# EENS'SPACE 英语街

高中版

# 多等の懸



秀兰·邓波儿的去世给中国人带来的冲击/Flappy Bird 从App Store下架 在绝望中也不要失去信心/善心的真谛在于懂得感激/购物的奇特经历 不要让习惯限制了你/唯有时间才懂爱/怎样对待一个天才儿童/为小狗松绑 小小的善举也许会形成一种蝴蝶效应/把普通的事情做到极致就很伟大/中美教育的不同

临考60天,必考60题,阅卷专家助你极速提分

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# EENS'SPACE 英语街

高中版

# 四等60是

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### ★ 名校名师试题 1 ★

]	It was a bad night <u>1</u> Lo	uis. His research in the	neighboring town 2	taken longer than he
	ted. It was late and he was ve		1000	_
	ll the spaces <u>4</u> full. He dr			
	6 . The next block was alm			
	ng 8 allowed there, most o			
	paces. He was so glad to see			
	in, parked, and hurried 13			
	_was gone. He ran home and			
	olice only a minute <u>17</u> tell			
	away 19 the police. Louis			
	a fee of \$40 to get his car			
Green		,	ne got a paining tienet	ms mst one ever m
(	)1. A. of	B. to	C. for	D. in
(	)2. A. had	B. have	C. has	D. have been
(	)3. A. drive	B. drove	C. has driven	D. have driven
(	)4. A. is	B. are	C. was	D. were
(	)5. A. to	B. as	C. at	D. for
(	)6. A. empty	B. intense	C. full	D. mysterious
(	)7. A. and	B. although	C. but	D. while
(	)8. A. is	B. are	C. was	D. were
(	)9. A. see	B. saw	C. has seen	D. have seen
(	)10. A. with	B. within	C. had	D. used
(	)11. A. it	B. them	C. these	D. those
(	)12. A. at	B. by	C. in	D. within
(	)13. A. to home	B. to be home	C. home	D. go to home
(	)14. A. It	B. They	C. Them	D. Those
(	)15. A. had	B. have	C. has	D. have had
(	)16. A. robbed	B. stolen	C. theft	D. made off
(	)17. A. at	B. in	C. to	D. /
(	)18. A. what	B. how	C. where	D. when
(	)19. A. with	B. through	C. via	D. by

)20. A. On

#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是路易斯停车所遇到的事情。

1. C。根据下一句及随后的内容,意思应为"对于",因此选择 for。

C. via

C. With

D. by

D. In

- 2. A。过去完成时,选 had done 形式。
- 3. B。过去时态。

B. through

B. At

4. D。主谓一致。



- 5. D。look for, 寻找, 固定搭配。
- 6. C。联系上下文。下文提到他另寻停车地点,因此此处应为"都满了的"意思。
- 7. C。联系上下文,此处为转折之意,因此选 but。
- 8. D。if 引导的虚拟语气。
- 9. B。过去时态。
- 10. A。介词的选择。意为"有两个空车位"。
- 11. B。此处指代前文 two free spaces, 因此选 them。
- 12. B。by the entrance,在入口处,固定搭配。
- 13. C。home 前不加任何介词。
- 14. A。此处指代前文的汽车,因此选 it。
- 15. A。过去完成时态和被动语态。
- 16. B。rob,抢劫;steal,偷窃;theft,小偷行为;make off,离开,意思与此空不相关。
- 17. Co take sb. some time to do sth. o
- 18. A。句意,发生了什么。
- 19. D。被警察拖走,选择 by。
- 20. D。In addition, 另外, 固定搭配。

