

## 短文首字母填空 20 篇

### (2024 年江苏省名校模拟真题)

(2024·江苏南京·一模) China's two favourite poets Li Bai and Du Fu were born about 1,300 years ago. In China, the language has changed so l1 that poems remain easy for modern Chinese people to read. And their themes are still a2 friendship, love and landscapes.

If you were to ask any kid in the street, "What was the greatest dynasty in China's history?" Nine out of ten of them would a3 the Tang. Every Chinese person learns poems by Li Bai and Du Fu from childhood. "They are as i4 in Chinese literary history as Shakespeare (莎士比亚) is to people in Britain," says historian Yuan Haiwang, writer of *This Is China: The First 5,000 Years*.

"I remember when my son was only a baby held in my a5, I began to teach him some of the poems, even though of course he couldn't remember all of them. But that's what the Chinese do."

Back in the Tang Dynasty, Li Bai and Du Fu first m6 in the year 744, when Li Bai, already a well-known poet, was 43 years of age and Du Fu was 32. They admired each other and quickly became friends. The two poets m7 only a couple of times during their lives.

But they wrote many poems to and about each other. In one poem, Du Fu wrote: When can we again hold a cup of wine (酒), and chat about poem-writing line by l8? (From "Missing Li Bai on a Spring Day")

Li Bai and Du Fu formed a l9 friendship, which ties one heart to the other no matter how far away they are from each other.

Today most Chinese people could still remember Li Bai's and Du Fu's poems. And they also e10 their children to read their poems. Li Bai and Du Fu aren't only in our textbooks but in our minds.

(2024·江苏南通·一模) 请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整、正确的形式，使短文通顺。

Lixia, or the Start of Summer, is the seventh of the 24 Chinese solar terms (节气) which falls on May 5 of this year. It symbolizes the passing from s11 to summer.

With the heat of summer, plants and crops will begin to grow much f12. So farmers are always happy to w13 the arrival of Lixia. This is the best time of the year to plant early rice in the southern part of China. Chinese has plenty of old sayings which are used to warn people not to be lazy during this p14 of time.

In China, people c15 the day of Lixia in different ways. For example, in some places people cook “Five-Colored Rice”. Usually, it is made from five kinds of beans —mung bean, red bean, yellow bean, black bean and green bean. It s16 for people’s good wishes or a colorful life. People also have the custom of eating some different kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables. On the day of Lixia, children will wear a bag with an egg a17 their necks in some areas. This is believed to help keep them s18 and healthy. Other traditions of Lixia i19 the singing of beautiful folk songs. And people also weigh themselves on Lixia.

W20 the summer passes, they’ll weigh themselves again to see how many pounds they have lost during the hot season.

（2024·江苏南京·一模）I know you may be nervous about starting life at a new school. But if you are willing to face all the challenges, your first year will be successful. I remember the hot summer after Grade 9, I was w21 how hard the schoolwork would be in senior high. In junior high, we don’t have to spend much time on our schoolwork every night. However, the schoolwork in senior high requires more. If you want to c22 it, you should listen to your teachers carefully and ask questions more often. Don’t be afraid to raise your hand. Moreover, preview(预习) the lessons before class, or you may find it d23 to understand. It’s very important to develop good study h24, such as time management, note-taking skills and self-discipline(自律). When the teacher is writing on the blackboard, you should take notes. When you finish the work, you should go over it as soon as possible. In senior high, you are e25 to have more responsibility(责任) on your part to get your work done. It’s necessary for you to take an active part in class so that you can a26 falling behind.

Senior high isn’t only about changes in study. When you enter this new p27 of life, your friendships change as well. You may meet a certain group of friends, but that group might greatly change over time. This doesn’t mean you have done anything w28. It’s just natural that as your interests change, your friends change too.

Senior high is a whole new start. It is supposed to be the time of self-discovery and is among the b29 years of your life. Just go out, make friends and have fun. The decisions you make today will influence you tomorrow. So l30 to be yourself. You’re sure to do just fine.

（2024·江苏盐城·一模）根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使其意思完整。

As one of China’s brightest young table tennis stars, Wang Chuqin is now the men’s singles world No.1 spot,

the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) said on March 19.

The 23-year-old is k31 for his aggressive (侵略性的) left-handed playing style. Less common in the sport, left-handed p32 often leave their opponents (对手) surprised “by the different angles (角度) that lefties can produce,” wrote the online table tennis platform PingSunday.

He sometimes lost his temper on the court. D33 the ITTF World Tour Austrian Open in 2019, he threw his racquet (球拍) in anger after losing a m34. Because of this, he wasn’t allowed to play for three m35.

Now, Wang has turned h36 into a calmer player. “I just want to keep improving,” Wang told China Daily. He added that his strong will to win and go after his goals helps him to grow and become b37.

A38 from the table, with his cool clothes and hairstyle, many take Wang as an outgoing person. However, “I am relatively (相对地) quiet,” Wang told the Olympics website. “I don’t speak very much...I prefer the feeling of s39 time alone.”

While many see Wang as a favorite to win at the 2024 Paris Olympics, he feels a bit n40 because he’s never competed at one before. But he stays optimistic.

“You may only have the experience of the Olympics once in your life, so I want to do my best and go all out to play well,” Wang said.

（2024·江苏扬州·一模）根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。在答题卡标有题号的横线上，完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空一词）

We were still very hungry. A servant took Conseil and Ned to their cabin, where they had a meal. Captain Nemo took me to the d41 room. It was a very beautiful room with expensive furniture. We sat at a table in the middle of the room and a42 a delicious lunch. He told me that all the food came from the s43. “I love the sea,” he said. “It gives me everything that I n44. Even my clothes come from the sea. It is a place of perfect p45. There are no governments, no taxes, and no wars. Here, I am r46 free! I will never return to the land.” He took me to see the library. It had thousands of books in many different l47. Then, he showed me the art gallery. It had many paintings by famous a48. There was a piano in the room, and I saw music scores b49 all the famous composers in a nearby bookshelf. The next room was a museum. It contained many thousands of w50 shells, pearls, and other treasures from the sea. I had never seen such a good museum.

——Taken from 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea

（23-24 九年级下·江苏南京·阶段练习）请根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词。

In 2013, Diana Nyad became the first person to swim from Cuba (古巴) to Florida without the help of a shark cage, at age 64. Diana was born in New York City but moved to Florida after her NYAD graduation from college. She began swimming at the age of 10 and showed t 51 and love for the sport from an early stage. Under the coach of Jack Nelson, the former (昔日的) Olympic swimmer, she won a lot of long-distance swimming c 52 during the 1960s and 1970s. Diana became well-known for setting a new r 53 for swimming around the island of Manhatan (曼哈顿岛) in 1975 in a time of 7 hours and 57 minutes.

At the age of 28, Diana tried to swim from Cuba to Florida for the first time, but was unsuccessful after high winds f 54 her to give up the journey. After experiencing various injuries and health problems, Diana felt the need for new challenges b 55 the pool. At the age of 30, she became a journalist in broadcast. Diana loved her new job, but from the bottom of her heart, there still was an u 56 goal.

After 30 years of no swimming, Diana began training at age 60 with the goal of finishing what she started. In 2011, she failed the Cuba-to-Florida swim trip, first making it 29 hours and t 57 41 hours. The swim was too difficult and full of danger. During the long and tiring journey, Diana had met with terrible storm and deadly sea animals such as sharks and box jellyfish (箱形水母). But every time Diana failed, she was ready to fight back. In August 2012, after she had spent 60 hours in the water, a lightning storm and other problems stopped her for the fourth time.

In 2013, 35 years after her first try, the 64-year-old Diana planned to swim from Cuba to Florida for a f 58 time. After 52 hours 54 minutes and 18 seconds, Diana completed the historic swim with the help of a crew of doctors, scientists and navigators on September 2. She finally became the first person to a 59 the close-to-impossible goal.

In her book *Find a Way*, Diana sent us three m 60:

1. We should never ever give up;
2. It's never too old to chase your dreams;
3. The swim looks like an individual sport but actually it needs a team effort.

（23-24 九年级下·江苏镇江·阶段练习）短文填空

Chinese relic in the British Museum goes on a homecoming journey

Brought out on Aug 30, a three-episode web series (网剧) called *Escape From the British Museum* 《逃出大

英博物馆》has become p 61 online with its touching and creative story.

The series follows the j 62 back home of a Chinese jade teapot (玉茶壶) that has come to life. She runs away from the British Museum and comes across a Chinese journalist (记者) named Zhang Yong'an who helps the artifact (文物) r 63 to China.

The web series is c 64 by Chinese vloggers Jianbing Guozai and Xiatian Meimei. The two hopes to draw people's attention to Chinese artifacts that are kept a 65. To get ready for the TV show, the two s 66 making their own videos for three months and went to the UK to learn about the story of the Chinese jade teapot.

Many people have been touched by the lines in the series, such as "My family, I have been lost for a long time," and "As long as I'm with my family, I'm safe". Also, the face of the "jade teapot" is dirty, and she is s 67 at how big the journalist's house is because her own place, a crowded cabinet (陈列柜), is too small. Viewers say this s 68 that the British Museum doesn't take good care of the artifacts.

In mid-August, it was reported that t 69 of artifacts from the British Museum were "missing, stolen or damaged (损坏的)". This has caused a heated d 70 on social media in China, calling for the return of Chinese artifacts.

（2024·江苏淮安·一模）根据短文内容及所给首字母提示，写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整、通顺，每空一词。

In the recently passed winter holiday, the nickname "s 71 potatoes" which refers to "nanfang xiaotudou" has been p 72 across the country, almost everyone knows them through news, TVs or other social medias (社交媒体).

Harbin, located in northeastern China, is f 73 for its cold winter and fantastic ice sculptures. Over the past winter holiday, the city has turned itself into one of the most favourite tourist places to go in China. A 74 to He Jing, the director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism, Harbin's tourism boom (旅游繁荣) this year is not just a coincidence (巧合), but the r 75 of years of careful preparation.

Since the beginning of 2023, the city has been developing plans to improve the tourism industry. "We t 76 immediate (立即的) action to improve whatever the visitors complain about b 77 we would like to stand in the shoes of visitors and make Harbin a better place to visit. To help visitors w 78 are not used to cold weather, we have set up many heated places for them to change clothes and p 79 free hot drinks for them. Local specially frozen pears are even cut into small pieces. We just want to impress visitors with all the small details, m 80 them feel comfortable and welcomed." He Jing says.

