some 后需接可数名词复数或不可数名词，suggest 的名词为 suggestion “建议”，可数，其复数形式为 suggestions。故填 suggestions。

156. 考查宾语从句。句意：首先，计划一个锻炼常规，并考虑你想要改进什么。空处需用连接词引导宾语从句，从句缺少宾语，指物，所以空处需用连接代词 what 引导。故填 what。

157. 考查形容词。句意：不同类型的运动在健康的日常锻炼中起着不同的作用。空处需用形容词 healthy “健康的”，作定语修饰名词 routine。故填 healthy。

158. 考查介词。句意：选择你喜欢的活动，因为这样，你更有可能坚持下去。stick with...是固定短语，意为“坚持……”。故填 with。

159. 考查名词。句意：最后，防止受伤是非常重要的。it is of great importance to do sth.是固定句型，相当于 it is greatly important to do sth.，意为“做某事是非常重要的”，所以空处需用名词 importance “重要性”。故填 importance。

160. 考查形容词。句意：总之，锻炼对我们的身体和精神都有益。be beneficial to...是固定短语，意为“对……有益”，用形容词 beneficial “有益的”的作表语。故填 beneficial。

## 话题5 节日与习俗

### Passage 1

At the start of 2025, I got a special New Year message from a friend in Xizang Autonomous Region, 161 took me back to my wonderful trip there last year.

My love for Xizang began with Tibetan dances at Minzu University of China in Beijing. Each Friday night, students from different 162 (background) would come together to do Tibetan dances. These dances, 163 (fill) with energy (活力) and beauty, made me dream of 164 (visit) the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau. When the university co-organized a cultural trip with a magazine, I got the chance 165 (go).

Upon arriving in Lhasa, the high altitude (海拔) of over 3,000 meters created a challenge. However, with help from friends, the school, 166 the Tibetan people, I forgot any physical discomfort. Tibetan people's kind actions offered me a deeper understanding of 167 (they) rich culture. Our 168 (explore) also led us to important cultural sites such as the Potala Palace and Palkhor Chode Monastery.

On my final night in Xizang, as I joined in a(n) 169 (tradition) Tibetan dance with new and old friends, I knew my dreams had come true. This trip made me value cross-cultural connections more. The people we 170 (lucky) meet along the way truly make our experiences unforgettable.

#### 【答案】

161. which 162. backgrounds 163. filled 164. visiting 165. to go 166. and 167. their  
168. exploration 169. traditional 170. luckily

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。2025年初作者收到西藏朋友新年消息，忆去年西藏之旅：因藏舞向往西藏，获文化旅行机会，克服高原反应，感受藏文化与温暖，此行让其更珍视跨文化联结。

161. 考查定语从句。句意：在2025年年初，我收到了一位来自西藏自治区朋友的特别新年祝福，这让我回想起了去年在那里的美妙之旅。此处为非限制性定语从句，先行词是“a special New Year message”，指物，且从句中缺少主语，故用关系代词 which。故填 which。

162. 考查名词的数。句意：每周五晚上，来自不同背景的学生们都会聚在一起跳藏族舞蹈。根据上文 different 可知 background 数量大于一，用复数形式。故填 backgrounds。

163. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这些舞蹈充满活力与美感，让我梦想着去青藏高原游览一番。此处为短语 be filled with 表示“充满”，过去分词作定语，所以去掉 be 动词。故填 filled。

164. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这些舞蹈充满活力与美感，让我梦想着去青藏高原游览一番。作介词 of 的宾语，用动名词形式。故填 visiting。

165. 考查非谓语动词。句意：当学校与一家杂志联合组织了一次文化之旅时，我获得了参加的机会。get the chance to do sth.，意为“得到做某事的机会”，此处用动词不定式作后置定语修饰 chance，故填 to go。

166. 考查连词。句意：然而，在朋友、学校以及藏族同胞的帮助下，我早已忘却了身体上的种种不适。“friends”、“the school”与“the Tibetan people”是并列关系，共同作“with help from”的宾语，故用并列连词 and 连接。故填 and。

167. 考查代词。句意：藏族人民的善举让我对他们的丰富文化有了更深入的了解。修饰名词 culture 用形容词性物主代词 their。故填 their。

168. 考查名词。句意：我们的探索还引领我们参观了重要的文化遗址，如布达拉宫和白居寺。作主语，用名词 exploration，故填 exploration。

169. 考查形容词。句意：在西藏的最后一晚，当我与新老朋友一起跳起传统的藏族舞蹈时，我知道我的梦想实现了。修饰名词 dance 用形容词 traditional，故填 traditional。