#### ★ 名校名师试题 2 ★

必亏局亏金型			
The only1_ of a shipwred	ck was washed up on a si	mall, 2 island by sea	waves which was never
heard before. He3 feverishly			
day he scanned the horizon in the			
very $\underline{6}$ , he eventually $\underline{7}$			
9he might come across every			
But then one day, after looki	ng for food around this s	mall island, he arrived at	his hut only to find his
hut in bright flames, the s	moke rolling up fiercely t	o the sky. After he came to	o his sense, he realized
the <u>13</u> thing had happened;	everything he possessed	was lost, with nothing left.	. He was stunned with
14 and anger full of his chest	t. "God, how could you	do this to me! How could	!" he cried with deep
sorrow. Early the next day, however	ver, he was <u>15</u> by th	ne sound of a ship that was	16_ the island. It
was really a surprise for him!			
It is easy to get <u>17</u> and l	nard to stand up again wh	en things are going <u>18</u>	out of our expectation.
But we shouldn't19 in any o	ease, because God is at v	work in our lives all the tim	e, even in the midst of
pain and20 we have never se	een before.	*	
( )1. A. living	B. rescuer	C. alive	D. survivor
( )2. A. isolate	B. unmanned	C. inhabit	D. mysterious
( )3. A. cried	B. wondered	C. screamed	D. prayed
( )4. A. lead	B. guide	C. comfort	D. rescue
( )5. A. none	B. all	C. both	D. neither
( )6. A. hopeful	B. positive	C. negative	D. exhausted
( )7. A. wanted	B. managed	C. came	D. decided
( )8. A. stopped	B. kept	C. covered	D. protect

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(	)9. A. factors	B. dangers	C. animals	D. nature
(	)10. A. keep	B. hide	C. bury	D. store
(	)11. A. possessions	B. goods	C. moneys	D. food
(	)12. A. a little	B. few	C. a few	D. little
(	)13. A. worse	B. best	C. better	D. worst
-(	)14. A. brief	B. grief	C. upset	D. joy
(	)15. A. frightened	B. shocked	C. woke	D. awakened
(	)16. A. coming	B. passing	C. leaving	D. approaching
(	)17. A. sad	B. discouraged	C. anger	D. happy
(	)18. A. bad	B. good	C. well	D. down
(	)19. A. lose face	B. lose way	C. lose courage	D. lose heart
(	20. A. suffering	B. suffer	C. sufferings	D. suffered

#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是人在绝望中也不要失去信心,塞翁失马焉知非福。

- 1. D。轮船失事的幸存者选 survivor。 rescuer 营救者; living 和 alive 活着的人。
- 2. B。来到了一个无人居住的小岛,从下文可知这个岛荒无人及。
- 3. D。向上帝做的事情就是祷告了。
- 4. D。请求上帝救他,这个很好猜出。
- 5. A。可是一直都没有人来救他, none 表示一个都没有, 后面不加其他词。
- 6. D。exhausted 精疲力尽的。
- 7. Bo manage to do sth 试图做什么 ......
- 8. Do protect sb from doing sth 保护某人免受……伤害。
- 9. A。factors 元素,是总称,包含的信息更多更全面。
- 10. D。store 动词,储存。
- 11. A。考查单词的认知,本题为"财产"。
- 12. D。从文中我们知道他缺少基本生活用品及粮食,所以用 little。
- 13. D。最高级的考查, bad worse worst。
- 14. B。他是伤心绝望的状态。
- 15. D。被叫醒。awake adj. 醒着的; awaken v. 叫醒。
- 16. D。结合时态,知道船当时是正在靠近小岛,用过去进行时。
- 17. B。discourage v. 失望,动词变形容词在后面加"ed"就可以了。
- 18. A。go bad 事情变坏。
- 19. D。考查词组。lose heart 失去信心。
- 20. A。and 告诉我们可以直接找同义词, suffering 呼之欲出。



