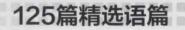


考试指导



选目《经济字人》《时代周刊》 《新闻周刊》《美国国家地理》

2000个精选词汇

网罗历年高考高频词 系统、科学的记忆方法

領復旦太學出版社

高中英语完化填空。

徐志江 编著

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语完形填空考试指导/徐志江编著. 一上海: 复旦大学出版社, 2019.8 ISBN 978-7-309-14510-6

I. ①高··· Ⅱ. ①徐··· Ⅲ. ①英语课-高中-教学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①G634, 413 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2019)第 157283 号

高中英语完形填空考试指导

徐志江 编著 责任编辑/施胜今

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行 上海市国权路 579 号 邮编: 200433

网址: fupnet@fudanpress. com http://www.fudanpress. com

门市零售: 86-21-65642857 团体订购: 86-21-65118853

外埠邮购: 86-21-65109143

出版部电话: 86-21-65642845

上海华业装潢印刷厂有限公司

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 13.5 字数 296 千 2019年8月第1版第1次印刷 印数1-11000

ISBN 978-7-309-14510-6/G · 2011 定价: 40.00元

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前言型

Foreword

完形填空题是英语教学传统的测试形式,选定一篇难易适中的语篇,每隔若干词隐去一个词或词组,要求用适当的词或词组填空。后来,给每个空格配上四个选项,成为标准化考试的固定题型。近年来,高考英语上海卷完形填空题增加了难度和长度,编制完形填空题的语篇大多选自英美严肃期刊。因此,本书编者尽可能多地从全球发行的英文期刊中筛选材料,经过改写,降低难度,编制成适合高中学生阅读、做题的完形填空题。本书的完形填空题,50%的难度与高考英语上海卷完形填空题的难度相当,50%的难度低于高考英语上海卷完形填空题,适用于整个高中阶段的学生。

本书由两大部分组成。第一部分为完形填空考试指导和完形填空样题以及答案分析。考试指导和样题答案分析均采用英语教师在课堂里经常使用的、学生非常熟悉的方法:先对选定的正确选项从词法和语法的角度进行分析解释,然后提供句子译文。正确选项的对应中文用黑体字标出。句子译文不仅帮助学生理解英文原文,而且为学生练习英译汉提供大量实例。第二部分是精选的 125 篇语篇编制而成的完形填空题。语篇材料主要选自《经济学人》《时代周刊》《美国国家地理》等著名的英文期刊,内容涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、历史、地理、天文、考古、航天、探险、战争、反恐、医疗保健、心理学、社会学、环境保护、气候变化、自然灾害、人口问题,甚至还有人物、励志、社会热点、风土人情等。透过全球发行的英文期刊这个"广角镜",学生能"看到"社会的世间万象、自然界的千姿百态,甚至国际上的风云变幻,从而增加学生的阅读兴趣。完形填空题的语篇中频繁出现人名、地名、国名和机构名,这是英文期刊文章的特点,建议学生阅读时一扫而过,不必深究。这些专有名词多半与语篇理解无关,深究会影响阅读速度。使用本书的学生可以先做完形填空题 A和 B,经过一段时间的训练,英语能力提高了,再做 C,D和 E。编者在改写语篇的过程中保留了许多英文杂志文章中常用的句式、习惯用法以及使用频率高的词汇。

语篇的语言纯正、鲜活、流畅、地道、准确、精彩。研读本书能够帮助学生增加阅读量,扩大 词汇量,拓展知识面,提高英语综合语言应用能力,获取高考英语最佳成绩。

关于作品和作者有一个著名的比喻:鸡蛋好吃就行,何必非要见到那只下蛋的鸡?编 者把这个比喻稍作改动。本书的许多语篇附有材料来源,好比是帮助爱吃鸡蛋的人找到 出产优质鸡蛋的养鸡场,帮助想接触原版英文期刊的学生找到原文。作为高考指导用书, 本书是"敲门砖",旨在帮助学生去敲开高等学府的大门。然而,编者殚精竭虑,在积案盈 箱的英文杂志里选出那么多优质的阅读材料,真正的目的是想帮助记忆力敏强、求知欲旺 盛的学生去敲开阅读原版英文期刊的大门。