170. 考查副词。句意：我们在人生路上有幸遇到的人，确实让我们的经历难以忘怀。修饰动词 **meet** 用副词 **luckily**。故填 **luckily**。

### Passage 2

A program called *Everlasting Classics* is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ 171 \_\_\_\_\_ (increase) popular. The program, \_\_\_\_\_ 172 \_\_\_\_\_ combines Chinese traditional poetry with music, \_\_\_\_\_ 173 \_\_\_\_\_ (launch) by China Central Television (CCTV). And it became a great hit soon after the program was shown on CCTV 1. It was hosted by Sa Beining, \_\_\_\_\_ 174 \_\_\_\_\_ CCTV host loved by the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ 175 \_\_\_\_\_ the Appreciation Group in the group included Professor Kang Zhen from Beijing Normal University, Dean of the China Conservatory of Music, Wang Liguang, the famous hostess Zeng Baoyi and the well-known singer Yu Chengqing. Together, they led the audience to interpret and appreciate many classic Chinese poems, enjoying the \_\_\_\_\_ 176 \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) that the poems brought to the audience. Moreover, the poems were adapted into songs, which were sung by famous singers, like Zhang Jie, Wang Yuan, etc, \_\_\_\_\_ 177 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the program more spellbinding.

In Season 1 of the program, one of the \_\_\_\_\_ 178 \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) songs was *Butterfly Lovers* (《梁祝》). An 88-year-old pianist called Wu Yili played the music with the famous violinist Lu Siqing. The melodious music moved many of the audience \_\_\_\_\_ 179 \_\_\_\_\_ tears. In recent years, CCTV has produced many programs \_\_\_\_\_ 180 \_\_\_\_\_ (spread) traditional Chinese culture, including *Chinese Poetry Competition* and *Everlasting Classics*. Thanks to these programs, many people set off a craze for the study of Chinese culture.

【答案】

171. increasingly 172. which 173. was launched 174. a 175. and 176. beauty

177. making 178. most attractive 179. to 180. to spread

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国中央电视台为推广中国传统文化而制作的节目《经典咏流传》，正变得越来越受欢迎。

171. 考查副词。句意：一个名为《经典咏流传》的节目越来越受欢迎。此处修饰形容词 **popular**，表示“越来越受欢迎”，应用副词 **increasingly**，作状语。故填 **increasingly**。

172. 考查定语从句。句意：这个由中国中央电视台推出的节目，将中国传统诗歌与音乐相结合。此处是非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 **The program**，指物，关系词替代先行词在定语从句中作主语，应用关系代词 **which** 引导。故填 **which**。

173. 考查时态语态。句意：同上。设空处在句中为谓语动词，与主语 **The program** 之间是被动关系，结合下文 **became** 可推知，讲述过去的事情，应用一般过去时的被动语态，又因主语是单数名词，谓语动词也应用单数形式。故填 **was launched**。

174. 考查冠词。句意：它由深受观众喜爱的中央电视台主持人撒贝宁主持，鉴赏团成员包括北京师范大学康震教授、中国音乐学院院长王黎光、著名主持人曾宝仪和著名歌手庾澄庆。**host** 是可数名词单数，此处泛指“一个主持人”，且 **CCTV** 是以辅音音素开头的词，应用不定冠词 **a** 修饰。故填 **a**。

175. 考查连词。句意：同上。结合句意，上文“它由深受观众喜爱的中央电视台主持人撒贝宁主持”和下文“鉴赏团成员包括……”之间是并列关系，应用连词 **and** 连接。故填 **and**。

176. 考查名词。句意：他们一起带领观众解读和欣赏了许多中国经典诗歌，享受着诗歌带给观众的美。此处作 **enjoying** 的宾语，应用名词 **beauty**，表示“诗歌的美”，是不可数名词。故填 **beauty**。

177. 考查非谓语动词。句意：此外，这些诗歌还被改编成歌曲，由张杰、王源等著名歌手演唱，使节目更加引人入胜。设空处在句中作结果状语，应用现在分词。故填 **making**。

178. 考查形容词最高级。句意：在第一季节目中，最吸引人的歌曲之一是《梁祝》。此处修饰名词 **songs**，应用形容词 **attractive** 作定语，结合“one of the+形容词最高级+复数名词”结构，可知应用最高级形式。故填 **most attractive**。

179. 考查介词。句意：悠扬的音乐使许多观众感动得流泪。**move sb. to tears** 是固定短语，表示“使某人感动得流泪”，其中 **to** 是介词。故填 **to**。