## ★ 名校名师试题 3 ★

a union representative visited our company to inform usour rights and protections. My					
coworkers have been 3 about he	ealth conditions and complain	ning about safety hazards	4 the workplace.		
Several of the employees in the cor	nputer department, for exan	aple, _5_ to be develop	oing vision problems		
from having to stare 6_a video of	lisplay terminal for about 7 h	ours a day. The superviso	or of the laboratory is		
beginning to get headaches and dizz					
smoke there. An X-rays technician					
equipment. She insists11it ex					
may have to contact the Occupation					
12the department. I've heard					
14 paint requested a transfer t					
unborn babies. The supervisor of p					
complaining about the malfunctioning					
anything about it. Finally, they all					
was too embarrassed 19 talk to	his employees. But he 20	the heating system repla	aced right away		
( )1. A. Since	B. When	C. After	D. Between		
( )2. A. to	B. at	C. about	D. with		
( )3. A. worry	B. worried	C. worries	D. worrying		
( )4. A. in	B. on	C. with	D. to		
( )5. A. claim	B. claimed	C. claims	D. have claimed		
( )6. A. at	B. in	C. to	D. with		
( )7. A. although	B. however	C. because	D. because of		
( )8. A. at	B. to	C. to be	D. as		
( )9. A. when	B. where	C. until	D. after		
( )10. A. its	B. it	C. them	D. their		
( )11. A. /	B. that	C. when	D. what		
( )12. A. look at	B. find out	C. make up	D. inspect		
( )13. A. whose	B. whom	C. who	D. how		
( )14. A. with	B. by	C. through	D. use		
( )15. A. other	B. others	C. another	D. the other		
( )16. A. constantly	B. constant	C. immediately	D. immediate		
( )17. A. however	B. because	C. but	D. although		
( )18. A. meet	B. met	C. felt			
( )19. A. /	B. to	C. at	D. reached D. as		
( )20. A. have	B. has	C. had	D. as D. had been		
The second secon		o. nau	D. Had been		



#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是工会提倡工人们依法维护自身权益的事情。

- 1. A。根据下一句及随后的内容,意思应为"自从",因此选择 since。
- 2. C。此处意为"关于",选 about。
- 3. D。 have been doing sth. ,现在完成进行时。
- 4. A。介词的使用。
- 5. A。主谓一致。
- 6. A。stare at,固定搭配,盯着。
- 7. C。联系上下文,此处为讲述原因之意,因此选 because。
- 8. B。it is adj. to do sth.,固定用法。
- 9. Co not...untilo
- 10. A。代词的选择。此处指代"工厂的",用 its。
- 11. B。insist that,后跟从句。
- 12. D。词义选择,此处为"检查"、"监测"之意。
- 13. C。定语从句,指代人用 who。
- 14. A。介词选择,"带着……工作",选 with。
- 15. C。另一个。
- 16. A。此处修饰动词,选副词。constantly 为"不停地"。immediately 为"立刻地"。
- 17. C。此处句意转折。
- 18. B。 meet an agreement, 达成协议。
- 19. B。too...to...用法。
- 20. C。过去时态。

#### \* 名校名师试题 4 \*

Many people always think about how to live simply and happily. Perhaps you can learn1my
grandparents. My grandfather and grandmother actively practiced $\underline{2}$ . They were both born and $\underline{3}$ up
in very large families at that time and lived <u>4</u> the Great Depression which is a <u>5</u> thing to every
person. Saving for a rainy day and <u>6</u> rampant consumerism was <u>7</u> to their life <u>8</u> from early time.
As far as they are concerned, rather than9_ fulfillment through10_ items which many other people
pursue crazily, they <u>11</u> to spend all the quality time together, peacefully, with family, and in <u>12</u> .
Several decades ago, my grandparents built by themselves and lived in a small13 cottage for most of
their adult lives. There were <u>14</u> family members encouraging my grandparents to <u>15</u> their home all
the time. But strangely they did not want a bigger place at all. Both of them loved their little but warm house
and were pretty 16 with what they had. For instance: they gardened happily, repaired their own old
clothes, and drove the same car for over 15 years. I still 17 clearly riding around freely in their old,
green Mercury beast and sleeping in their super tiny guest room next to their garden, comfortably and
relaxedly.
In many ways, I've18 my life after what my grandparents had done in their whole life because it
influenced me a lot. Through the good example they set I learned an extremely 19 lesson: It is possible
for everyone to live a small and 20 hut calculated life