> 编者 2019年7月

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第一部分

完形填空考试指导和完形填空样题以及答案分析

完形填空考试指导

完形填空是高考英语上海卷阅读理解的一个大题,主要测试阅读能力和遣词造句的能力。完形填空的考试要求是:在给出的词或短语的四个选项中从词义辨别角度以及句子意义角度选择正确答案。英语的词和短语是静态的,把它们与其他词语搭配在一起,并将它们用在句子里,就有了动态。考生在词和短语的四个选项中推敲斟酌,面对的是整个语篇。考生不仅要考虑句子里的词语搭配,还要瞻前顾后,通读上下文,考虑行文的逻辑贯通,以及语篇的主旨大意。完形填空的选项有名词、动词、形容词、副词、动词短语、ing分词、ed分词、介词等。

名词选项

例 1. Sales and possession of firearms are permitted but tightly restricted. Buyers
must undergo background checks, take safety courses and get a separate permit to
transport firearms. The often takes months.
A. investigation B. inspection C. process D. negotiation
答案为 C。process 意为"过程"。句子译文:销售和持有枪械是允许的,不过管制挺
严。购买枪支者必须经受身份背景核查,参加安全教育课程,运送枪支还需另外取得许可
证,整个过程长达几个月。investigation 意为"调查"。inspection 意为"检查;视察"。
negotiation 意为"谈判"。均不合题意。
例 2. California's GDP rose 78% in real terms in the two decades to 2017,
overtaking Britain to become the world's fifth-largest economy. The number of people

overtaking Britain to become the world's fifth-largest economy. The number of people with jobs has grown almost without ____ since 2011. In September unemployment stood at just 4.1%.

A. interruption B. hesitation C. explanation D. consideration 答案为 A。interruption 意为"中断"。句子译文:至 2017 年的 20 年里,加利福尼亚州 GDP 实际增长 78%,超过英国,成为世界第 5 大经济体。2011 年以来,就业人数增长从未间断。(今年)九月的失业率仅为 4.1%。hesitation 意为"犹豫"。explanation 意为"解释"。consideration 意为"考虑"。均不合题意。

例 3. For those billions, gaining access to air-conditioning isn't just a(n) ____

Without	cooling,	heat	exhaustion	can	disturb	the	body's	functioning	and	lead	to
extreme	illnesses 1	ike or	gan failure	and,	eventual	lly, o	death.				

A. necessity

B. luxury

C. excuse

D. patent

答案为 B。luxury 意为"奢华;奢侈的享受"。句子译文:对于那数十亿人,使用空调 并非奢侈的享受。没有空调降温,热衰竭会扰乱人体功能,导致器官衰竭等极端疾病,最 终导致死亡。necessity 意为"必需品"。excuse 意为"借口"。patent 意为"专利"。均不合 题意。

Seventy years later, tens of millions of copies of The Diary of a Young Girl 例 4. are in in dozens of languages.

A. appearance

B. circulation C. conclusion

D. detail

答案为 B。circulation 意为"流通;(书籍、报纸、杂志的)出版发行"。句子译文: 70年 后,译成十几种语言的《一个少女的目记》出版发行达数千万册。appearance 意为"出现"。 conclusion 意为"结论"。detail 意为"细节"。均不合题意。

例 5. Young migrant men will suffer all the more because of a(n) among Chinese women for marrying men with more money or education.

A. anxiety

B. reluctance

C. preference

答案为 C。preference 意为"爱好;偏爱"。句子译文:由于中国妇女更愿意嫁给有钱 的或者受教育程度高的男子,进城打工青年处于更加不利的地位。anxiety 意为"焦虑"。 reluctance 意为"勉强"。rumor 意为"谣传"。均不合题意。

动词选项

More than half of Japanese babies can expect to live to 100. This prospect pessimists (悲观论者) who worry that, as the country ages and its population shrinks, health bills will shoot up, the pension system will break down, villages will empty and there will be too few youngsters to care for the elderly.