Just like what Harbin did to show their unique beauty and warm hospitality (好客) to the visitors, I think every city in China is willing to do the same to make people around the world to experience the real beauty and warm hospitality of China.

(23-24 九年级下·江苏扬州·阶段练习) I saved the grain carefully and finally had enough to plant. I built a wall around my garden to keep the wild goats away.

Then when my crop bore its fruit, the birds d 81 it. The birds were not afraid of my dog at all. I shot them but as soon as I walked away, they r 82. At last, I killed some birds and h 83 them among the crop, hoping they would serve as the scarecrows, which turned out to be s 84. By harvest time, I had nearly two bushels of rice and two and a half bushels of wheat.

With my new grain to store, I found a new problem. The fine grain ran t 85 my baskets. It took me nearly two months to form and dry two ugly pots—one for rice and the o 86 for wheat.

Next I formed a clay oven and made some other tools from hard wood and cloth to bake bread. I made and baked bread in my oven. I spent the third year on the island in farming and baking.

Soon after that, I began to think of my days sailing in a tidy boat. I wished to have a boat and e 87 the island by sea.

I tried to turn over the ship's boat that I had seen washed up, but failed. I was still determined to have a boat. So I chose a strong tree and spent weeks c 88 it down. Then it took me months to turn it from a t 89 to boat.

When it was time to launch, I realized I had made my boat too far from the nearest stream. The boat was far too heavy for me to move. I tried bringing the water to the boat i 90 of the boat to the water. I soon saw it would take me twenty years of constant labor.

—Taken from *Robinson Crusoe*

(23-24 九年级下·江苏盐城·阶段练习) 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使其意思完整。

It was a beautiful fall day. I was out riding my bicycle. I guessed I rode over a hole in the road. All of a sudden, WHAM (砰)! I fell off my bicycle. My right side really h 91!

My head hit the ground h 92. I lay there for a few minutes. I tried to get up, b 93 I failed! "There must be s 94 wrong with me," I thought. I felt so t 95 that I had to still lie there. Then I saw blood on my shoe. My hand and knee were bleeding.

As I lay there, I t 96 off my helmet. There was a sharp rock sticking out of it. I looked at it in fear. Thank goodness I wore my helmet!

I shouted for h 97. At that time, a truck went by. The driver s 98 his truck and came to help me. He put my bicycle in the back of his truck and drove me to the hospital.

When my mother got to the hospital, she gave me a big hug (拥抱). “I’m so glad you were wearing your helmet. The helmet saved your life,” she said. She knew I was c 99 before and did not always wear my helmet. “Mum, it was not the helmet i 100 that saved my life, but safety awareness did. I’ll ride my bicycle with great care later on!”

（23-24 九年级下·江苏连云港·阶段练习）根据文章意思和所给的首字母写完整单词。

We are now in the 21st century. With the d 101 of science and technology, people can change their bodies in the way they want.

As years went by, Mr. Smith was bored with his appearance. Several months ago, Mr. Smith went to a body engineering shop and asked for a small nose. Small noses were very p 102 these years. After the operation, he looked at h 103 in the mirror and found that his short hair no l 104 fit his new appearance. Then he wanted a change to long hair. When he was leaving, the shop keeper suddenly told him that the shop had a s 105 offer on ears. At last, Mr. Smith went out of the shop with a small nose, long hair and two new ears.

In the next few weeks, Mr. Smith’s interest in his look kept growing. He bought new eyes, new hands and new feet. After that, he looked very young for his age, and completely d 106. He was s 107 with himself. However, the change in the face and fingerprints brought him much trouble. He was refused to enter places l 108 railway stations and airports. In the end, he decided to have his old body back! T 109 his surprise, Mrs. Smith was unhappy with his d 110 because she could not bear the bad smell of his old feet.

（23-24 九年级下·江苏扬州·阶段练习）A villager made a living by selling seeds (种子) in the market. He had ten bags with him, which he would carry to another village to buy seeds. O 111 of the ten bags, one was broken. Although it was in p 112 condition, the villager would carry it with all the other bags to get the seeds from another village.

One day, the broken bag thought, “I am just a broken bag w 113 many holes. Why does my owner

take me along to bring seeds?” It then asked the villager, “Why don’t you throw me away? You know I am of no u  
114 \_\_\_\_\_. I drop all the seeds you put in me.”

The villager smiled. “I will tell you what good you have done to me and others.” S\_\_\_\_\_ 115 \_\_\_\_\_ these words, the villager took the broken bag outside. “Do you see all these trees? These trees are there all along the way f  
116 \_\_\_\_\_ this village to the next, from where I buy seeds. These trees have grown from the seeds you have been dropping along the way.” But the broken bag still d\_\_\_\_\_ 117 \_\_\_\_\_ whether it was useful.

Then, the villager continued, “These trees give cool shade (阴凉) to t\_\_\_\_\_ 118 \_\_\_\_\_ people on hot sunny days. They also give oxygen to humans and animals. Can’t you see you’ve done the world a g\_\_\_\_\_ 119 \_\_\_\_\_ service?”

The broken bag was happy to learn all this. Finally, it r\_\_\_\_\_ 120 \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone has something good to offer to the world!

（23-24 九年级下·江苏盐城·阶段练习）短文缺词填空，并根据首字母填空



No patient wants their surgeon to study biology by using their bodies. In the past, surgeons p\_\_\_\_\_ 121 \_\_\_\_\_ on animals and fruit. But today, 3D printing is changing how surgeons learn.

Recently, a research team from the Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences has c\_\_\_\_\_ 122 \_\_\_\_\_ 3D printed organs (器官), i\_\_\_\_\_ 123 \_\_\_\_\_ the brain, lungs and intestines (肠). They used hydrogel (水凝胶), a soft material as the “ink” for printing.

People found it hard to print the complex structures inside human organs b\_\_\_\_\_ 124 \_\_\_\_\_. It’s also hard to c\_\_\_\_\_ 125 \_\_\_\_\_ the organs’ hardness (硬度). But the team has made breakthroughs (突破) in these two aspects. The printed organs are very close to real organs.

Human organs have different textures (质地), with our brains being the softest. The team a\_\_\_\_\_ 126 \_\_\_\_\_ special elements (元素) to the hydrogel to create different textures for each organ. They also printed tiny holes and channels (通道) inside the organs. This will help medical students learn better. C\_\_\_\_\_ 127 \_\_\_\_\_ to live organs and animal organs, they are also cheaper and more ethically (伦理上) acceptable.

Apart from doing research, scientists also h\_\_\_\_\_ 128 \_\_\_\_\_ 3D printed organs can be used in organ transplants. Hydrogel cannot be used to do that because the human body will fight a\_\_\_\_\_ 129 \_\_\_\_\_ it. But scientists are looking for



other materials that can grow inside the human body. The first and only s 130 3D printed organ used for transplant is a bladder (膀胱), as the bladder is one of human's simplest organs. Experts expect that this technology will help more patients within ten years, according to CNN.

(2024·江苏扬州·一模) How do we make traditional Chinese culture alive and popular again among young people? The livestream (网络直播) has m 131 it. It is not only fun, but also a new stage for traditional culture a 132 .

On video websites and apps, many traditional culture artists are trying the livestream for the f 133 time. Some of them sing Peking Opera, some show their handmade pieces of art, while o 134 perform classical music.

Li, 59 years old, is a laosheng performer in Peking Opera who started the livestream this year. U 135 performing on a formal (正式的) stage, Li uses everyday places as his stage, including his backyard, his study, and even a sofa. Besides singing, Li also teaches v 136 about Peking Operas in a funny way. People can ask him questions and get answers d 137 . "The livestream has brought this great art to more people." Li said, "It a 138 young people to know this traditional art and learn more about it in an easy way."

Other artists also see the livestream as a new c 139 . A fashion show was once livestreamed on an app. Performers showed beautiful clothes in traditional Chinese style, including those from the Tang and Ming dynasties. During the show, viewers enjoyed the clothes and watched how performers used a 140 styles of make-up. For example, one performer taught people how to draw the guiye eyebrows (眉), which was popular during the Tang Dynasty.

There is no doubt that the livestream has created a new way through which traditional culture can be kept.

(23-24 九年级上·江苏扬州·期末) 根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。  
(每空一词)

In 2023, a lot of things happened in the world. We said goodbye to the pandemic (疫情). There were record-breaking (破纪录的) heatwaves and many places had natural disasters. The website of *Nature* picked the 10 most important people in the f 141 of environment, science, medicine and others. Let's check out two of them.

### Marina Silva

Marina Silva was born in the heart of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil. D 142 Luiz Inacio Lula da

Silva's presidencies (总统任期) from 2003 to 2008, Silva led the ministry of the environment. They made a plan. The plan cut Amazon deforestation (森林砍伐) b 143 over 80 percent from 2004 to 2012.

However, in 2019, a new leader allowed the r 144 on environmental crimes to become less strict. This led to more deforestation. In 2023, Lula became the president again and Silva got her job back in the ministry. She put the plan back in p 145 and made it better. As a result, deforestation in the area d 146 by 43 percent from January to July 2023.

### Halidou Tinto

Halidou Tinto is a scientist from Burkina Faso (布基纳法索), Africa.

In Africa, malaria (疟疾) a 147 around 200 million people and kills 500,000 people every year. Children under 5 are e 148 influenced by it. In 2007, Tinto, running a small clinic (诊所) in the countryside, helped get the world's first malaria vaccine (疫苗) into his country. The vaccine is useful but there are not e 149 of them. Over the past four years, he helped in the trial (试验) of a new vaccine. The new one works much better and will help many more people in the future. It will be used by A 150 people by as early as mid-2024, said the World Health Organization.

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“No building comes without carvings (雕刻), and carvings make buildings more v 151 .” It's an old saying in Minnan, Fujian Province. The saying describes brick carvings, an important feature of the old red brick buildings in the area.

“The carvings were once e 152 found on the main entrance of Minnan's buildings. However, with development, the number of ancient red brick buildings has become s 153 , and Minnan's brick carvings have disappeared (消失) from sight,” said Wu Jiandong, a young master brick carver from Quanzhou City.