and the same	Anne Transcription	and the state of t			
	(	)1. A. with	B. on	C. by D. from	
	(	)2. A. brief	B. sample	C. concise D. simple	icity
	(	3. A. woke	B. came	C. live D. grew	
	(	)4. A. through	B. in	C. during D. from	
	(	)5. A. good	B. disappointment	C. bad D. sadne	ess
	(	)6. A. preventing	B. avoiding	C. detecting D. guard	ling
	(	)7. A. part	B. according	C. necessary D. legal	
	(	)8. A. principle	B. idea	C. thought D. belie	f
	(	9. A. pursuing	B. seeking	C. catching D. finding	ng
	(	)10. A. material	B. mental	C. expensive D. unus	ıal
	(	11. A. chose	B. decide	C. eager D. plan	
	(	)12. A. house	B. outdoors	C. abroad D. natur	e
	(	)13. A. 600-squares-foot	B. 600-square-foot	C. 600-square-feet D. 600-s	quares-feet
	(	14. A. count	B. countable	C. countlessly D. count	less
	(	15. A. expand	B. expect	C. except D. explo	re
	(	)16. A. satisfy	B. content	C. disappoint D. disco	ntent
	(	17. A. recall	B. think	C. remember D. suppo	ose
	(	)18. A. copied	B. lived	C. followed D. mode	led
	(	)19. A. necessary	B. impossible	C. ordinary D. impor	tant
	(	)20. A. fulfilling	B. achieving	C. completing D. finish	

#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是学习爷爷奶奶简单生活的理念。

- 1. D。根据下文可知,文章讲学习爷爷奶奶简单生活的理念,learn from 向……学习。
- 2. D。简单的理念。simple 为形容词,simplicity 为名词。
- 3. D。考查词组。grow up 成长,长大。
- 4. A。在大萧条期间,考查介词。through 在……期间。
- 5. C。大萧条时期对每个人来说都是噩梦,根据句意可知答案选 C。
- 6. B。避免过度消费,选用动词 avoid。
- 7. C。成为……的一部分。
- 8. A。考查名词,哲学。
- 9. B。寻求满足,动词用 seek。
- 10. A。不是追求物质满足。
- 11. A。祖父母不愿追求物质,他们选择的是家人共度的时光。
- 12. D。除了和家人一起还亲近大自然 nature。
- 13. B。连字符号间不能用复数。
- 14. D。很多人,也就是数不清的,即 countless。
- 15. A。他们让外祖父扩大房子, expand 扩展、扩张。
- 16. Bo be content with 对……满意。
- 17. C。作者回忆过去,依然记得用 remember。
- 18. D。"我"模仿外祖父的生活方式,也就是用什么作为模范,选这个词很好理解。
- 19. D。从他们身上"我"学到了非常重要的一课。
- 20. A。fulfilling令人满意的。

#### ★ 名校名师试题 5 ★

#### 必考高考金题

At sixty-five Chichester set out to sail single-handed round the world. Before he sailed, he \_ 1 \_ his friends several times. He had tried to fly round the world but failed.

The years passed. He gave up \_\_2\_ and began sailing. His old dream \_\_3\_ going round the world came back, but this time he would sail. His friends did not think he could do it. But Chichester was determined \_\_4\_ his plan. In August, 1963, \_\_5\_ nearly sixty-five, he began the voyage of his life. Chichester did it all \_\_6\_, even after the main steering device had been damaged by wind. Chichester covered 14, 100 miles before stopping in Sydney. This was \_\_7\_ the distance anyone had previously sailed alone.

He arrived <u>8</u> Australia on 12 December. On shore, he <u>9</u> go any further. But he did not listen. After resting, Chichester set off once more <u>10</u> his friends' attempts to dissuade(劝阻) him. The second half of his voyage was <u>11</u> the more dangerous part.

On January 29, he left Australia. The next night, the blackest he had ever known, the sea became so

12 that the boat almost 13. Food, clothes, and broken glass 14 all mixed together.