A. inspires

B. impresses

C. delights

D. horrifies

答案为 D。horrify 意为"惊吓"。句子译文:超过一半的日本婴儿有望活到百岁。这 个前景让悲观人士震惊不已。他们担心,随着国家步入老龄化和人口萎缩,医疗账单支出 将会飙升,养老金系统将会崩溃,村庄里空无一人,照顾老年人的年轻人少之又少。 inspire 意为"鼓励"。impress 意为"铭记"。delight 意为"使···高兴"。均不合题意。

例 2. Across Africa child marriage constantly . Of the roughly 700 million women living today who were married before they were 18, 125 million are African.

A. repeats

B. resists

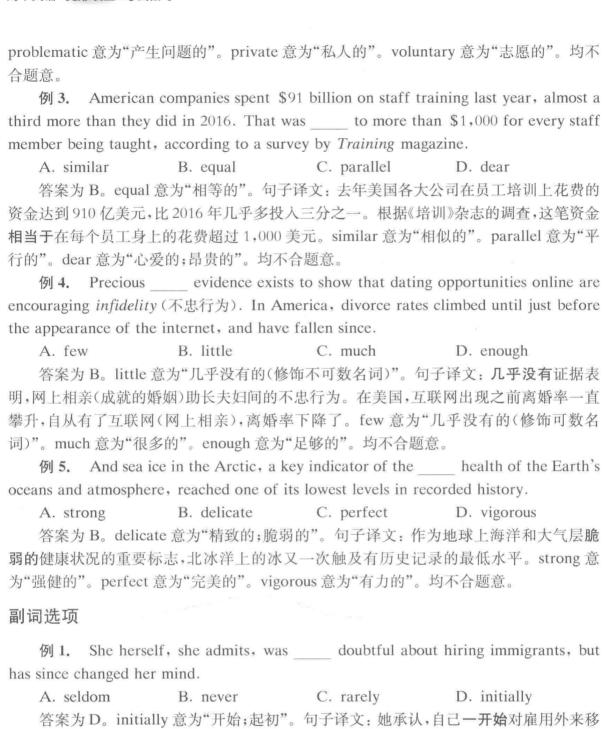
C. persists

D. changes

答案为 C。persist 意为"坚持;(习俗、制度等)持续"。句子译文: 童婚在非洲持续流 行。当下世界上大约有7亿妇女未满18岁就结婚生子,其中1.2亿是非洲妇女。repeat 意为"重复"。resist 意为"抵抗"。change 意为"改变"。均不合题意。

例 3. According to the Census Bureau (美国人口普查局), California's median household income in 2016 was \$11,500 above the national average. So why has a state

that creates so much wealth been unable to the problem of poverty?
A. address B. analyze C. view D. create
答案为 A。address 意为"设法解决"。句子译文:根据美国人口普查局的统计数据,
2016年加利福尼亚州家庭年收入中位数超过全国平均家庭年收入11,500美元。那么,创
造如此庞大财富的一个州为何解决不了贫困问题? analyze 意为"分析"。view 意为"看
待"。create 意为"创造"。均不合题意。
例 4. On April 18th building workers in Berlin found a 500 kg American bomb
covered with earth. It had been during the second world war into what was then
an industrial area, but stuck in the sandy soil rather than exploding.
A. buried B. dropped C. removed D. launched
答案为 B。drop 意为"落下;扔下"。句子译文: 4月 18 日那天,柏林建筑工人发现一
枚蒙在泥土里的、500公斤重的美军炸弹。这枚炸弹是第二次世界大战期间投掷到当时的
一个工业区的,炸弹卡在沙地里没有爆炸。bury 意为"埋藏"。remove 意为"移动"。
launch 意为"发动;发射"。均不合题意。
例 5. He doesn't support farming bear for their bile (胆汁), emphasizing that the
chemicals can be And though the ancient Chinese didn't understand how bear
bile helped humans, they observed that it did.
A. substituted B. downloaded C. synthesized D. fixed
答案为 C。synthesize 意为"人工合成"。句子译文:他并不支持养熊场抽取胆汁,强
调熊胆汁的化学成分可以人工合成。他说,虽然古代中国人不明白熊胆汁怎样对人体起
作用,但是他们观察到熊胆汁确有疗效。substitute 意为"代替"。download 意为"下载"。
fix 意为"安装"。均不合题意。
形容词选项
例 1. Although the region is not much drier on average than it used to be, its
rainfall is becoming more It floods for a week, destroys crops and grassland,
then dries out for a month.
A. unchangeable B. unacceptable C. unpredictable D. uncontrollable
答案为 C。unpredictable 意为"不可预测的"。句子译文: 虽然这个地区气候的平均
状况并不比过去更加干旱,但是,降雨却更加不可预测。(一下雨)洪水泛滥一星期,把庄
稼和草地统统毁掉,接着连续干旱一个月。unchangeable 意为"不可改变的"。
unacceptable 意为"不可接受的"。uncontrollable 意为"不可控制的"。均不合题意。
例 2. Education for the younger age groups became in ever more countries.
Children were seen as in need of protection, and childhood was described as
economically useless but emotionally priceless.
A. problematic B. private C. compulsory D. voluntary
答案为 C。compulsory 意为"强制的;法定的;义务的"。句子译文: 更多的国家推行
学龄儿童义务教育。一致认为要保护儿童,童年被描述为经济上无用,情感上无价。