Wu has learned the traditional skill and connected it with modern tastes to develop his own s 154 of brick carvings. “Market needs have changed in recent years, and so has our thinking,” he said, “We hope to help pass down and develop traditional crafts (工艺) through adding m 155 elements (元素).”

People in Minnan love t 156 , so Wu created a series of carved brick tea decorations, including tea plates, cup holders, pot holders and other items. They have been warmly received by l 157 people and foreign visitors.

Earlier this year, a pendant (挂件) decorated with a swallow tail and a bright m 158 was bought by an overseas Chinese man from the Philippines. The customer told Wu that he would hang the pendant in his office to remind him of the buildings and the moon of his hometown.

The art form s 159 during the Song Dynasty and became popular during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It is now an important part of national cultural heritage (传承). Some short videos about Wu and his brick carvings have been made and they will help s 160 Minnan brick carvings all over the world.

（23-24 九年级上·江苏扬州·期末）根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词。（每空一词）

Have you ever had such a time when you f 161 in love with an English poem at the first sight but you have much d 162 fully understand it? Sometimes we find an English poem that attracts us at once, but usually a lot of time and effort (精力) are r 163 before we can truly understand the poem. Today I'd like to talk about reading English poems in the ways that make the experience better.

Firstly, read an English poem over and over again. This will make it easier for you to understand it better. Sometimes an English poem seems b 164 when you first read it, but it becomes more interesting after you read it once more. And its meanings are better understood t 165 repeated reading.

Secondly, keep a d 166 at hand when reading English poems. Poets like to use unusual words. I 167 of skipping over (跳过) these words or trying to guess their meanings, look them up.

Thirdly, read an English poem a 168 and listen to the poem. If you read in a voice that others can hear, it will make the poem's rhythm clearer. Besides, you can understand the meanings from where the poet places emphasis (强调) or pauses (停顿). After you finish reading a poem, take a few more moments to think about w 169 it is saying.

To conclude, reading English poems in proper ways can enrich your experience, increase your enjoyment, and bring you a deeper t 170 about them so that you can completely understand in the end.

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Later St Clare decided to go into town. He took his hat and told Tom.

“Shall I go with you, Master?” Tom asked. “No,” said St Clare. “I’ll be back in an hour.”

So Tom sat down and t<sup>171</sup> of his freedom, his happiness and his home. He still could not believe it. He was going home!

While St Clare was walking into town, he saw some drunks f<sup>172</sup>, and he tried to stop them. One of the men had a knife. When St Clare t<sup>173</sup> to take it from him, the drunk stabbed him.

Tom was asleep when there was a knock on the door and several men carried St Clare i<sup>174</sup>. He was unconscious because of the pain and loss of blood. Tom went to call the d<sup>175</sup>; Miss Ophelia quickly prepared a bed and tried to wake St Clare.

The doctor arrived and the look on his face said that there was no h<sup>176</sup>. He cleaned and bandaged the wound, and said that St Clare needed to r<sup>177</sup>.

St Clare opened his eyes. He saw Tom beside him, and he took his hand.

“Tom!” he said. “Poor you!”

“What, Master?” said Tom.

“I’m d<sup>178</sup>,” said St Clare, holding Tom’s hand. “Please, pray!”

And Tom prayed with all his heart for the soul that was leaving. When he finished, St Clare looked at him and took his hand a<sup>179</sup>. Then he closed his eyes and d<sup>180</sup>.

——Taken from *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

（23-24 九年级上·江苏盐城·期末）根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空限一词。

The book *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* is a classic science fiction adventure novel by French writer Jules Verne. Verne was a son of a lawyer. However, he decided to be a writer i<sup>181</sup> of a lawyer. He liked sailing and the sea. He also liked travelling around the world. He and his wife s<sup>182</sup> much time sailing on his ship. They sailed to many places and had adventures. Later, all of these were w<sup>183</sup> into his books. The book *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* is about Captain Nemo and his submarine (潜艇)—a kind of vessel that travels under w<sup>184</sup>. His submarine is called Nautilus. Submarines are common today, but Verne wrote about this submarine many years b<sup>185</sup> they appeared! Some of Verne’s ideas came true in history.

The story starts in New York City and takes the readers to many d<sup>186</sup> places. Verne describes some real places like the Mediterranean Sea, the South Pole and the Antarctic. But the story a<sup>187</sup> talks about visits to some fictional locations like Atlantis, an underwater city. Many people think the title *Twenty Thousand*

*Leagues Under the Sea* means h 188 deep the submarine travels under the water. However, the submarine never travels over a few leagues below the water. In fact, the title refers to the distance which Captain Nemo and his submarine travel during the course of the book. The book is f 189 of mysteries and magic things under water. It has been t 190 into many different languages and sells well.

Why not read the novel during the coming winter holiday?

（23-24 九年级上·江苏盐城·期末）根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使其意思完整。

Today we had a music show. My parents and I a 191 all the concerts.

We went to the folk concert at the school hall f 192. It began at 9 a. m. Folk music had s 193 local colour. After that we went to the country music concert in the playground. This kind of music is about c 194 and country life. The sounds of guitars are p 195.

Since the jazz concert began at 1 p. m. at the school hall, and we had l 196 near our school. Jazz m 197 are great because they make up the music while playing. The rock concert began at 3:30 p. m. in the playground. It was exciting, but my parents thought it was too n 198 because of the drums.

The classical music concert started at 7 p. m. at Sunshine Theatre. Classical pieces, such as “Swan Lake”, are serious and have a l 199 value.

It is a great day because I have learned about d 200 kinds of music.



### 参考答案

1. (l)ittle    2. (a)bout    3. (a)nswer    4. (i)mportant    5. (a)rms    6. (m)et  
7. (m)ixed/(m)et    8. (l)ine    9. (l)asting    10. (e)ncourage

【导语】本文介绍了唐代诗仙李白、诗圣杜甫诗作流传千古，语言浅显易懂。他们结下深厚友谊，诗词唱和，成为中国文学史上的不朽传奇。

1. 句意：在中国，语言变化不大，现代中国人仍然很容易阅读诗歌。根据“the language has changed so l... that poems remain easy for modern Chinese people to read”可知，因为语言变化不大，所以现代人可以读懂，little“几乎没有”符合句意。故填(l)ittle。

2. 句意：他们的主题仍然是关于友谊、爱情和风景。根据“And their themes are still a...friendship, love and landscapes.”可知，友谊等属于主题，所以此处指“主题关于友谊等”，about“关于”符合句意，故填(a)bout。

3. 句意：十个人中有九个会回答唐朝。根据上文“ask”，可知，此处指“回答”，answer“回答”；“would”后填动词原形，故填(a)nswer。

4. 句意：它们在中国文学史上的重要性不亚于莎士比亚对英国人的重要性。根据“They are as i... in Chinese literary history as Shakespeare (莎士比亚) is to people in Britain”可知，对于英国来说，莎士比亚是重要的，important“重要的”符合句意，故填(i)mportant。

5. 句意：我记得当我的儿子还是个抱在我怀里的婴儿时，我开始教他一些诗，尽管他当然记不清了。根据“a baby held in my a...”可知，婴儿用手臂抱在怀里，抱孩子用两只手臂，所以填 arms“手臂”。故填(a)rms。

6. 句意：早在唐朝，李白和杜甫第一次见面是在公元 744 年，当时已经是著名诗人的李白 43 岁，杜甫 32 岁。根据“first”可知，此处指“第一次见面”；根据“in the year 744”可知，此处为一般过去时，填过去式 met。故填(m)et。

7. 句意：这两位诗人一生中只见过/来往过几次。根据“The two poets m... only a couple of times during their lives.”可知，此处指“两人一生中只见过/来往过几次”，时态为一般过去时，动词填过去式，met“见”/mixed“来往”符合句意。故填(m)ixed/(m)et。

8. 句意：在一首诗中，杜甫写道：我们什么时候才能再捧着一杯酒，一行一行地聊聊写诗？根据“line by”可知，此处考查 line by line“一行一行地”，故填(l)ine。

9. 句意：李白和杜甫结下了持久的友谊，无论相距多远，都能将一颗心与另一颗心联系在

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一起。根据“friendship”可知，此处填形容词修饰名词，指“持久的友谊”，lasting“持久的”符合，故填(l)asting。

10. 句意：他们也鼓励孩子阅读他们的诗歌。根据“Li Bai and Du Fu aren't only in our textbooks but in our minds.”可知，时态为一般现在时；根据“their children to read their poems”可知，此处指“鼓励孩子们读他们的诗”，encourage sb. to do sth.“鼓励某人做某事”，主语为“they”，所以此处填动词原形，故填(e)ncourage。

11. (s)pring    12. (f)aster    13. (w)elcome    14. (p)eriod    15. (c)elebrate  
16. (s)tands    17. (a)round    18.  
(s)afe    19. (i)nclude    20. (W)hen

【导语】本文主要介绍了立夏这个节气。

11. 句意：象征着从春天到夏天的过渡。根据“to summer”和首字母提示可知，从春天到夏天，spring 符合句意，故填(s)pring。

12. 句意：随着夏季的炎热，植物和作物将开始生长得更快。根据“plants and crops will begin to grow”和首字母提示可知，植物长得快，much 修饰比较级，faster 符合句意，故填(f)aster。

13. 句意：所以农民们总是很高兴地欢迎立夏的到来。根据“This is the best time of the year to plant early rice in the southern part of China”和首字母提示可知，人们欢迎立夏，to 后接动词原形，welcome 符合句意，故填(w)elcome。

14. 句意：中国有很多古老的谚语用来警告人们在这段时间不要懒惰。根据“of time”和首字母提示可知，在这段时间，period 符合句意，故填(p)eriod。

15. 句意：在中国，人们以不同的方式庆祝立夏。根据“For example, in some places people cook ‘Five-Colored Rice’.”和首字母提示可知，人们庆祝立夏，句子时态是一般现在时，主语是复数，动词用原形，celebrate 符合句意，故填(c)elebrate。

16. 句意：它代表了人们对丰富多彩的生活的美好愿望。根据“good wishes or a colorful life”和首字母提示可知，stand for “代表”，句子时态是一般现在时，主语是单数，动词用三单形式，故填(s)tands。

17. 句意：在立夏这一天，在一些地区，孩子们会在脖子上戴一个装有鸡蛋的袋子。根据“their necks”和首字母提示可知，脖子上戴一个装有鸡蛋的袋子，around “围绕”，符合句意，故填(a)round。