180. 考查非谓语动词。句意：近年来，中央电视台制作了许多传播中国传统文化的节目，包括《中国诗词大会》和《经典咏流传》。句中 **has produced** 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词，此处表示“为了传播中国传统文化”，应用不定式作状语。故填 **to spread**。

### Passage 3

I am Derek from the US. It's the first time that I've travelled to China. Amazingly, I've got to know that China has a rich heritage of distinctive brocades (织锦), each reflecting the artistry and traditions of different regions. \_\_\_\_\_ 181 \_\_\_\_\_ (example) include Yunjin brocade from Nanjing in East China's Jiangsu Province, known for its luxurious silk threads and gold weaving and Su brocade from Suzhou in Jiangsu province, \_\_\_\_\_ 182 \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) for its fine embroidery (刺绣) and delicate patterns.

These brocades, often associated with the royal family and high society, show China's mastery of textile

(纺织品) art, \_\_\_\_\_ 183 \_\_\_\_\_ has developed with technological advancements and cultural influences.

When digging deeper I've found that Li brocade is \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_ rare, ancient textile tradition that has remained \_\_\_\_\_ 185 \_\_\_\_\_ (large) unchanged for over 3,000 years. Unlike the sophisticated silk looms (织布机) used for other brocades, Li brocade is made on a waist loom, \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_ (preserve) one of the world's oldest techniques. Patterns of exotic flowers, plants, birds, the sun, the moon and stars, as well as dancing and working figures on Li brocade, are a \_\_\_\_\_ 187 \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) of their customs, religious beliefs and daily life.

I think Li women are credited with the great skills and dedication. They \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) textile techniques from a young age by their mothers. \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of books or illustrated records, generations of Li women have designed traditional elements using their imaginations to create colorful patterns. I am totally impressed.

In 2006, the textile techniques of the Li people were among the first \_\_\_\_\_ 190 \_\_\_\_\_ (name) a national intangible cultural heritage. It is an awesome achievement made by Li people.

This is definitely a rewarding trip to China. I am sure my fellows back home will be stunned when I show off a brocade as well as my newly acquired knowledge about them.

#### 【答案】

181. Examples    182. admired    183. which    184. a    185. largely    186. preserving

187. reflection    188. have been taught    189. Despite    190. to be named

【导语】本文是记叙文。通过作者的个人经历介绍了中国丰富多彩的织锦艺术，重点阐述了黎锦这一古老纺织传统。

181. 考查名词。句意：例如，来自中国东部江苏省南京市的云锦，以其奢华的丝线和黄金编织而闻名；来自江苏省苏州的苏锦，以其精美的刺绣和精致的图案而闻名。本句缺少主语，所以空处应填名词作主语，example 意为“例子”，为可数名词，根据后文内容可知用复数形式，位于句首，首字母应大写。故填 Examples。

182. 考查非谓语动词。句意：例如，来自中国东部江苏省南京市的云锦，以其奢华的丝线和黄金编织而闻名；来自江苏省苏州的苏锦，以其精美的刺绣和精致的图案而闻名。此处为固定搭配：be admired for sth. 意为“因...而受到赞赏/钦佩”，本句已有谓语动词 include，所以去掉 be 动词。故填 admired。

183. 考查定语从句。句意：这些锦缎通常与皇室和上流社会联系在一起，显示了中国对纺织艺术的掌握，这种艺术随着技术进步和文化影响而发展。空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 textile (纺织品) art，在句中作主语，用 which 引导。故填 which。

184. 考查冠词。句意：深入挖掘后，我发现黎锦是一种罕见的古老纺织传统，3000 多年来基本保持不变。tradition 为可数名词，此处表泛指应用不定冠词，且 rare 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词，应用 a。故填 a。

185. 考查副词。句意：深入挖掘后，我发现黎锦是一种罕见的古老纺织传统，3000 多年来基本保持不变。修饰后文形容词 unchanged 应用副词 largely，作状语。故填 largely。

186. 考查非谓语动词。句意：与其他织锦所用的复杂的丝绸织机不同，黎锦是在腰间织布机上制作的，保留了世界上最古老的技术之一。句中 is made 为谓语动词，preserve 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 Li brocade 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填 preserving。

187. 考查名词。句意：黎族织锦上的异域花卉、植物、鸟类、太阳、月亮和星星的图案，以及舞蹈和工作人物，反映了他们的习俗、宗教信仰和日常生活。空前是不定冠词，所以空处用名词作表语，表示“反映”应用名词 reflection，此处为单数意义。故填 reflection。