答案为B。naturally意为"自然地;必然地"。句子译文:或许,教育家们必然地认为,每年增加对发展中国家教育的投入会增加几百万儿童人学,学到更多知识。但是,从贫困

民持怀疑态度,但是,之后改变了看法。seldom 意为"难得"。never 意为"从不"。rarely

education in developing countries would lead to millions more children acquiring more

knowledge. But evidence from schools in poor countries suggests otherwise.

Perhaps , educationists assume that increasing annual spending on

B. naturally C. mechanically D. unexpectedly

意为"很少"。均不合题意。

A. politically

国家的学校收集的证据表明,情况并非如此。politically 意为"政治地"。mechanically 意 为"机械地"。unexpectedly 意为"意料之外地"。均不合题意。

- 例 3. When inspectors examined the district's records, they found that 34% of all diplomas in 2017 year were awarded. Many went to students who seldom showed up at school.
 - A. properly B. officially
- C. improperly D. automatically

答案为 C。improperly 意为"不合适地;错误地"。句子译文: 巡视员检查该地区的教 育记录,他们发现2017年该地区34%的中学毕业文凭被错发。许多文凭发给了很少到校 上课的学生。properly 意为"合适地"。officially 意为"官方地;正式地"。automatically 意为"自动地"。均不合题意。

- 例 4. A report from the American Road & Transportation Builders Association in January calculated that 54,259 of that country's 612,677 bridges are " deficient (有缺陷的)". These problem bridges have an average age of 67 years and are crossed by vehicles 174 million times every day. At the present rate of repair and replacement, it will take 37 years to handle all the problems.
 - A. logically
- B. strategically C. systematically D. structurally

答案为 D。structurally 意为"结构上地"。句子译文:美国道路运输建筑商协会一月 份的报告估算,全国612,677座桥梁中有54,259座桥梁存在"结构性缺陷"。这些问题桥 梁的平均桥龄已有67年,这些桥梁上每天通过174,000,000次车辆。按照目前维修、置换 的速度,解决这些问题需要 37 年时间。logically 意为"逻辑上地"。strategically 意为"策 略上地"。systematically 意为"系统上地"。均不合题意。

- Since the September 11, 2001, attacks on the Pentagon (五角大楼) and New York City's World Trade Center Towers, it's been clear that oceans that protected the United States no longer do.
 - A. readily
- B. formerly
- C. exclusively D. permanently

答案为 B。formerly 意为"以前;从前"。句子译文: 2001 年 9 月 11 日五角大楼和纽 约世贸中心遭受袭击以来,很明显,从前保护美国免受攻击的两大洋已失去保护作用。 readily 意为"快捷地;便利地"。exclusively 意为"专用地;独有地"。permanently 意为 "长久地;固定地"。均不合题意。

动词短语选项

- 例 1. City and county governments, hungry for the tax revenue (税收收入) that come from new developments, often new buildings in areas that are at risk of wildfire.
 - A. wave aside

- B. wave away C. wave down D. wave through

答案为 D。wave through 意为"挥手让…通过;准许"。句子译文: 县市各级政府觊觎 开发房地产的税收收入,常常对存在山火风险的地区建造新房开绿灯。wave aside 意为 "对···置之不理"。wave away 意为"挥手告别;打发走人"。wave down 意为"挥手示意叫 (车辆等)停下"。均不合题意。

The danger of higher birth rates in Africa is not a Malthusian (马尔萨斯人 口论的) crisis, in which countries farmland and lack food supply at some point in the future. The real problem is that too many babies weaken economic development and make it harder to lift Africans out of poverty.