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18. 句意：这被认为有助于保持他们的安全与健康。根据“and healthy”和首字母提示可知，需要一个形容词，此处是保持安全，safe 符合句意，故填(s)afe。

19. 句意：立夏的其他传统包括唱优美的民歌。根据“Other traditions of Lixia”和首字母提示可知，立夏的其他传统包括唱优美的民歌，句子时态是一般现在时，主语是复数，动词用原形，include“包括”符合句意，故填(i)nclude。

20. 句意：当夏天过去时，他们会再次称体重，看看自己在炎热的季节减掉了多少磅。根据“the summer passes”和首字母提示可知，当夏天过去时，用 when 引导时间状语从句，故填(W)hen。

21. (w)orried      22. (c)omplete      23. (d)ifficult      24. (h)abits      25. (e)xpected

26. (a)void      27. (p)art      28. (w)rong      29. (b)est      30. (l)earn

【导语】本文就如何开始新的高中生活给出自己的一些建议。

21. 句意：我记得九年级毕业后那个炎热的夏天，我担心高中的学业很难。根据句意和首字母可知，此处表示担心高中的学业。故填(w)orried。

22. 句意：如何你想完成作业，你应该认真听讲，并经常问问题。根据上文和首字母，可知 it 代指 homework，此处表示完成作业。故填(c)omplete。

23. 句意：此外，提前预习否则你会感到很难理解。考查 find it *adj* to do sth“发现做某事怎么样”；根据句意和首字母可知，此处表示如果不预习，上课很难理解。故填(d)ifficult。

24. 句意：养成好的学习习惯是非常重要的。根据下文中“such as time management.note-taking skills and self-discipline”可知，空格处表示好的学习习惯。habit 可数名词，故用名词复数。故填(h)abits。

25. 句意：高中，你被期待有更多的责任感完成自己的事情。be expected to do sth“被期待着做某事”。故填(e)xpected。

26. 句意：为了避免落后，积极参与课堂非常有必要。根据句意和首字母可知，此处表示避免被落下。故填(a)void。

27. 句意：当你进入生活的新阶段，友谊也会发生变化。根据上文可知，高中是生活中新阶段。故填(p)art。

28. 句意：这并不意味着你做错了什么。根据“this doesn’t mean...”和下文“It’s natural that as your interests change, your friends change too.”可知，这并不意味着是错误的。故填(w)rong。

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29. 句意：高中是自我探索的好时机，也是人生中最美好的时光。根据“among the b...f years of life”可知空格处为形容词的最高级，表示人生中最美好的时光。故填(b)est。

30. 句意：因此，学会做自己。根据语境和首字母可知，此处表示学会做自己。故填(l)earn。

31. (k)nown    32. (p)layers    33. (D)uring    34. (m)atch    35. (m)onths

36. (h)imself    37. (b)etter    38. (A)way    39. (s)pending    40. (n)ervous

【导语】本文主要讲述了乒乓球世界冠军王楚钦的事迹。

31. 句意：这位 23 岁的球员以他进攻性的左手打法而闻名。根据“is ...for his aggressive (侵略性的) left-handed playing style”及首字母可知，此处指他以进攻性的左手打法而闻名，be known for“因……而众所周知”，固定短语，故填(k)nown。

32. 句意：在线乒乓球平台 PingSunday 写道，左撇子选手在乒乓球运动中并不常见，他们的对手经常会对“左撇子能打出的不同角度”感到惊讶。空处在句中作主语，结合“in the sport”和“left-handed ...often leave their opponents (对手) surprised”及首字母可知，此处指左撇子运动员，player“选手”，结合 leave 可知，此处用复数名词，故填(p)layers。

33. 句意：在 2019 年国际乒联世界巡回赛奥地利公开赛上，他在输掉比赛后愤怒地扔掉了自己的球拍。根据“...the ITTF World Tour Austrian Open in 2019”可知，该句是后一句“他在输掉比赛后扔掉了自己的球拍”的时间状语，结合首字母可知，during“在……期间”符合语境，故填(D)uring。

34. 句意：在 2019 年国际乒联世界巡回赛奥地利公开赛上，他在输掉比赛后愤怒地扔掉了自己的球拍。根据“...the ITTF World Tour Austrian Open”和“after losing a ...”可知，此处指的是输掉比赛，match“比赛”，a 后跟单数名词，故填(m)atch。

35. 句意：正因为如此，他被禁止参加比赛长达三个月。for 后跟时间段，表示“长达……”，结合首字母可知，month“月”符合语境，被 three 修饰，用复数形式，故填(m)onths。

36. 句意：现在，王已经变成了一个更冷静的球员。根据“turned...into a calmer player”及首字母可知，此处指“将自己变成”，himself“他自己”，故填(h)imself。

37. 句意：他补充说，他对胜利和追求目标的强烈意志帮助他成长并变得更好。根据“helps him to grow and become ...”及首字母可知，应是帮助他成长，变得更好，better“更好的”，形容词作表语，故填(b)etter。

38. 句意：在球桌之外，他的衣着和发型很酷，很多人认为他是一个外向的人。根据“... from

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the table”及首字母可知，此处指“离开球桌”，away from“离开”，故填(A)way。

39. 句意：我更喜欢独处的感觉。根据“I don’t speak very much”和“...time alone”及首字母可知，此处指“独处”，也就是单独度过时间，spend“度过”，of 后跟动名词作宾语，故填(s)pending。

40. 句意：虽然很多人认为王是 2024 年巴黎奥运会的夺冠热门，但他感到有点紧张，因为他以前从未参加过奥运会。根据“he feels a bit... because he’s never competed at one before. But he stays optimistic”及首字母可知，应是说“他感到紧张”，nervous“紧张的”，形容词作表语，故填(n)ervous。

41. (d)ining    42. (a)te    43. (s)ea    44. (n)eed    45. (p)eace    46. (r)eally

47. (l)anguages    48. (a)rtists    49. (b)y    50. (w)onderful

【导语】本文节选自《海底两万里》，尼莫船长带领我们参观他的船。

41. 句意：尼莫船长把我领到饭厅。根据“where they had a meal”和首字母 d 可知，此处说的是吃饭的地方，dining room“餐厅”符合语境。故填(d)ining。

42. 句意：我们坐在房间中央的一张桌子旁，吃了一顿美味的午餐。根据“a delicious lunch”可知，此处指吃饭，本句时态为一般过去时，应用动词 eat“吃”的过去式。故填(a)te。

43. 句意：他告诉我所有的食物都来自大海。根据“I love the sea,”和首字 s 可知，一切都来自大海。故填(s)ea。

44. 句意：它给了我所需要的一切。根据“Even my clothes come from the sea.”和首字母 n 可知，此处指需要的一切事物，动词 need“需要”符合语境，主语是 I，动词用原形。故填(n)eed。

45. 句意：这是一个非常宁静的地方。根据“There are no governments, no taxes, and no wars.”和首字母 p 可知，海上很宁静，peace“宁静”符合语境。故填(p)eace。

46. 句意：在这里，我真的很自由！根据“...free! I will never return to the land.”和首字母 r 可知，此处应用副词 really“真地”修饰形容词 free“自由的”。故填(r)eally。

47. 句意：里面有成千上万种不同语言的书籍。根据“It had thousands of books in many different...”和首字母 l 可知，此处指不同语言的书籍，应用 language“语言”的复数形式。故填(l)anguages。

48. 句意：里面有许多著名艺术家的画。根据“Then, he showed me the art gallery. It had many paintings by famous...”和首字母 a 可知，此处指艺术家，应用 artist“艺术家”的复数形式。故填(a)rtists。

49. 句意：房间里有一架钢琴，我在附近的书架上看到了所有著名作曲家的乐谱。根据“I saw music scores b...all the famous composers”可知，此处应用介词 by 表示“由某人所著”。故填(b)y。

50. 句意：里面有成千上万的令人惊叹的贝壳、珍珠和其他来自海洋的珍宝。根据“...shells, pearls, and other treasures from the sea.”和首字母 w 可知，此处应用形容词 wonderful“令人惊叹的”作定语修饰 shells。故填(w)onderful。

51. (t)alent      52. (c)ompetitions      53. (r)ecord      54. (f)orced      55. (b)eyond

56. (u)nusual      57. (t)hen      58. (f)ifth      59. (a)chieve      60. (m)essages

【导语】本文讲述了 64 岁时的尼亚德创造了历史，成功从古巴游到佛罗里达，实现了自己的梦想。

51. 句意：她从 10 岁开始游泳，从小就表现出了对这项运动的天赋和热爱。根据“and love for the sport from an early stage”以及首字母可知是展现出对运动的天赋，talent“天赋”。故填(t)alent。

52. 句意：在前奥运游泳运动员杰克·纳尔逊的指导下，她在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代赢得了许多长距离游泳比赛。根据“won a lot of long-distance swimming”可知是赢得了很多比赛，此处用名词复数 competitions“比赛”。故填(c)ompetitions。

53. 句意：1975 年，戴安娜以 7 小时 57 分钟的成绩创下了曼哈顿岛游泳的新纪录。根据“setting a new...”可知是创造了新的记录，record“记录”，a 后加可数名词单数。故填(r)ecord。

54. 句意：28 岁时，戴安娜第一次尝试从古巴游到佛罗里达州，但由于大风迫使她放弃了这段旅程，没有成功。根据“her to give up the journey”可知大风迫使她放弃，force“迫使”，句子用一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填(f)orced。

55. 句意：在经历了各种伤病和健康问题后，戴安娜觉得有必要在泳池之外迎接新的挑战。根据“After experiencing various injuries and health problems, Diana felt the need for new challenges”可知她经历了伤病和健康问题，所以应该在泳池之外迎接新的挑战，beyond“超过”。故填(b)eyond。

56. 句意：戴安娜热爱她的新工作，但从内心深处，她仍然有一个不同寻常的目标。根据“but from the bottom of her heart, there still was an...goal”可知她的内心仍然有一个不同寻常的目标，unusual“不同寻常的”。故填(u)nusual。

57. 句意：她在古巴到佛罗里达的游泳之旅中失败了，先是游了 29 个小时，然后又游了 41

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个小时。根据“first making it 29 hours and...41 hours”可知是先游了 29 个小时，然后又游了 41 个小时，then“然后”。故填(t)hen。