188. 考查动词时态。句意：她们从小就由母亲传授纺织技术。设空处使用动词作谓语，根据时间状语 from a young age 可知，句子描述过去发生一直持续到现在的事，同时主语 They 代指 Li women 与 teach 之间是被动关系，故使用现在完成时的被动语态；主语为复数名词 They，故谓语动词用复数。故填 have been taught。

189. 考查介词。句意：尽管缺乏书籍或插图记录，几代黎族妇女利用她们的想象力设计了传统元素，创造了丰富多彩的图案。结合后文“the lack of books or illustrated records”可知此处表示“尽管”，应用介词 despite，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Despite。

190. 考查非谓语动词。句意：2006 年，黎族纺织技艺被首批列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。句中 were 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词。the first 后接动词不定式作后置定语；同时 name 与 the first 是逻辑上的被动关系可知，此处用动词不定式的被动式。故填 to be named。

#### Passage 4

Known for his deep \_\_\_\_\_ 191 \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) of Chinese literature, German sinologist (汉学家) Martin Woesler recently made his first visit to the ancient Silk Road hub of Dunhuang in Northwest China's Gansu Province, \_\_\_\_\_ 192 \_\_\_\_\_ made a deep impression on him because of its unique cultural charm and the local friendly people.

Woesler traveled northwest \_\_\_\_\_ 193 \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the Fourth Dialogue on Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations, held in Dunhuang recently. Before setting out, Woesler had read a considerable



number of books, and found many vivid \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_ (description) of Dunhuang. However, when the words and images \_\_\_\_\_ 195 \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) in the books were confirmed by his own eyes, Woesler found himself very moved. \_\_\_\_\_ 196 \_\_\_\_\_ a lover of Chinese culture and literature, he has worked in China for over 30 years, and yet despite his lengthy stay in China, Dunhuang ended up \_\_\_\_\_ 197 \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) him with a cultural experience unlike any other.

Woesler also visited several of the city's most iconic sites he had long looked forward to seeing. Standing in front of the Mogao Grottoes for the first time, he was \_\_\_\_\_ 198 \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) impressed by an unexpected sense of cultural connection that bridged both time and geography.

Woesler's connection with China began 38 years ago at a poetry reading in his hometown. A Chinese poem fired his interest in Chinese culture and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ 199 \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) him to study at Peking University in Beijing, thus inspiring \_\_\_\_\_ 200 \_\_\_\_\_ lifelong journey into Chinese culture.

#### 【答案】

191. understanding    192. which    193. to attend    194. descriptions    195. contained    196. As  
197. providing    198. deeply    199. led    200. a

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了德国汉学家 Martin Woesler 对中国文学的热爱以及他的敦煌之行，包括他在敦煌的所见所感，还有他为文化交流所做的努力等。

191. 考查名词。句意：以对中国文学的深刻理解而闻名的德国汉学家 Martin Woesler 最近首次访问了中国西北甘肃省的古代丝绸之路枢纽敦煌，敦煌因其独特的文化魅力和当地友好的人民给他留下了深刻印象。空处作 for 的宾语，被 his deep 修饰，名词 understanding 符合题意，意为“理解”，是不可数名词。故填 understanding。

192. 考查定语从句。句意：以对中国文学的深刻理解而闻名的德国汉学家 Martin Woesler 最近首次访问了中国西北甘肃省的古代丝绸之路枢纽敦煌，敦煌因其独特的文化魅力和当地友好的人民给他留下了深刻印象。空处引导非限制性定语从句，对先行词 Dunhuang 作补充说明，先行词在从句中作主语，指物，应用关系代词 which 作引导词。故填 which。

193. 考查非谓语动词。句意：Woesler 前往西北参加最近在敦煌举行的第四届文明交流互鉴对话会。句子已有谓语 traveled，空处是非谓语，作目的状语，表示“为了/来……”，应用 attend “参加”的不定式形式。故填 to attend。

194. 考查名词的数。句意：出发前，Woesler 阅读了大量书籍，发现了许多关于敦煌的生动描述。空处作 found 的宾语，many 后可数名词 description “描述”应用复数形式。故填 descriptions。

195. 考查非谓语动词。句意：但当书中包含的文字和图像被他的双眼所证实时，Woesler 发现自己深受感动。从句已有谓语 were confirmed，空处是非谓语，作 the words and images 的后置定语，contain “包含”和 the words and images 逻辑上是被动关系，因此用 contain 的过去分词形式。故填 contained。

196. 考查介词。句意：作为一名中国文化和文学的爱好者，他在中国工作了 30 多年，尽管在中国停留时间很长，敦煌最终为他提供了与众不同的文化体验。空后为名词短语 a lover of Chinese culture and literature，as “作为”符合题意，介绍其身份，句首单词的首字母需大写。故填 As。