A. move out of

B. keep out of

C. run out of

D. come out of

答案为 C。run out (of sth) 意为"用完;耗尽"。句子译文: 陷入马尔萨斯人口论危机 的国家会在往后的某个时刻面临农业资源枯竭,粮食供应匮乏;非洲超高的生育率引发的 并不是这一危机。真正的问题在于太多的新生婴儿抑制经济发展,非洲人更难摆脱贫困。 move out (of sth) 意为"从···搬出去"。keep out (of sth) 意为"避免某事;使置身于···之 外"。come out (of sth) 意为"从…出来/取出来"。均不合题意。

Even those women who want to work face plenty of obstacles. Harpreet Kaur of the charity sponsoring the nursing course in Kapurthala, says getting girls to the course is the hardest part of her job.

A. stand up for

B. face up to

C. sign up for D. check up on

答案为 C。sign up for 意为"报名(参加)"。句子译文: 甚至那些想找工作的女性也 面临许多障碍。Harpreet Kaur 为一家慈善机构工作,该机构在 Kapurthala 开办护理课 程。她说,动员女孩子报名参加护理课程是她工作中最棘手的一个环节。stand up for 意 为"支持;维护"。face up for 意为"敢于面对(困难等)"。check up on 意为"查证;核实"。 均不合题意。

The excitement of finding the soccer team alive quickly anxiety. 例 4. With the whole world watching and heavy rains approaching, rescuers weighed three imperfect options.

A. gave way to

B. looked forward to

C. gave in to

D. got access to

答案为 A。give way to 意为"让路;让位;被…代替"。句子译文:发现足球队员都活 着大家很兴奋,但很快被焦虑情绪所取代。因为整个世界都在关注,而且暴雨将至,救援 队慎之又慎斟酌着三个不甚完美的方案。look forward to 意为"盼望;期待"。give in to 意为"投降;让步"。get access to 意为"接近;使用"。均不合题意。

例 5. In rural areas in particular, reading material can be hard to and some children still spend their holidays helping their families in the fields.

A. come by

B. pass by

C. stand by

D. hold by

答案为 A。come by 意为"设法得到"。句子译文:尤其在农村地区,阅读材料都很难 搞到,而且,好些儿童寒暑假还要去田里给大人当帮手。pass by 意为"通过;经过"。stand by 意为"遵守(诺言、协议等)"。hold by 意为"坚持"。均不合题意。

ing 分词选项

例 1. Groups Canada's 2.2 million licensed gun owners say regulations on

buying, storing and transporting firearms are tight enough. Further restrictions would
not make the public safer.
A. serving B. monitoring C. representing D. supervising
答案为 C。动词 represent 意为"代表"。ing 分词 representing 在名词 groups 后作定
语,接近一个定语从句: Groups representing (= who represent) Canada's 2.2 million
licensed gun owners say 句子译文: 代表加拿大 220 万合法持枪人的团体说,购买、收
藏、运送枪支的法规已经足够严厉。进一步的管制措施使公众感觉更不安全。serve 意为
"为…服务"。monitor 意为"监控;监测"。supervise 意为"监督;管理"。均不合题意。
例 2. Today individual bombs and other explosives are often found by gardeners
digging the earth, farmers cultivating their fields or construction workers
foundations.
A. filling B. laying C. holding D. packing
答案为 B。lay 意为"放置;铺设"。ing 分词 laying 在名词 workers 后作定语,接近一
个定语从句: construction workers laying (who lay) foundations. 句子译文:现在,
掘土的园丁,耕田的农民,打地基的建筑工人经常发现单个的炸弹和爆炸装置。fill 意为
"装满"。hold 意为"抓住;持有"。pack 意为"打包;塞满"。均不合题意。
例 3. Across America, the first step in clean drinking water is better
information. In 2016, New York became the first state in the country to require school
districts to test drinking water sources for lead (铅), something the Safe Drinking
Water Act fails to do.
A. locating B. exploiting C. storing D. securing
答案为 D。secure 意为"保护;获得;使安全"。ing 分词作介词 in 的宾语。句子译文:
在美国,保障清洁饮用水的第一步是信息畅通。2016年,纽约州成为要求学区检测饮用水
铅含量的全国第一州,这项工作安全饮用水法案没有做。locate 意为"确定…位置"。
exploit 意为"开发;利用"。store 意为"储存"。均不合题意。
例 4. The Chinese record dates back to the third century B. C., when healers
began analyzing the body, its functions, and describing its reactions to various
treatments.
A. exercising B. interpreting C. stimulating D. performing
答案为 B。interpret 意为"解释"。ing 分词 interpreting 作动词 begin 的宾语。句子
译文:中医文献的记载可追溯到公元前三世纪,那时候医者已开始研究观察人体,解释人
体功能,并且描述人体对各种治疗的反应。exercise 意为"行使;履行"。stimulate 意为"激