58. 句意：64 岁的戴安娜计划第五次从古巴游到佛罗里达州。根据“stopped her for the fourth time.”可知这是她的第五次尝试，用序数词 fifth“第五”。故填(f)ifth。

59. 句意：她终于成为第一个实现这个几乎不可能实现的目标的人。根据“the close-to-impossible goal.”可知是实现这个目标，achieve“实现”，动词不定式符号 to 后加动词原形。故填(a)chieve。

60. 句意：在她的书《找到一条路》中，戴安娜给了我们三条信息。根据“Diana sent us three”可知是给我们三条信息，message“信息”，three 后加可数名词复数。故填(m)essages。

61. (p)opular      62. (j)ourney      63. (r)eturn      64. (c)reated      65. (a)broad  
66. (s)topped      67. (s)urprised      68. (s)hows      69. (t)housands      70. (d)iscussion

【导语】本文主要介绍了网络剧《逃出大英博物馆》的故事情节，创作背景及其影响。

61. 句意：8 月 30 日播出的三集网络剧《逃离大英博物馆》因其感人而富有创意的故事在网上走红。根据“has become...online with its touching and creative story.”及首写字母可知此处是说这部网络剧在网上走红，考查 become popular with“变得受……欢迎”。故填(p)opular。

62. 句意：该系列讲述了一个复活的中国玉茶壶的回家之旅。根据“She runs away from the British Museum...to China.”和首字母可知，这个网剧讲述了她从英国回到中国的旅程，应用 journey“旅程”，单趟旅程应用单数名词。故填(j)ourney。

63. 句意：她逃离了大英博物馆，遇到了一位名叫张永安的中国记者，张永安帮助文物回到了中国。根据上文“the journey back home of a Chinese jade teapot”可知，中国玉茶壶的回家之旅应是返回中国，动词 return“返回”符合语境；help sb do sth“帮助某人做某事”后接动词原形。故填(r)eturn。

64. 句意：这部网络连续剧是由中国博主煎饼果子和夏天妹妹创作的。根据“The web series is...by Chinese vloggers Jianbing Guozai and Xiatian Meimei.”及首字母可推测出应是由中国博主煎饼果子和夏天妹妹创作的。be created“被创作”，被动语态。故填(c)reated。

65. 句意：两人希望引起人们对保存在国外的中国文物的关注。根据“The series follows the...back home of a Chinese jade teapot that has come to life.”及“went to the UK to learn about the story of the Chinese jade teapot.”可推断出是希望引起人们对留存在海外的中国文物的关

注。结合首字母可知是考查 kept abroad“留在国外”。故填(a)broad。

66. 句意：为了准备这部电视剧，两人花了三个月的时间停止了自己的视频制作，前往英国学习中国玉茶壶的故事。根据“the two...making their own videos for three months”可知是两人停止了自己的视频制作三个月。由“making”及首写字母可知是 stop doing sth“停止做某事”。由“and went”可知句子时态为一般过去式。故填(s)topped。

67. 句意：而且，“玉茶壶”的脸很脏，她惊讶于记者的房子有多大，因为她自己的地方，一个拥挤的柜子，太小了。根据“she is...at”及首字母可知是考查 be surprised at“对……感到惊讶”。故填(s)urprised。

68. 句意：观众表示，这表明大英博物馆没有很好地保护这些文物。根据“the face of the ‘jade teapot’ is dirty”及“because her own place, a crowded cabinet, is too small. Viewers say this...that the British Museum doesn’t take good care of the artifacts.”可知把中国文物弄得很脏并放在一个很小的陈列柜里面，说明没有很好地保护这些文物。由“this...that”及首字母可知此处是表达“显示，表明”应用“show”，此句是在陈述事实，应用一般现在时，由“this”可知谓语动词用三单。故填(s)howes。

69. 句意：8月中旬，有报道称大英博物馆的数千件文物“失踪、被盗或损坏”。根据“of artifacts from the British Museum were ‘missing, stolen or damaged’”可知是说大英博物馆的数千件文物“失踪、被盗或损坏”。结合首字母可知考查“数千”，应用“thousands of”。故填(t)housands。

70. 句意：这在中国的社交媒体上引起了热烈的讨论，人们呼吁归还中国文物。根据“This has caused a heated ...on social media in China, calling for the return of Chinese artifacts.”及首字母可知此处是表示“关于……的讨论”，应用“discussion on”。故填(d)iscussion。

71. (s)outhern    72. (p)opular    73. (f)amous    74. (A)ccording    75. (r)esult  
76. (t)ake    77. (b)ecause    78. (w)ho    79. (p)rovided    80. (m)aking

【导语】本文主要介绍了哈尔滨旅游热潮的兴起，以及为此做出的努力。

71. 句意：在刚刚过去的寒假里，“南方土豆”，即“南方小土豆”的绰号在全国范围内流行起来，几乎每个人都通过新闻、电视或其他社交媒体知道他们。根据后文的解释“nanfang xiaotudou”可知，空处表示“南方的”southern，在句中作定语，故填(s)outhern。

72. 句意：在刚刚过去的寒假里，“南方土豆”，即“南方小土豆”的绰号在全国范围内流行起来，几乎每个人都通过新闻、电视或其他社交媒体知道他们。根据“almost everyone knows

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them through news, TVs or other social medias (社交媒体)”可知，几乎每个人都通过新闻、电视或其他社交媒体知道他们，说明该绰号很流行，popular“流行的”，作表语，故填(p)opular。

73. 句意：哈尔滨位于中国东北部，以其寒冷的冬天和奇妙的冰雕而闻名。be famous for“因……而闻名”，固定短语，故填(f)amous。

74. 句意：据黑龙江省文化和旅游厅厅长何晶介绍，哈尔滨今年的旅游热潮并非巧合，而是多年精心准备的结果。根据“...to He Jing”及首字母提示和语境可知，此处指根据何晶的介绍，according to“根据”，固定短语，故填(A)ccording。

75. 句意：据黑龙江省文化和旅游厅厅长何晶介绍，哈尔滨今年的旅游热潮并非巧合，而是多年精心准备的结果。根据“Harbin’s tourism boom (旅游繁荣) this year is not just a coincidence (巧合), but the...of years of careful preparation.”及首字母可知，此处指不是巧合而是多年努力的结果，the result of“……的结果”，故填(r)esult。

76. 句意：我们立即采取行动改善任何游客抱怨之处，因为我们想站在游客的立场，使哈尔滨成为一个更好的地方参观。根据“...immediate (立即的) action to improve”及首字母可知，此处是 take action to do“采取行动做某事”的表达，故填(t)ake。

77. 句意：我们立即采取行动改善任何游客抱怨之处，因为我们想站在游客的立场，使哈尔滨成为一个更好的地方参观。空前“we would like to stand in the shoes of visitors and make Harbin a better place to visit”是空前“采取行动改善”的原因，所以用 because“因为”引导原因状语从句，故填(b)ecause。

78. 句意：为了帮助那些不习惯寒冷天气的游客，我们设置了许多加热的地方供他们换衣服，并给他们提供免费的热饮。分析句子可知，空处在句中作主语，且空前先行词是人，所以空处用 who 引导的定语从句，故填(w)ho。

79. 句意：为了帮助那些不习惯寒冷天气的游客，我们设置了许多加热的地方供他们换衣服，并给他们提供免费的热饮。根据“...free hot drinks for them”及首字母可知，此处是 provide sth for sb“为某人提供某物”的表达，根据“have set up”可知，空处用动词的过去分词，故填(p)rovided。

80. 句意：我们只是想用所有的小细节给游客留下深刻印象，让他们感到舒适和受欢迎。根据“...them feel comfortable and welcomed”及首字母可知，此处指使他们感觉舒服和受欢迎，make“使得”，空处在句中作状语，且和主语之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词，故填(m)aking。

81. (d)iscovered      82. (r)eturned      83. (h)ung      84. (s)uccessful      85. (t)hrough

86. (o)ther      87. (e)xplore      88. (c)utting      89. (t)ree      90. (i)nstead

【导语】本文节选自小说《鲁滨逊漂流记》，主要讲述了鲁滨逊在岛上种植庄稼、学习烘焙、造船等的经历。他用自己的智慧和勇气克服重重困难，解决自己的生存问题。

81. 句意：当我的庄稼结出果实时，鸟儿们发现了它。结合下文“The birds were not afraid of my dog at all. I shot them but as soon as I walked away,”和首字母“d”可知，此处是指鸟儿发现了果实；discover“发现”，动词，句子时态为一般过去式。故填(d)iscovered。

82. 句意：我向它们开枪，但我一走开，它们就回来了。结合“I walked away”和首字母“r”可知，此处是指“我”一离开，鸟儿就会回来；return“回来”，句子时态为一般过去时，谓语动词应用过去式 returned。故填(r)eturned。

83. 句意：最后，我杀了一些鸟，把它们挂在庄稼地里，希望它们能充当稻草人，结果就成功了。结合“they would serve as the scarecrows”和首字母“h”可知，此处是指把杀的鸟挂在庄稼地里；hang“悬挂；吊”，动词，句子时态为一般过去时，谓语动词应用过去式 hung。故填(h)ung。

84. 句意：最后，我杀了一些鸟，把它们挂在庄稼地里，希望它们能充当稻草人，结果就成功了。结合下文“By harvest time, I had nearly two bushels of rice and two and a half bushels of wheat.”和首字母“s”可知，此处是指悬挂一些死鸟在庄稼地里充当稻草人的角色，这一方案成功了，因为收获了不少的粮食；successful“成功的”，形容词，在句中作表语。故填(s)uccessful。

85. 句意：细小的谷粒从我的篮子里掉出来。结合“ran ... my baskets”和首字母“t”可知，此处是指细小的谷粒从篮子间的缝隙掉出来了；through“穿过”，介词，强调“从物体内部穿过”。故填(t)hrough。

86. 句意：我花了将近两个月的时间来制作和烘干两个丑陋的罐子——一个装大米，另一个装小麦。结合“two ugly pots—one for rice”和首字母“o”可知，此处是指两个中的另一个；other“另外的”，代词，one...the other“一个……另一个……”，固定搭配。故填(o)ther。

87. 句意：我希望有一艘船，从海上探索这个岛。结合语境和首字母“e”可知，此处是坐船探索这个岛；explore“探索”，动词，根据“wished to have a boat and...”可知，此处应用动词原形。故填(e)xplore。

88. 句意：所以我选择了一棵强壮的树，花了几个星期的时间把它砍倒。结合“it down”和首字母“c”可知，此处是指把那棵树砍倒，考查 cut down“砍倒”，动词短语；根据“spent weeks...”