197. 考查非谓语动词。句意：作为一名中国文化和文学的爱好者，他在中国工作了 30 多年，尽管在中国停留时间很长，敦煌最终为他提供了与众不同的文化体验。end up doing sth. 是固定搭配，意为“最终做某事；结果是……”，因此用 provide “提供”的动名词形式。故填 providing。

198. 考查副词。句意：第一次站在莫高窟前时，一种跨越时间和地理的文化连接感让他深感震撼。空处修饰动词 impressed，副词 deeply 符合题意，意为“深深地”。故填 deeply。

199. 考查动词时态。句意：一首中国诗歌激发了他对中国文化的兴趣，最终引导他到北京大学学习，从而开启了他对中国文化的一段终身探索之旅。空处和 fired 并列，作句子的谓语，时态应保持一致，用一般过去时。故填 led。

200. 考查冠词。句意：一首中国诗歌激发了他对中国文化的兴趣，最终引导他到北京大学学习，从而开启了他对中国文化的一段终身探索之旅。空处表示泛指，意为“一段终身探索之旅”，应用不定冠词，且 lifelong 的发音以辅音音素开头，应用 a。故填 a。

## 话题 6 文学与文化

### Passage 1

Su Shi was a poet, politician and educator, but he had many other strings to his bow. One of the many talents of this \_\_\_\_\_ 201 \_\_\_\_\_ (astonish) clever and creative man was cooking. By far and away his most famous dish is Dongpo Pork.

Su Shi was also a master calligrapher, and \_\_\_\_\_ 202 \_\_\_\_\_ (rank) first of the four great calligraphers of the

Song Dynasty. In his youth, he had studied the calligraphy of Wang Xizhi and later on in life, he turned 203 the works of Yan Zhenqing. Nonetheless, Su Shi's calligraphy reflected his open nature 204 desire for self-expression. His "Cold Food Observance" tells of his time in exile (流放). The rising and falling strokes (笔法) are expressions of Su Shi's emotions, and 205 the story builds, so do the characters.

In addition to being a gifted calligrapher, Su Shi was an 206 (accomplish) painter. The trees, rocks and bamboo he produced with a few 207 (twist) and turns of his paintbrush were free and simple in style, but varied and expressive in meaning. To Su Shi, an old tree was particularly 208 (symbol), as it represented surviving difficult times but still 209 (continue) to stand tall and grow.

Su Shi's ideas on the art of painting were also innovative. Through his painting, he began to explore how an 210 (art) could express their innermost thoughts and experiences through their works. In his eyes, painting was poetry, and poetry was painting.

### 【答案】

201. astonishingly    202. was ranked/ranked    203. to    204. and    205. as    206. accomplished  
207. twists    208. symbolic    209. continuing    210. artist

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了苏轼的多元才华与艺术成就。

201. 考查副词。句意：这位异常聪慧且富有创造力的人，其众多才能之一便是烹饪。本空修饰形容词 clever，作状语，用副词 astonishingly “惊人地”。故填 astonishingly。

202. 考查时态语态。句意：苏轼也是一位书法大师，在宋代四大书法家中排名第一。此处描述过去的事情，时态用一般过去时，谓语用 rank “属于某等级”的过去式。或者主语 Su Shi 和动词 rank “排列”是被动关系，用一般过去时的被动语态，主语是第三人称单数，be 动词用 was，谓语用 was ranked。故填 ranked 或 was ranked。

203. 考查介词。句意：年轻时，他学习过王羲之的书法，后来又转向颜真卿的作品。turn to 是固定搭配，意为“转向”，其中 to 为介词。故填 to。

204. 考查连词。句意：尽管如此，苏轼的书法反映了他开放的天性和自我表达的渴望。“his open nature”和“desire for self-expression”是并列关系，用并列连词 and。故填 and。

205. 考查时间状语从句。句意：笔画的起伏是苏轼情感的表达，随着故事的展开，文字也随之展开。本空引导时间状语从句，用 as 引导，表示“随着”。故填 as。

206. 考查形容词。句意：苏轼除了是一位天才书法家外，还是一位有成就的画家。此处修饰名词 painter，用形容词 accomplished “有成就的”，作定语。故填 accomplished。

207. 考查名词的数。句意：他用画笔轻轻转动几下，画出的树、石、竹，风格自由简约，但寓意丰富，富有表现力。a few + 名词复数形式，意为“一些……”，此处用名词 twist “转动”的复数形式 twists。故填 twists。