Sperm whales (抹香鲸) have biggest brains of any known animal, can weigh

up to 45 tons, and have been observed ____ humanlike qualities, such as curiosity and

答案为 C。display 意为"展示"。Sperm whales have been observed displaying

B. improving C. displaying

励;刺激"。perform 意为"演出;执行"。均不合题意。

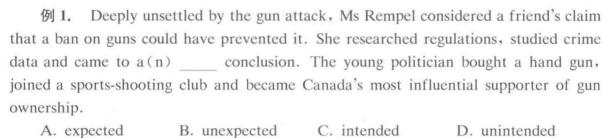
playfulness.

A. twisting

D. inheriting

humanlike qualities ... = Humans have observed sperm whales displaying humanlike qualities ... ing 分词 displaying 作宾语补足语。句子译文: 在所有已知的动物中,抹香鲸的大脑最硕大,抹香鲸的体重可达 45 吨,人们观察到抹香鲸表现出一些人类具有的特征,比如,好奇心以及喜欢嬉戏玩耍。twist 意为"旋转;使扭曲"。improve 意为"改进;提高"。inherit 意为"继承"。均不合题意。

ed分词选项



答案为 B。unexpected 意为"出乎意料的"。句子译文:遭遇枪击事件而内心深感不安的 Rempel 女士思考着一位朋友的主张,禁枪或许能阻止枪击事件发生。她研读各种法规,查阅犯罪数据,得出一个**意想不到**的结论。这位年轻的政治家买了一支手枪,加入了射击俱乐部,成为加拿大最具影响力的持枪群体的支持者。expected 意为"预料的;预期的"。intended 意为"意欲达到的;计划的"。unintended 意为"无意的;无心的"。均不合题意。

例 2. Children from less advantaged backgrounds, by contrast, often appear before their parents are ready for them. In America 60% of births to single women under 30 are , and over 40% of children are born outside marriage.

A. unrecorded

- B. unqualified
- C. unplanned
- D. unrelated

答案为 C。unplanned 意为"计划之外的;意外的"。句子译文:对比之下,弱势家庭的孩子来到人世,他们的父母往往尚未准备好为人父母。美国 30 岁以下的单身母亲的孩子,60%生于**意外**怀孕,超过 40%的孩子是婚外所生。unrecorded 意为"未记录的"。unqualified 意为"不合格的"。unrelated 意为"无联系的"。均不合题意。

例 3. In the 20th century, reinforced concrete (钢筋混凝土) appeared. Concrete is an enormously strong material, especially when with steel.

A. coupled

- B. compared
- C. supplied
- D. covered

答案为 A。动词 couple 意为"结合"。couple sb/sth with sb/sth 意为"把···与···连接/结合起来"。... especially when coupled with steel. = ... especially when concrete is coupled with steel. 句子译文: 20 世纪,钢筋混凝土问世。混凝土是一种非常坚固的材料,特别是加钢筋的混凝土。compare 意为"比较"。supply 意为"供应"。cover 意为"遮盖"。均不合题意。

例 4. In the 1943 attack *Norwegian commandos* (挪威的突击队员) *parachuted* (跳 傘) in well away from the target, from where they were to cross the *Vidda* (无树波状高原) ____ and launch the attack.