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可知，此处考查 spend time doing sth.“花费时间做某事”，因此这里应用动名词形式 cutting。故填(c)utting。

89. 句意：然后我花了几个月的时间把它从一棵树变成了一艘船。结合上文“chose a strong tree”和首字母“t”可知，此处是指把一棵树变成一艘船；tree“树”，名词，空前有不定冠词“a”，此处应用名词单数形式 tree。故填(t)ree。

90. 句意：我试着把水引到船上，而不是把船带到水里。结合上文“The boat was far too heavy for me to move. I tried bringing the water to the boat...”和首字母“i”可知，船太重了，搬不动；“我”试着把水引到船上，即“bring the water to the boat”代替“bring the boat to the water”；instead of“代替”，介词短语。故填(i)nstead。

91. (h)urt      92. (h)eavily/(h)ard      93. (b)ut      94. (s)omething      95. (t)errible  
96. (t)ook      97. (h)elp      98. (s)topped      99. (c)areless      100. (i)tself

【导语】本文讲述了作者在骑车时重重的摔倒，安全意识救了他的命的故事。

91. 句意：我的右侧真的很痛！根据“I fell off my bicycle”和首字母可知，此处是指受伤了。hurt“受伤”，动词；本文主体时态为一般过去时，hurt 的过去式还是 hurt。故填(h)urt。

92. 句意：我的头重重地撞在地上。根据“I lay there for a few minutes”和首字母可知，此处是指重重地摔在地下。heavily/hard“重重地”，副词修饰动词。故填(h)eavily/(h)ard。

93. 句意：我想站起来，但我失败了！根据“I failed”可知，句子前后是转折关系，结合首字母可知是连词 but“但是”。故填(b)ut。

94. 句意：我想“我一定有什么问题。”根据“There must be...wrong with me”可知，作者的脑袋重重地摔在地上且站不起来，结合首字母可知应是 something“一些东西”。there is something wrong with sb.“某人出了……问题”，固定短语。故填(s)omething。

95. 句意：我感到非常糟糕，以至于不得不仍然躺在那里。根据“I had to still lie there”和首字母可知，作者摔在地上且站不起来，这是很糟糕的。terrible“糟糕的”，形容词。故填(t)errible。

96. 句意：我躺在那里，摘下了我的头盔。根据“...off my helmet”及首字母可知，此处指脱下头盔。take off“脱下”，固定短语；本文主体时态为一般过去时，take 的过去式为 took。故填(t)ook。

97. 句意：我大声呼救。根据“The driver...his truck and came to help me”及首字母可知，此处指大声呼救。help“帮助”，此处用其名词形式。故填(h)elp。

98. 句意：司机停下他的卡车来帮助我。根据“came to help me”和首字母可知，司机是停下了车。stop“停止”，动词；本文主体时态为一般过去时，stop 的过去式为 stopped。故填(s)topped。

99. 句意：她知道我以前粗心，并不总是戴头盔。根据“did not always wear my helmet”和首字母可知，作者不总戴头盔，应是粗心的。careless“粗心的”，形容词。故填(c)areless。

100. 句意：“妈妈，救我一命的不是头盔本身，而是安全意识。以后我会小心骑自行车的！”根据“safety awareness did”和首字母可知，此处是指头盔本身。应用“the helmet”对应的反身代词 itself“它自己”。故填(i)tself。

101. (d)evelopment    102. (p)opular    103. (h)imself    104. (l)onger    105. (s)pecial  
106. (d)ifferent    107. (s)atisfied    108. (l)ike    109. (T)o    110. (d)ecision

【导语】本文讲述了在 21 世纪，人们可以随心所欲地对自己的外形作出改变，史密斯先生便是其中之一，他更换了自己的像鼻子、眼睛等许多身体部位，但是也带来了意想不到的影响。

101. 句意：随着科技的发展，人们可以按照他们想要的样子更换他们的身体部位。根据“With the d...of science and technology”可知定冠词 the 后接名词 development 表示科技的“发展”。故填(d)evelopment。

102. 句意：小鼻子这些年非常流行。根据上文“Several months ago, Mr. Smith went to a body engineering shop and asked for a small nose.”和首字母 p 可知此处用形容词 popular 作表语，表示“受欢迎的，流行的”。故填(p)opular。

103. 句意：手术过后，他看着镜中的自己，发现他的短发不再适合他的新长相了。根据“in the mirror”及主语 he 可知此处应用反身代词 himself 指代“他自己”。故填(h)imself。

104. 句意：手术过后，他看着镜中的自己，发现他的短发不再适合他的新长相了。no longer“不再”。故填(l)onger。

105. 句意：他正要离开时，店员突然告知他，店里的耳朵项目有特价活动。根据下文“At last, Mr. Smith went out of the shop with a small nose, long hair and two new ears.”可知此处用形容词 special 作定语修饰名词 offer，表示“特价”活动。故填(s)pecial。

106. 句意：在那之后，他看起来比同龄人显得非常年轻，而且完全不同了。根据上文“In the next few weeks, Mr. Smith’s interest in his look kept growing. He bought new eyes, new hands and new feet.”可知，史密斯先生对身体各个部分的改造让他的样子跟之前完全不一样了，应

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用形容词 different 作表语，表示“不同的”。故填(different)。

107. 句意：他对自己感到很满意。根据上文“After that, he looked very young for his age, and completely...”可知，他对自己身体的改造让他显年轻，也完全变了样，可知此处用 be satisfied with 表示“对……感到满意”。故填(satisfied)。

108. 句意：他被拒绝进入火车站和机场等场所。根据“railway stations and airports”可知此处用介词 like 表示列举。故填(like)。

109. 句意：令他惊讶的是，史密斯太太对他的决定很不高兴，因为他受不了他原来那双脚的臭味。to one's surprise“令某人惊讶的是”。故填(To)。

110. 句意：令他惊讶的是，史密斯太太对他的决定很不高兴，因为他受不了他原来那双脚的臭味。根据上文“In the end, he decided to have his old body back!”可知此处用名词 decision 表示“决定”，且用其单数形式。故填(decision)。

111. (One)    112. (poor)    113. (with)    114. (use)    115. (S)aying    116. (f)rom  
117. (d)oubted    118. (t)ired    119. (g)reat/(g)ood    120. (r)ealized

【导语】本文通过讲述破口袋也有用途的故事，告诉人们每个人都有好的东西提供给世界。

111. 句意：十个袋子里，有一个破了。根据“one was broken”可知，此处是说其中有一个袋子破了，one of“……之一”。故填(One)。

112. 句意：尽管情况很糟糕，村民还是会带着它和其他袋子去另一个村子买种子。根据“one was broken”可知，此处是说这个袋子状况很糟糕，in poor condition“情况糟糕”。故填(poor)。

113. 句意：我只是一个破袋子，上面有很多洞。根据“many holes”可知，此处是说上面有很多洞，故填(with)。

114. 句意：你为什么不把我扔掉？你知道我已经没用了。根据“Why don't you throw me away?”可知，此处是说自己没用了，故填(use)。

115. 句意：说着，村民把破袋子拿了出去。根据“these words”可知，此处是说着这些话的时候，把破袋子拿了出去。say“说”，此处用现在分词作伴随状语，故填(S)aying。

116. 句意：从这个村子到下一个村子，一路上都是树，我从那个村子买的种子。根据“to the next”可知，此处是说从这个村子到那个村子，from...to...“从……到……”。故填(f)rom。

117. 句意：但破袋子仍然怀疑它是否有用。根据“But the broken bag still”可知，此处是说破袋子仍然怀疑自己是否有用。doubt“怀疑”，动词，根据句意知用一般过去时，故填(d)oubted。

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118. 句意：这些树在炎热的晴天给疲惫的人们提供阴凉。根据“*These trees give cool shade (阴凉) to*”可知，此处是说树在热天给疲劳的人们提供阴凉，*tired*“疲惫的”。故填(t)ired。

119. 句意：难道你看不出你为这个世界做了一件好/很棒的事吗？根据“*They also give oxygen to humans and animals.*”可知，此处是说为世界做了件好事，故填(g)reat/(g)ood。

120. 句意：最后，它意识到，每个人都有好的东西提供给世界！根据“*that everyone has something good to offer to the world*”可知，此处是说它意识到每个人都有好东西可以提供给世界。*realize*“意识到”，动词，根据句意知用一般过去时，故填(r)ealized。

121. (p)racticed/(p)ractised      122. (c)reated      123. (i)ncluding      124. (b)efore

125. (c)ontrol      126. (a)dded      127. (C)ompared      128. (h)ope      129. (a)gainst

130. (s)uccessful

【导语】本文主要介绍了 3D 打印技术在医学学习中的应用以及未来这项技术的发展方向。

121. 句意：过去，外科医生以动物和水果为练习对象。根据“*No patient wants their surgeon to study biology by using their bodies. In the past, surgeons ...on animals and fruit.*”可知过去，外科医生以动物和水果为练习对象。结合首字母可知“*practise* 或 *practice*”符合语境。由“*In the past*”可知句子时态为一般过去时。故填(p)racticed/(p)ractised。

122. 句意：最近，中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所的一个研究小组创造了 3D 打印器官，包括大脑、肺和肠道。根据“*Recently, a research team from the Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences has ...3D printed organs ...the brain, lungs and intestines.*”可知应是已经创造了 3D 打印器官。结合首字母可知“*create*”符合语境。由“*has*”可知用动作已经完成应用完成时。故填(c)reated。

123. 句意：最近，中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所的一个研究小组创造了 3D 打印器官，包括大脑、肺和肠道。根据“*Recently, a research team from the Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences has ...3D printed organs...the brain, lungs and intestines.*”可知知应是包括大脑、肺和肠道。结合首字母可知“*include*”符合语境。“*including*”为介词，对“*3D printed organs*”进行进一步的补充说明。故填(i)ncluding。