After succeeding <u>15</u> sailing round Cape Horn, Chichester sent the radio message to London: "I feel as if I had wakened from a nightmare(恶梦). Wild horses could not <u>16</u> to Cape Horn and that sinister Southern Ocean again".

Just before 9 o'clock 28 May, 1967, he arrived back in England. Queen ElizabethII knighted him with \_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_sword that Queen Elizabeth I had sailed round the world \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_. The whole voyage had \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_ him nine months. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_doing so, he had undoubtedly learned something about himself.

)1. A. had already surprised B. surprised C. surprise D. surprises C. to fly )2. A. flies B. flying D. to flying )3. A. of B. about C. in D. on )4. A. carrying out C. to carry out D. in carrying out B. carry out )5. A. in the age of B. on the age of C. about the age of D. at the age of C. of himself )6. A. on himself B. in himself D. by himself C. twice more than D. than twice )7. A. more than twice B. more twice than )8. A. on B. in C. at D. of )9. A. could not B. might not C. must D. should not )10. A. in spite of B. despite of C. on spite of D. despite on )11. A. by now B. by then C. by far D. on now )12. A. calm B. rough C. quiet D. heavy C. turned off )13. A. turned on B. turned down D. turned over )14. A. were B. was C. are D. is )15. A. on B. at C. of D. in )16. A. turn me down B. let me down C. get me down D. drag me down 17. A. the right B. the one C. the very D. the

B. paid

B. In

B. on the first time

C. at the first time

C. taken

C. At

)18. A. for the first time

)19. A. cost

)20. A. On

D. in the first time

D. had

D. Of

#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是一位冒险家跌宕起伏的冒险故事。

- 1. A。据文章前后文时态对照。
- 2. B。 搭配 give up doing sth.。
- 3. A。文章含义, a dream of "……的梦"。
- 4. C。固定搭配, be determined to do sth. 决定做 ·····。
- 5. D。固定搭配, at the age of 在 ····· 的年纪。
- 6. D。固定搭配, by oneself 自己。
- 7. A。比较级的正确用法, more than twice, 比……的两倍还多。
- 8. B。介词搭配 arrive in 到达某个城市或者国家。
- 9. D。根据上下文含义。
- 10. A。固定搭配, in spite of 除了。
- 11. C。根据上下文含义。
- 12. B。固定介词搭配, on +某一天,表示"在某一天"。
- 13. D。固定词组搭配, turn over, 翻倒。
- 14. A。主谓一致,主语与谓语动词都应为复数形式。
- 15. D。固定介词搭配 succeed in doing 成功地做了……。
- 16. D。根据上下文含义,最佳选项。
- 17. C。根据上下文含义。
- 18. A。固定搭配, for the first time 第一次。
- 19. C。固定句式, it takes sb. sometime to do sth.。
- 20. B。根据上下文含义以及固定语法, in doing sth.。

### ★ 名校名师试题 6 ★

roaming around the desert suddenly came
_3_ a spring of delicious crystal-clear water he has never seen. Tasting the water, he felt it was so sweet,
so he filled his leather canteen because he wanted to bring some back to4 with his teacher. After a four-
day journey he finally the water to the old man and he took a deep drink, smiled and thanked his
student for the sweet water he brought to him. After the young man returned to his village with a happy
heart.
After this young man left, the teacher let another student 8 the water remaining. But unexpectedly,
this student spat it all out, 9 it was awful. It 10 had become bad because of the old leather
container.
The student, who was totally confused,11 his teacher, "Master, the water was bad. It tastes
disgusting. Why did you 12 to like it?"
The teacher replied meaningfully, "You only tasted the water but I tasted the 13. The water was
simply the container for an14 of loving-kindness and15could be sweeter. " Gratitude doesn't always
come naturally.
I think we understand this lesson best when we receive innocent gifts of love from young children. At that
time, we should <u>16</u> ourselves and teach our children about the beauty and purity of <u>17</u> and expressions
of <u>18</u> . <u>19</u> , gifts from the heart are <u>20</u> gifts of the heart.