208. 考查形容词。句意：对苏轼来说，一棵老树尤其具有象征意义，因为它代表着熬过艰难时期，但仍然屹立不倒，茁壮成长。此处作表语，用形容词 symbolic “象征性的”。故填 symbolic。

209. 考查非谓语动词。句意同上。本句已有谓语 represented，本空用非谓语形式，主语 it 和动词 continue “继续”是逻辑主谓关系，用现在分词表主动，与 surviving 并列作状语。故填 continuing。

210. 考查名词。句意：通过他的绘画，他开始探索一位艺术家如何通过他们的作品表达他们最内心的思想和经历。此处作主语，用名词 artist “艺术家”，由 an 可知，用单数形式。故填 artist。

### Passage 2

A visit to the Qianmen Street in downtown Beijing might lead you to a small shop in the Yangmeizhu Byway in the Dashilar area, a famous ancient commercial zone 211 is a main tourist attraction today. Beijing Postcards founded by the Danish Lars Ulrik Thom sells cultural creative products with historical 212 (element). As a gallery on Beijing's history, the shop has become a communication space 213 (connect) residents and tourists with the memory of old Beijing.

When he first arrived in Beijing in 1996, Thom 214 (attract) by what he saw. Having a strong interest in Chinese history, Thom decided to stay in Beijing and explore its history and culture.

Thom chose 215 (collect) information initially from public spaces like scenic spots and museums and explore the hutongs to obtain the oral history from local people. The residents recalled their daily lives from their old photos, which helped Thom understand 216 historical changes affected people's daily life. To introduce the history of Beijing to more people in 217 new form, Thom and his friends opened Beijing Postcards, selling postcards, calendars, and puzzles from the old photos and maps they collected. 218 addition, he organized theme activities to share old stories 219 (base) on Beijing's history and his own experiences.

220 (current), Thom and his team are working on a book about the history of Dashilar, aiming to tell more people about the vitality of this area in different periods.

## 【答案】

211. that/which    212. elements    213. connecting    214. was attracted    215. to collect    216. how  
217. a    218. In    219. based    220. Currently

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了来自丹麦的 Lars Ulrik Thom 怀揣着对中国历史的热爱选择留在北京创办“北京卡片”店铺的故事。

211. 考查定语从句。句意：游览北京市中心的前门大街，可能会带你走进大栅栏地区杨梅竹斜街的一家小店，大栅栏是著名的古代商业区，如今是主要旅游景点。分析句子结构可知，该空引导的是一个限制性定语从句，从句缺少主语，先行词是 a famous ancient commercial zone，用关系代词 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

212. 考查名词复数。句意：由丹麦人拉斯·乌尔里克·托姆创办的“北京卡片”出售带有历史元素的文化创意产品。element 是可数名词，意为“元素”，此处指多种元素，故用所给名词的复数形式。故填 elements。

213. 考查非谓语动词。句意：作为北京历史的展示空间，这家店已成为一个交流场所，将居民、游客与老北京的记忆联系起来。分析句子成分可知，动词 connect 与其逻辑主语 a communication space 之间存在主谓关系，故此处用所给动词的现在分词；connecting residents and tourists with the memory of old Beijing 是现在分词短语作后置定语。故填 connecting。

214. 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：1996 年托姆首次抵达北京时，他被眼前所见吸引。attract 在句中作谓语，根据从句的谓语动词 arrived 可知，此句描述过去的事情，用一般过去时，又因为主语 Thom 与 attract 之间是被动关系，且空后有被动语态标志词 by，此句谓语用一般现在时被动语态，主语为第三人称单数，故填 was attracted。

215. 考查非谓语动词。句意：托姆起初选择从景点、博物馆等公共场所收集信息，并深入胡同，从当地人那里获取口述历史。choose to do sth “选择做某事”，此处用所给动词的不定式作动词 chose 的宾语。故填 to collect。

216. 考查名词性从句。句意：居民们从老照片中回忆日常生活，这帮助托姆理解历史变迁如何影响人们的日常生活。分析句子结构可知，该空引导的是一个宾语从句，根据句意“理解历史是如何改变人们的日常生活的”可知，从句中缺少方式状语，此处用连接副词 how “如何，怎样”。故填 how。

217. 考查冠词。句意：为了以一种新的形式向更多人介绍北京的历史，托姆与友人创办“北京卡片”，售卖根据老照片、老地图制作的明信片、日历和拼图。此处表示“一种新的形式”，为泛指，且 new 以辅音音素开头，故此处用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