124. 句意：以前，人们发现很难打印出人体器官内部的复杂结构。根据“*People found it hard to print the complex structures inside human organs*”及“*Recently, a research team from the Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences has ...3D printed*

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organs”可知现在已经能打印出人体器官内部的复杂结构，所以应是以前很难打印出来。结合首字母可知“before”符合语境。故填(b)efore。

125. 句意：而且很难控制器官的硬度。根据“It’s also hard to ...the organs’ hardness”可知很难控制器官的硬度。结合首字母可知“control”符合语境，不定式符号 to 后用动词原形。故填(c)ontrol。

126. 句意：该团队在水凝胶中添加了特殊元素，为每个器官创造不同的纹理。根据“The team...special elements to the hydrogel to create different textures for each organ.”可知该团队在水凝胶中添加了特殊元素，为每个器官创造不同的纹理。结合首字母及“to”可知“add”符合语境。结合语境可知是已经添加了特殊元素，所以应用过去式。故填(a)dded。

127. 句意：与活体器官和动物器官相比，它们也更便宜，更合乎道德。根据“to live organs and animal organs”及首写字母可知应是考查“compare to”对比，放句首，首字母应该大写。故填(C)ompared。

128. 句意：除了做研究，科学家们还希望 3D 打印器官可以用于器官移植。根据“3D printed organs can be used in organ transplants.”及首字母可知是希望 3D 打印器官可以用于器官移植，hope“希望”符合，句子为一般现在时，主语为复数，故动词用原形。故填(h)ope。

129. 句意：水凝胶不能做到这一点，因为人体会对抗它。根据“Hydrogel cannot be used to do that”及“fight”和首字母可知应是人体会对抗水凝胶，fight against“对抗”。故填(a)gainst。

130. 句意：第一个也是唯一一个成功用于移植的 3D 打印器官是膀胱，因为膀胱是人类最简单的器官之一。根据“The first and only...3D printed organ used for transplant is a bladder, as the bladder is one of human’s simplest organs.”结合首字母可知唯一一个“成功”用于移植的 3D 打印器官是膀胱，形容词 successful 符合。故填(s)uccessful。

131. (m)ade      132. (a)rtists      133. (f)irst      134. (o)thers      135. (U)nlike

136. (v)iewers      137. (d)irectly      138. (a)llows      139. (c)hance      140. (a)ncient

【导语】本文主要讲述了网络直播让传统文化在年轻人中再次活跃和流行起来，为传统艺术家们提供了新的舞台。

131. 句意：直播成功了。make it “成功”，结合 has 可知，本句是现在完成时，动词用过去分词。故填(m)ade。

132. 句意：它不仅有趣，而且为传统文化艺术家提供了一个新的舞台。根据下文“many

traditional culture artists”可知，是指传统文化艺术家，应用复数名词 artists。故填(a)rtists。

133. 句意：在视频网站和应用程序上，许多传统文化艺术家都是第一次尝试直播。根据“trying the livestream”可知，是第一次直播，应用 for the first time。故填(f)irst。

134. 句意：他们中的一些人唱京剧，一些人展示他们的手工艺品，而其他人则表演古典音乐。根据“some”和首字母可知，此处应填 others “其他人”。故填(o)thers。

135. 句意：不像在正式的舞台上表演，李把日常生活中的地方作为舞台，包括他的后院，他的书房，甚至沙发。根据“Li uses everyday places as his stage, including his backyard, his study, and even a sofa.”可知，李把日常生活中的地方作为舞台，说明不像在正式的舞台上那样表演。unlike“不像”，介词，符合题意，故填(U)nlike。

136. 句意：除了唱歌之外，李还以一种有趣的方式向观众介绍京剧。根据“Li also teaches...about Peking Operas in a funny way.”可知，直播时候，教的是观众。viewer “观众”，应用名词复数，故填(v)iewers。

137. 句意：人们可以问他问题并直接得到答案。根据“People can ask him questions and get answers...”可知，人们可以直接得到问题的答案。directly“直接地”，副词修饰动词。故填(d)irectly。

138. 句意：它允许年轻人了解这门传统艺术，并以一种简单的方式学习更多。根据“young people to know this traditional art and learn more about it in an easy way”可知，直播允许年轻人以一种简单的方式学习传统艺术。allow “允许”，主语是第三人称单数，动词用三单形式。故填(a)llows。

139. 句意：其他艺术家也认为直播是一个新的机会。根据“Other artists also see the livestream as a new ...”可知，此处是指新机会，由“a”可知，此处应用单数名词 chance“机会”。故填(c)hance。

140. 句意：在演出期间，观众们欣赏着这些服装，并观看表演者如何使用古老的化妆风格。根据下文“which was popular during the Tang Dynasty.”和首字母可知，指的是古老的化妆风格，应用形容词 ancient“古老的”。故填(a)ncient。

141. (f)ields      142. (D)uring      143. (b)y      144. (r)ules      145. (p)lace

146. (d)ropped/(d)ecreased      147. (a)ffects      148. (e)specially      149. (e)nough

150. (A)frican

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【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了《自然》杂志网站公布的两位杰出人物对世界的贡献。

141. 句意：《自然》杂志网站选出了环境、科学、医学等领域最重要的 10 位人物。根据“10 most important people in the...of environment, science, medicine and others”可知，此处说的是多个领域的重要人物，应用 field“领域”的复数形式。故填(f)ields

142. 句意：在路易斯·伊纳西奥·卢拉·达席尔瓦 2003 年至 2008 年的总统任期内，席尔瓦领导了环境部。根据“from 2003 to 2008”可知，表示一段期间内，要用时间介词 during。故填(D)uring。

143. 句意：该计划从 2004 年到 2012 年减少了亚马逊森林砍伐的 80% 以上。根据“over 80 percent”和首字母提示 b 可知，此处应用介词 by 表示“相差”。故填(b)y。

144. 句意：然而，在 2019 年，一位新的领导人让对环境犯罪的规定变得不那么严格。根据“environmental crimes”和首字母 r 可知，此处指的是“与环境犯罪有关的规定”，表示多条规定应用 rule“规定”的复数形式。故填(r)ules。

145. 句意：她重新制定了计划，并做得更好。根据首字母提示 p 可知，本题考查介词短语 in place“在适当的位置”。故填(p)lace。

146. 句意：因此，从 2023 年 1 月到 7 月，该地区的森林砍伐率下降/减少了 43%。根据“made it better”可知，Marina Silva 的计划使森林砍伐率下降/减少了，本句时态为一般过去时，应用动词 drop“下降”或 decrease“减少”的过去式。故填(d)ropped/(d)ecreased。

147. 句意：在非洲，疟疾每年影响约 2 亿人，造成 50 万人死亡。根据“around 200 million people and kills 500,000 people every year”和首字母 a 可知，此处说的是疟疾造成的影响，本句时态为一般现在时，主语 malaria 为第三人称单数，谓语 affect“影响”应用单三形式。故填(a)ffects。

148. 句意：5 岁以下的儿童尤其受其影响。根据“Children under 5”可知，儿童受到的影响尤其严重，应用副词 especially“特别是”修饰动词 influenced。故填(e)specially。

149. 句意：疫苗是有用的，但是数量不够。根据“The vaccine is useful but”可知，疫苗的数量不够，enough“足够的”符合语境。故填(e)nough。

150. 句意：世界卫生组织表示，非洲人民最早将在 2024 年年中使用这种疫苗。根据“In Africa”可知，此处说的是非洲人民，应用形容词 African“非洲的”作定语修饰名词 people。故填(A)frican。

151. (v)aluable      152. (e)asily      153. (s)maller/(s)maller      154. (s)tytle      155. (m)odern

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156. (t)ea      157. (l)ocal      158. (m)oon      159. (s)tarted      160. (s)pread

【导语】本文主要介绍了闽南的雕刻艺术以及吴建东传承这门艺术并发扬光大。

151. 句意：任何建筑都离不开雕刻，雕刻使建筑更有价值。根据“The saying describes brick carvings, an important feature of the old red brick buildings in the area”及首字母可知，雕刻使建筑更有价值。故填(v)aluable。

152. 句意：这些雕刻曾经很容易在闽南建筑的正门上找到。根据“No building comes without carvings (雕刻)”及首字母可知，在闽南建筑上很容易找到雕刻，此处填副词修饰动词，故填(e)asily。

153. 句意：然而，随着发展，红砖古建筑的数量越来越少，闽南的砖雕也不见了。根据“Minnan’s brick carvings have disappeared (消失) from sight”及首字母可知，红砖古建筑的数量越来越少，small“少的”，smaller“更少的”，故填(s)maller/(s)mall。

154. 句意：吴学习了传统工艺，并将其与现代品味相结合，形成了自己的砖雕风格。根据“Wu has learned the traditional skill and connected it with modern tastes”及首字母可知，吴形成了自己的砖雕风格。style“风格”，名词，故填(s)tyle。

155. 句意：我们希望通过加入现代元素来帮助传统工艺的传承和发展。根据“Wu has learned the traditional skill and connected it with modern tastes”及首字母可知，通过加入现代元素来帮助传统工艺的传承和发展。modern“现代的”，故填(m)odern。

156. 句意：闽南人喜爱茶，所以吴创作了一系列砖雕茶艺装饰，包括茶盘、杯架、壶架等。根据“so Wu created a series of carved brick tea decorations”及首字母可知，闽南人喜爱茶，tea“茶”，名词，故填(t)ea。

157. 句意：它们受到了当地人民和外国游客的热烈欢迎。根据“...and foreign visitors”及首字母可知，它们受到了当地人民和外国游客的热烈欢迎。local“当地的”，形容词，故填(l)ocal。

158. 句意：今年早些时候，一名来自菲律宾的华侨男子买了一个饰有燕尾和明亮月亮的挂件。根据“to remind him of the buildings and the moon of his hometown”及首字母可知，一名来自菲律宾的华侨男子买了一个饰有燕尾和明亮月亮的挂件。moon“月亮”，故填(m)oon。

159. 句意：这种艺术形式始于宋代，并在明清时期流行起来。根据“became popular during the Ming and Qing dynasties”及首字母可知，这种艺术形式始于宋代，start“开始”，动词，句子时态是一般过去时，故填(s)tarted。

160. 句意：制作了一些关于吴建东和他的砖雕的短视频，将有助于把闽南砖雕传播到世界



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各地。根据“help...Minnan brick carvings all over the world”及首字母可知，把闽南砖雕传播到世界各地。spread “传播”，help do sth. “帮助做某事”。故填(s)pread。