(	)1. A. story	B. fairy	C. legend	D. fiction
(	)2. A. where	B. as	C. since	D. while
(	)3. A. along	B. cross	C. through	D. across
(	)4. A. supply	B. provide	C. offer	D. share
(	)5. A. took	B. sent	C. bought	D. presented
(	)6. A. warmly	B. badly	C. hardly	D. gladly
(	)7. A. when	B. that	C. then	D. it
(	)8. A. look	B. smell	C. observe	D. taste
(	)9. A. said	B. says	C. saying	D. was said
(	10. A. finally	B. eventually	C. clearly	D. apparently
(	)11. A. said	B. challenged	C. argued	D. debated
(	)12. A. act	B. intend	C. tend	D. pretend
(	)13. A. meaning	B. heart	C. gift	D. attitude
(	14. A. behavior	B. act	C. motivation	D. intention
(	15. A. nothing	B. everything	C. anything	D. something
(	)16. A. tell	B. remind	C. educate	D. understand
(	17. A. feeling	B. thanking	C. feelings	D. thanks
(	)18. A. gratitude	B. attitude	C. altitude	D. graduate
(	)19. A. In all	B. Anyway	C. However	D. After all
(	)20. A. real	B. true	C. really	D. actually
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			

#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是凡事不要看表面,要知道善心的真谛在于懂得感激。

- 1. C。据传说, legend 本身有"传奇"的意思。
- 2. D。当穿越沙漠的时候。
- 3. D。come across 偶遇,根据上下文可以得出答案。
- 4. D。share with sb 和某人分享,根据上下文可以得出答案。
- 5. D。present 呈现。
- 6. A。温暖地笑着。
- 7. B。"在那之后"用 after that, that 指代前文。
- 8. D。让学生去品尝这个水。
- 9. C。考查动词的时态问题。
- 10. D。很明显的是水已经变质了。
- 11. B。因为老师让学生喝变质的水学生不喜欢,所以学生是不同意老师的想法的,选 B 符合句意。
- 12. D。学生就很奇怪,问老师"你为什么还要装着很喜欢呢"。
- 13. C。老师说"学生喝的是水,他喝的则是一份礼物"。
  - --- --- --- --- ) \_\_ 41)&-----
  - 14. B。这是一种充满善意的举动。
  - 15. A。没有什么比它更为甜美。
  - 16. B。我们应该提醒自己,用 remind sb to do sth。
  - 17. C。feelings 感受,根据上下文可以得出答案。
  - 18. A。表达感激之情。
  - 19. D。after all 毕竟,根据上下文可以得出答案。
  - 20. A。real 真正的,根据上下文可以得出答案。



## ★ 名校名师试题 7 ★

There was a shop,1 was	s notorious for color bar.	While Europeans were	served at the counter,
Africans were 2 kept waiting,			
kind of thing.			
I went into the shop4	asked the manager for me	edicine. 5 he saw	me standing where only
European customers stand he should			
became7 and said to me, "I			8
I went to the office. The comm			fficer, a friend of mine.
He was10 to hear that and to			
buying medicine for me. I 12			
13 a protest to the manager.			
Kaunda, a responsible member of t			
He apologized, "If only he had int			
I explained that he17 m			8 I went into a store.
Besides, Why do I have to buy me			
color, <u>19</u> his position is, <u>20</u>			
( )1. A. which	B. in which	C. on which	D. where
( )2. A. notany more	B. not onlybut also	C. notno more	D. not onlyand
( )3. A. to make	B. making	C. in making	D. make
( )4. A. so	B. but	C. and	D. then
( )5. A. When	B. At the moment	C. While	D. As soon as
( )6. A. at	B. to	C. on	D. of
( )7. A. experienced	B. annoyed	C. experted	D. happy
( )8. A. would never serve	B. could never serve	C. will never serve	D. never serve
( )9. A. fortunately	B. unfortunately	C. importantly	D. unimportantly
( )10. A. worried	B. angry	C. pleased	D. concerned
( )11. A. nothing	B. anything	C. something	D. some thing
( )12. A. proceeded	B. prepared	C. protested	D. protected
( )13. A. in making	B. to make	C. make	D. made
( )14. A. saying	B. to say	C. have said	D. say
( )15. A. as	B. to	C. of	D. like
( )16. A. would have given	B. could have given	C. should have given	D. will have given
( )17. A. missed	B. has missed	C. would miss	D. had missed
( )18. A. every time	B. each time	C. per time	D. any time
( )19. A. what	B. whatever	C. which	D. in which
( )20. A. should have	B. could have	C. would have	D. will have