A. uninvited	B. unauthorized	C. unarmed	D. undetected
答案为 D。un	detected 意为"未被注意	的"。句子译文:1	943年的那次袭击,挪威的
突击队员在远离袭	击目标的地点跳伞降落,	准备从那里神不知	鬼不觉地翻越无树波状高
原,再发起攻击。1	uninvited 意为"未受邀	请的"。unauthor	ized 意为"未经许可的"。
	可武装的"。均不合题意。		
例 5. Firefig	thters and Californians a	aren't the only one	es growing to a new
			e havoc (大毀坏) humans
			ot of extreme weather and
	12.		what they warned would
happen.			•
	B. attracted	C. accustomed	D. committed
			l to sth 习惯某事。句子译
			己习以为常的群体。几十年
来,科学家一再预言	,人类在这颗星球上造成	成的破坏将很快影响	向人类自己,2018年多次出
现的极端天气和极势	端气候与科学家警告将导	要发生的状况何其	相似。addicted 意为"上瘾
	为"被吸引的"。committe		
介词选项			
例 1. Those	endless rounds of extra	tutoring, music le	essons, sports sessions and
educational visits,	together with lively dis	scussions at home	about every subject
the sun, have prov	ed highly effective at se	ecuring the good gr	ades and social graces that
will open the door	s to top universities and	well-paid jobs.	
A. in	B. with	C. below	D. under
答案为 D。une	der 意为"在···之下"。un	der the sun 天下;	人间。句子译文:一轮又一
轮没完没了的课外等	铺导、音乐课程、体育训练	东、教育访问,在家	随时展开轻松的讨论,天上
地下,无所不谈,这一	一切非常有效地确保孩子	子学业优秀,风度文	一雅,为考入顶尖大学,找到
体面职业创造条件	。in 意为"在…里"。w	ith 意为"和···在一	一起"。below 意为"在…之
下"。均不合题意。			
例 2. The o	rganization runs a sumr	mer programme fo	or children from working-
class families, pro-	viding meals and activiti	ies the holid	ays.
A. until	B. before	C. over	D. after
答案为C。ove	er 意为"在…期间"。句子	产译文:该机构为工	二人阶级家庭的孩子举办一
个暑期助学班,在整	冬个假期 中提供一日三零	蚤,组织各种活动。	until 意为"直到···为止"。
before 意为"在…之	之前"。after 意为"在···之	'后"。均不合题意。	
例 3. The po	olice ordered some 10,00	00 people th	e influence of the bomb to
leave their homes.	The city's main station	was emptied, flig	ht paths overhead changed
and the nearby car	nal closed.		
A. on	B. beyond	C. over	D. within

答案为 D。within 意为"在(某段时间)之内;在(某范围)之内"。句子译文:警方要求炸弹爆炸影响范围内大约 1 万人撤离家园。城市车站被清空,飞过城市上空的航班改变航线,附近的运河停止航行。on 意为"在…之上"。beyond 意为"超出"。over 意为"在…上面"。均不合题意。

例 4. Traditional medicine remained the primary form of health care in China the early 20th century, when the last Qing emperor was overthrown by Sun Yatsen, a Western-trained doctor who promoted science-based medicine.

A. after B. in C. until D. beyond 次要为C. until 章为"古到…为小" 包含还在,中国人士名称中医公宾 古

答案为 C。until 意为"直到···为止"。句子译文:中国人大多找中医治病,直到 20 世纪初,孙中山,一位西方培养的医生,推翻了清朝最后一个皇帝;孙中山提倡西医。after 意为"在···之后"。in 意为"在···里"。beyond 意为"超出"。均不合题意。

例 5. Since the 1920s, people have imagined spacecraft that would be so low mass and so big that the pressure of *photons* (光子) would push them _____ space the same way the moving air pushes sailing ships across the sea.

A. for B. through C. around D. off

答案为 B。through 意为"穿过"。句子译文: 20 世纪 20 年代以来,人们一直在设想一种质量低体积大的宇宙飞船,由光子推动进入太空,与空气流动形成的风在海上推动风帆一样。for 意为"为了"。around 意为"围绕"。off 意为"离开"。均不合题意。