161. (f)all      162. (d)ifficulty      163. (r)equied      164. (b)oring      165. (t)hrough  
166. (d)ictionary      167. (I)nstead      168. (a)loud      169. (w)hat      170. (t)hought

【导语】本文介绍了如何通过阅读诗歌来提高阅读体验。

161. 句意：你是否曾经有过这样的经历：你对一首英文诗一见钟情，但却很难完全理解它？fall in love with“爱上”，是固定短语。从句是一般现在时，主语是 you，动词用原形。故填(f)all。

162. 句意：你是否曾经有过这样的经历：你对一首英文诗一见钟情，但却很难完全理解它？根据“Sometimes we find an English poem that attracts us at once, but usually a lot of time and effort (精力)”结合首字母可知，此处是指很难完全理解这首诗。much 后跟不可数名词 difficulty。故填(d)ifficulty。

163. 句意：有时我们发现一首英文诗立刻就吸引了我们，但通常在我们真正理解这首诗之前需要花费大量的时间和精力。根据“but usually a lot of time and effort (精力) are r...before we can truly understand the poem”可知，是指真正理解这首诗需要大量的时间和精力。require“要求”，动词，此处是一般现在时的被动语态结构，动词用过去分词。故填(r)equied。

164. 句意：有时候，一首英文诗第一次读起来似乎很无聊，但再读一遍就有趣了。根据“when you first read it, but it becomes more interesting”可知，和有趣相对应的是“无聊的”，boring“无聊的”，形容词作表语。故填(b)oring。

165. 句意：通过反复阅读，可以更好地理解其含义。根据“repeated reading.”可知，反复阅读是理解含义的方式，这里应用介词 through “通过”。故填(t)hrough。

166. 句意：其次，在阅读英语诗歌时手边要有一本字典。根据下文“look them up”可知，是指查字典。dictionary “字典”，被 a 修饰，应用可数名词单数，故填(d)ictionary。

167. 句意：与其跳过这些单词或猜测它们的意思，不如去查字典。此处是固定短语 instead of “而不是”。故填(I)nstead。

168. 句意：第三，大声朗读一首英文诗并听诗。根据横线前面句子可知，这里是 read aloud “大声朗读”的结构。故填(a)loud。

169. 句意：在你读完一首诗之后，多花点时间想想诗在说什么。此处是宾语从句，空处作 saying 的宾语，what 符合。故填(w)hat。

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170. 句意：总之，以适当的方式阅读英语诗歌可以丰富你的经验，增加你的乐趣，并使你对它们有更深的思考，以至于你最终能完全理解。根据“enrich your experience, increase your enjoyment, and bring you a deeper t...about them”可知，指的是对诗有更深的思考，应用名词 thought “思考”。故填(t)hought。

171. (t)hought    172. (f)ighting    173. (t)ried    174. (i)nside    175. (d)octor  
176. (h)ope    177. (r)est    178. (d)ying    179. (a)gain    180. (d)ied

【导语】本文主要讲述汤姆的主人克莱尔因为制止醉汉打架而被刺身亡。

171. 句意：于是汤姆坐下来，想着他的自由，他的幸福和他的家。根据下文“He still could not believe it. He was going home!”及首字母提示可知，此处指想起，think of“思考；想起”，固定词组；根据空前的“sat down”可知，句子时态为一般过去时，所以此处应用动词的过去式形式。故填(t)hought。

172. 句意：当圣克莱尔走进镇里时，他看到一些醉汉在打架，他试图阻止他们。根据空后的“he tried to stop them”及首字母提示可知，此处指打架，fight“打架”；分析句子结构可知，此处应用现在分词形式作宾补。故填(f)ighting。

173. 句意：当圣克莱尔试着夺走刀时，醉汉刺伤了他。根据上文“he tried to stop them. One of the men had a knife”及首字母提示可知，此处指克莱尔试着夺走刀，try to do sth.“试着做某事”，固定词组；句子时态为一般过去时，此处应用动词的过去式形式。故填(t)ried。

174. 句意：汤姆睡着了，这时有人敲门，几个人把圣克莱尔抬了进去。根据“there was a knock on the door”及首字母提示可知，此处指几个人把圣克莱尔抬了进去，inside“向里面”符合。故填(i)nside。

175. 句意：汤姆去叫医生；奥菲莉娅小姐迅速铺好了一张床，试着叫醒圣克莱尔。根据下文“The doctor arrived”及首字母提示可知，此处指医生。故填(d)octor。

176. 句意：医生来了，他脸上的表情表明没有希望了。根据“The doctor arrived and the look on his face said that there was no...”的句意及首字母提示可知，此处表示没有希望，hope“希望”符合。故填(h)ope。

177. 句意：他清理并包扎了伤口，并说圣克莱尔需要休息。根据“He cleaned and bandaged the wound, and said that St Clare needed to...”的句意及首字母提示可知，此处指圣克莱尔需要休

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息，rest“休息”符合；根据空前的“needed to”可知，此处应用动词原形。故填(r)est。

178. 句意：“我快死了，”圣克莱尔拉着汤姆的手说。根据下文“Please, pray!”及首字母提示可知，此处指圣克莱尔说自己快死了，die“死”符合；根据空前的“I’m”可知，此处应用现在分词形式。故填(d)ying。

179. 句意：当他祈祷完的时候，圣克莱尔看了他一眼，又拉住了他的手。根据上文“holding Tom’s hand”及首字母提示可知，此处指又拉住了他的手，again“又”符合。故填(a)gain。

180. 句意：然后他闭上眼睛死了。根据“Then he closed his eyes”及首字母提示可知，此处指圣克莱尔死了，die“死”符合；句子时态为一般过去时，此处应用动词的过去式形式。故填(d)ied。

181. (i)nstead    182. (s)pent    183. (w)ritten    184. (w)ater    185. (b)efore

186. (d)ifferent    187. (a)lso    188. (h)ow    189. (f)ull    190. (t)ranslated

【导语】本文介绍了经典科幻小说《海底两万里》。

181. 句意：然而，他决定成为一名作家而不是律师。根据“However, he decided to be a writer...of a lawyer”可知他想成为作家，而不是律师，instead of“而不是”。故填(i)nstead。

182. 句意：他和妻子花了很多时间乘船航行。根据“much time sailing on his ship”可知此处是 spend time doing sth.“花费时间做某事”，句子用一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填(s)pent。

183. 句意：后来，所有这些都被写进他的书里。根据“into his books”可知是被写进了他的书里，write“写”，此处用过去分词和 be 动词构成被动语态。故填(w)ritten。

184. 句意：《海底两万里》讲述了尼莫船长和他的潜艇——一种能在水下航行的船只。根据“his submarine”可知潜艇在水下，water“水”。故填(w)ater。

185. 句意：潜艇在今天很常见，但凡尔纳在它们出现之前很多年就写过！根据“many years...they appeared”可知是在潜艇出现之前，他在书中就写过，before“在……之前”。故填(b)efore。

186. 句意：故事从纽约市开始，把读者带到很多不同的地方。根据“many...places”可知是带到很多不同地方，different“不同的”。故填(d)ifferent。

187. 句意：但这个故事还写了一些虚构的地方。根据“the story...talks about visits to some fictional locations”可知这个故事也写了一些虚构的地方，句中用 also“也”。故填(a)lso。

188. 句意：许多人认为标题《海底两万里》的意思是潜艇在水下航行多深。根据“deep the

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submarine travels under the water”可知句子是宾语从句，此处修饰 deep 用 how。故填(h)ow。

189. 句意：这本书里充满了水下的神秘和魔幻的事物。根据“of mysteries and magic things under water.”可知这本书充满了水下的神秘和魔幻的事物，be full of“充满”。故填(f)ull。

190. 句意：它被翻译成许多不同的语言并且畅销。根据“into many different languages”可知是被翻译成不同的语言，translate“翻译”，此处用过去分词和 be 动词构成被动语态。故填(t)ranslated。

191. (a)ttended      192. (f)irst      193. (s)trong      194. (c)owboys      195. (p)leasant

196. (l)unch      197. (m)usicians      198. (n)oisy      199. (l)asting      200. (d)ifferent

【导语】本文主要介绍了作者和父母参加不同种类的音乐会。

191. 句意：我的父母和我参加了所有的音乐会。根据“Today we had a music show”和首字母可知，作者和父母参加了音乐会。attend“参加”，句子是一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填(a)ttended。

192. 句意：我们先去了学校礼堂的民间音乐会。根据“We went to the folk concert at the school hall f...”可知，作者首先去了学校礼堂的民间音乐会，应用 first。故填(f)irst。

193. 句意：它在上午 9 点开始。民间音乐具有强烈的地方色彩。根据“Folk music had s...local colour.”可知，民间音乐具有强烈的地方色彩。strong“强烈的”符合语境，作定语修饰名词。故填(s)trong。

194. 句意：这种音乐是关于牛仔和乡村生活的。根据“the country music”以及首字母可知，乡村音乐是关于牛仔和乡村生活。cowboy“牛仔”，名词用复数。故填(c)owboys。

195. 句意：吉他的声音很悦耳。根据“The sounds of guitar”和首字母可知，吉他的音乐很愉悦。pleasant“令人愉快的”符合语境。故填(p)leasant。

196. 句意：爵士音乐会下午 1 点在学校礼堂开始，我们在学校附近吃午饭。此处是短语 have lunch“吃午饭”。故填(l)unch。

197. 句意：爵士音乐家很棒，因为他们在演奏的时候编出了音乐。根据“they make up the music while playing.”可知，they 指的是音乐家，应用 musician，使用复数形式。故填(m)usicians。

198. 句意：这是令人兴奋的，但我的父母认为它太吵了，因为鼓。根据“because of the drums.”和首字母可知，父母认为鼓声很吵闹。noisy“吵闹的”，形容词作定语。故填(n)oisy。

199. 句意：古典作品，如《天鹅湖》，是严肃的，具有持久的价值。根据“are serious and have a l...value.”结合语境推断，古典作品都有很持久的价值。lasting“持久的”，形容词作定语。故填(l)asting。

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200. 句意：这是一个伟大的一天，因为我学到了不同种类的音乐。different kinds of“不同种类的”，故填(d)ifferent。