#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是作者一次奇特的购物经历。

- 1. A。非限制性定语从句中先行词指物时用 which。
- 2. B。固定搭配。not only...but also...不仅……而且……。
- 3. A。固定短语。be determined to do 决定做……。
- 4. C。连接两个并列动词用 and。
- 5. D。根据上下文含义。
- 6. Ao shout at 向……吼叫。
- 7. B。annoyed 恼怒的。
- 8. C。if 引导的条件状语从句,主句用将来时。
- 9. A。根据文章含义。
- 10. D。concerned 关心的,根据上下文逻辑。
- 11. B。根据上下文段义。
- 12. C。词义辨析。protest 抗议,反对。
- 13. B。上下文结构一致。
- 14. A。固定搭配。remember sb doing sth. 记得某人做过某事。
- 15. A。根据上下文段义。
- 16. C。虚拟语气固定搭配。
- 17. D。根据文章逻辑。
- 18. A。根据语句含义。
- 19. B。根据上下文逻辑以及最佳选项标准。
- 20. A。情态动词。表"应该"用 should。

#### ★ 名校名师试题 8 ★

必考高考金题			
In a small village, there	lived a potter. He had a d	onkey. Every day his	donkey would carry soil from the
field to his house. Since the f	ield was quite1off,	the potter would 2	_under a tree midway,3_his
donkey nearby.			
One day, the potter 4	_to take the rope with wh	nich he tied the donke	y every day. When he5the
tree, he thought, "How do I	tie this donkey today? H	e 6_ run away if	I sleep." The potter decided to
down holding the donke	y's ears so that the donke	y would not run away	
But this way8_ the o	lonkey nor the potter was	s able to take a rest.	A saint(圣人), who happened
9_be passing by, saw the	potter holding on to the d	lonkey's ears. Then th	ne saint wanted to know what the
problem of the potter was. Wh	nen the potter told the sai	int what the problem	was, the wise saint said, "Take
the donkey to the place10	_you tie him every day.	Pretend to tie him usi	ng an <u>11</u> rope. I <u>12</u> you
he 13 run away." The p	otter did what the saint _	14	*
He left the donkey and w	ent to take a <u>15</u> . W	hen he woke up, to hi	s surprise and <u>16</u> , he found
the donkey standing in the	17 place.		
The potter18 that of	lonkey was a <u>19</u> dor	nkey. The potter than	nked the 20 saint and went
happily with his donkey.			
( )1. A. away	B. farther	C. let	D. far
( )2. A. rest	B. sleep	C. sit	D. lie

groupe					
	(	)3. A. ties	B. tying	C. trying	D. lyings
	(	)4. A. remember	B. remind	C. find	D. forgot
	(	)5. A. arrived	B. got	C. reached	D. observed
	(	)6. A. might	B. could	C. would	D. won't
	(	)7. A. put	B. let	C. lie	D. get
	(	)8. A. both	B. all	C. none	D. neither
	(	)9. A. in	B. on	C. at	D. to
	(	)10. A. that	B. which	C. where	D. what
	(	)11. A. false	B. common	C. imaginary	D. impossible
	(	)12. A. promise	B. think	C. guarantee	D. assure
	(	)13. A. can't	B. may not	C. shall not	D. won't
	(	)14. A. have said	B. has said	C. had said	D. have been said
	(	)15. A. look	B. photo	C. nap	D. moment
	(	)16. A. happy	B. interesting	C. amazing	D. relief
	(	)17. A. same	B. different	C. opposite	D. old
	(	)18. A. know	B. catch	C. understood	D. follow
	(	)19. A. limited	B. stupid	C. clever	D. bonded
	(	)20. A. unknown	B. great	C. mysterious	D. wise
	T-1				