218. 考查介词。句意：此外，他组织主题活动，分享基于北京历史和自身经历的老故事。in addition 意为“此外”，为固定用法。且该空位于句首，需大写。故填 In。

219. 考查形容词。句意：此外，他组织主题活动，分享基于北京历史和自身经历的老故事。形容词短语“based on...”意为“基于……”，为固定用法；此处 based on Beijing's history 作后置定语，修饰 old stories。故填 based。

220. 考查副词。句意：目前，托姆及其团队正致力于撰写一本关于大栅栏历史的书，旨在向更多人讲述这一地区在不同时期的生命力。此处用所给形容词的副词 currently 作状语，修饰整个句子。且该空位于句首，需大写。故填 Currently。

## Passage 3

I took a two-month language course in China last year, \_\_\_\_\_ 221 \_\_\_\_\_ it really helped improve my Chinese, especially my speaking skills! The language course I took was \_\_\_\_\_ 222 \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) in Chinese. We were not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ 223 \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) any English in the classroom. Similar to your language course, we were asked to practise listening, speaking, reading and writing. For me, the most difficult part was writing Chinese characters. I also \_\_\_\_\_ 224 \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the cultural activities. We could choose to learn Chinese calligraphy, Chinese painting and Peking Opera. \_\_\_\_\_ 225 \_\_\_\_\_ a music lover, I chose Peking Opera. It was difficult but really fun!

When I took the course, I could choose to stay in a dorm or with a host family. \_\_\_\_\_ 226 \_\_\_\_\_ (share) a dorm room with five other students might be fun, but in order to \_\_\_\_\_ 227 \_\_\_\_\_ (well) understand Chinese culture and have more opportunities to speak Chinese, I chose to stay with a host family. They were really nice and I \_\_\_\_\_ 228 \_\_\_\_\_ (true) enjoyed the experience. Another thing that made me happy was \_\_\_\_\_ 229 \_\_\_\_\_ I could try all kinds of Chinese food—everything was so tasty!

I'm sure you'll also have \_\_\_\_\_ 230 \_\_\_\_\_ great time in China!

## 【答案】

221. and    222. completely    223. to speak    224. enjoyed    225. As    226. Sharing    227. better  
228. truly    229. that    230. a

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。本文作者讲述了去年在中国参加为期两个月语言课程的经历。

221. 考查连词。句意：去年我在中国参加了一个为期两个月的语言课程，这真的有助于提高我的中文水平，尤其是我的口语技能！分析句子结构，前后两个句子是并列关系，都在描述作者参加语言课程这件事带来的结果，所以用连词 **and** 连接。故填 **and**。

222. 考查副词。句意：我参加的语言课程完全是用中文进行的。此处修饰介词短语，要用副词形式，**complete** 的副词是 **completely**，意为“完全地”。故填 **completely**。

223. 考查非谓语动词。句意：我们不被允许在教室里说任何英语。“**be allowed to do sth.**”是固定结构，意为“被允许做某事”，所以用动词不定式 **to speak**。故填 **to speak**。

224. 考查动词时态。句意：我也很喜欢文化活动。根据文章第一句提到“**last year**”可知，文章描述的是过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，**enjoy** 的过去式是 **enjoyed**，作谓语。故填 **enjoyed**。

225. 考查介词。句意：作为一个音乐爱好者，我选择了京剧。此处表示“作为”，用介词 **as**，句首首字母大写。故填 **As**。

226. 考查非谓语动词。句意：和其他五个学生共用一个宿舍可能会很有趣，但为了更好地了解中国文化并有更多机会说中文，我选择住在寄宿家庭。句中已有谓语动词“**might be**”，此处应用非谓语动词作主语，动名词短语作主语表示抽象的、一般性的行为，所以用 **sharing**。首字母大写。故填 **Sharing**。

227. 考查副词比较级。句意：和其他五个学生共用一个宿舍可能会很有趣，但为了更好地了解中国文化并有更多机会说中文，我选择住在寄宿家庭。根据语境，这里是为了“更好地”了解中国文化，用 **well** 的比较级 **better**，修饰动词“**understand**”。故填 **better**。

228. 考查副词。句意：他们真的很好，我真的很享受这段经历。此处修饰动词“**enjoyed**”，要用副词形式，**true** 的副词是 **truly**，意为“真正地”。故填 **truly**。

229. 考查表语从句。句意：另一件让我开心的事是我可以尝试各种中国食物——每样东西都那么美味！“**\_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ I could try all kinds of Chinese food**”在句中作表语，是一个表语从句，从句中不缺少成分，且句意完整，所以用连接词 **that**，只起连接作用，无实际意义。故填 **that**。