#### 【文章大意】文章讲的是不要被习惯所引导而限制了自己。

#### 名师详解

- 1. D。有点远用 far。
- 2. A。根据下文可知主人习惯在树下休息一会。
- 3. B。考查动词的现在分词形式。
- 4. D。有一天主人忘记带绳子。
- 5. C。他到了树面前, reach 直接加地点就可以了。
- 6. A。很可能,表示猜测的语气。
- 7. C。lie down, 躺下,根据上下文可以得出答案。
- 8. Do neither...nor, 两者都不。
- 9. D。happen to, 碰巧做某事。
- 10. C。定语从句,地点用 where。
- 11. C。没带绳子,因此是假想的绳子。
- 12. D。assure, 确定,根据上下文可以得出答案。
- 13. D。won't,不会,根据上下文可以得出答案。
- 14. C。过去的过去,用过去完成时。
- 15. C。take a nap, 小睡一会儿。
- 16. Do to one's relief, 让某人如释重负的。
- 17. A。肯定是还在原地。
- 18. C。明白,理解到。
- 19. Do bonded, 受到限制的。
- 20. D。感谢那个人,是因为他很聪明。



As she walked round the huge department store, Edith1_ how difficult it was to choose a2_								
Christmas present for her father. She wish that he was 3 easy as to please her mother, who was always								
delighted 4 perfume.								
Besides, shopping _5_ this time of the year was _6_ disagreeable experience: people trod on your								
toes, poked you with their elbows and almost knocked you over in their haste to get to a 7_ ahead of you.								
Partly to have a rest, Edith paused in front of a counter where some attractive ties were8 "They								
are9_ silk," the assistant assured her,10_ to tempt her. "Worth double the price." But Edith knew								
from 11 experience that her choice of ties hardly ever pleased her father.								
She 12 reluctantly and then quite 13, stopped 14 a small crowd of man had gathered								
15 a counter. She found some good quality pipes16 and the prices were very17 Edith did not								
hesitate for long: although her father only smoked a pipe occasionally, she knew that this was a present which								
could 18 please him.								
When she got home, with her small well-chosen present 19 in her handbag, her parents were already								
at the supper table. Her mother was in an(a) 20 cheerful mood, "Your father has at last decided to stop								
smoking." She informed her daughter.								
( )1. A. thought	B. believed	C. reflected	D. assumed					
( )2. A. right	B. suitable	C. pleased	D. pleasant					
( )3. A. not	B. as	C. not	D. so					
( )4. A. with	B. at	C. about	D. of					
( )5. A. at	B. in	C. of	D. on					
( )6. A. the most	B. a most	C. most	D. very					
( )7. A. good	B. product	C. thing	D. bargain					
( )8. A. on display	B. in display	C. at display	D. on show					
( )9. A. true	B. real	C. right	D. good					
( )10. A. trying	B. try	C. tried	D. tries					
( )11. A. last	B. ever	C. past	D. an					
( )12. A. went	B. moved on	C. moved	D. ran					
( )13. A. by chance	B. by opportunity	C. on chance	D. on opportunity					
( )14. A. which	B. in which	C. where	D. what					
( )15. A. in	B. at	C. round	D. of					
( )16. A. in sale	B. on sale	C. on show	D. at sale					
( )17. A. low	B. small	C. high	D. reasonable					
( )18. A. suitable	B. surely	C. right	D. enough					
( )19. A. concealed	B. concealing	C. being concealed	D. have concealed					
( )20. A. especially	B. specially	C. greatly	D. very					