230. 考查冠词。句意：我相信你在中国也会玩得很开心！“**have a great time**”是固定短语，意为“玩得开心”，所以用不定冠词 **a**。故填 **a**。

#### Passage 4

Everyone knows that success \_\_\_\_\_ 231 \_\_\_\_\_ (rare) happens overnight, but perhaps not many know that a lot of successful writers have previously faced rejection. Take J. K. Rowling \_\_\_\_\_ 232 \_\_\_\_\_ example. After a total of twelve rejections, one publisher eventually agreed to print 500 copies of her first book, and as we know, Harry Potter became a \_\_\_\_\_ 233 \_\_\_\_\_ (globe) success, with over 400 million books \_\_\_\_\_ 234 \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) and translated into more than seventy different languages. All too often writers of great works have had to face \_\_\_\_\_ 235 \_\_\_\_\_ (criticize) along with rejection and J. D. Salinger is a good example. Despite rejections, *The Catcher in the Rye* was eventually published, and it became \_\_\_\_\_ 236 \_\_\_\_\_ immediate best-seller. Perhaps the overall prize for perseverance should go to *Brontë* sisters who dreamed of \_\_\_\_\_ 237 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) their words in print. As that was a time \_\_\_\_\_ 238 \_\_\_\_\_ women were not encouraged to become writers, they wrote a book of poems under male names. Even when the book sold only two copies, they didn't give up and started writing novels, among which many \_\_\_\_\_ 239 \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) as classics of world literature today. So, it seems that talent alone isn't enough \_\_\_\_\_ 240 \_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) success. While a lot of hard work and a touch of luck play a part, perseverance is the key.

【答案】

231. rarely    232. for    233. global    234. sold    235. criticism    236. an    237. seeing  
238. when    239. are regarded    240. to guarantee

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章以 J.K. 罗琳、J.D. 塞林格和勃朗特三姐妹为例，说明成功难一蹴而就，许多作家曾遭拒绝与批评，指出天赋不够，努力、运气加毅力才是成功关键。

231. 考查副词。句意：大家都知道成功往往并非一蹴而就，但或许没有多少人知道，许多成功的作家在成名之前都曾遭遇过拒绝。修饰动词 **happen** 用副词 **rarely**。故填 **rarely**。

232. 考查介词。句意：以 J.K. 罗琳为例。短语 **take sb. for example** 表示“以某人为例”。故填 **for**。

233. 考查形容词。句意：在经历了总共十二次的拒绝之后，终于有一家出版社同意出版她的第一本书，而众所周知，哈利·波特这部作品取得了全球性的成功，售出了超过 4 亿册，并被翻译成了七十多种不同的语言。修饰名词 **success** 用形容词 **global**，作定语。故填 **global**。

234. 考查非谓语动词。句意：在经历了总共十二次的拒绝之后，终于有一家出版社同意出版她的第一本书，而众所周知，哈利·波特这部作品取得了全球性的成功，售出了超过 4 亿册，并被翻译成了七十多种不同的语言。此处 **sell** 与 **books** 构成被动关系，用过去分词作宾补。故填 **sold**。

235. 考查名词。句意：很多时候，那些创作出伟大作品的作家都不得不面对批评、拒绝以及种种困难，J. D. 萨林格就是这样一个例子。作动词 **face** 的宾语，用名词 **criticism**。故填 **criticism**。



236. 考查冠词。句意：尽管遭遇了诸多拒绝，但《麦田里的守望者》最终还是得以出版，并且迅速成为了畅销书。此处 **best-seller** 为泛指，且 **immediate** 是发音以元音音素开头的单词。故填 **an**。
237. 考查非谓语动词。句意：或许坚持不懈精神的最高奖项应该授予布伦姐妹，她们一直梦想着将自己的作品出版问世。作介词 **of** 的宾语，用动名词形式。故填 **seeing**。
238. 考查定语从句。句意：因为在那个时代，女性并不被鼓励从事写作，所以她们以男性名字为笔名创作了一本诗集。定语从句修饰先行词 **time**，在从句作时间状语，故填 **when**。
239. 考查时态语态。句意：即便这本书只售出了两本，他们也没有放弃，而是继续创作小说，其中许多作品如今已被视为世界文学的经典之作。主语 **many** 与谓语构成被动关系，根据后文 **today** 可知为一般现在时的被动语态，谓语用复数。故填 **are regarded**。
240. 考查非谓语动词。句意：所以，似乎仅仅有天赋是不足以确保成功的。此处为短语 **be enough to do sth.** 表示“足以……”。故填 **to guarantee**。