**2021年浙江省高考英语客观题导学案**

阅读理解A

More than 25 years ago, Saroo Brierley lived in rural(农村) India. One day, he played with his brother along the rail line and fell asleep. When he woke up and found himself alone, the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him—so he got on.

That train took him a thousand miles across the country to a totally strange city. He lived on the streets, and then in an orphanage(孤儿院). There, he was adopted by an Australian family and flown to Tasmania.

As he writes in his new book, A Long Way Home, Brierley couldn’t help but wonder about his hometown back in India. He remembered landmarks, but since he didn’t know his town’s name, finding a small neighborhood in a vast country proved to be impossible.

Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program’s satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town’s central business district from a bird’s-eye view. He thought, “On the right-hand side you should see the three-platform train station”—and there it was. “And on the left-hand side you should see a big fountain”—and there it was. Everything just started to match.

When he stood in front of the house where he grew up as a child, he saw a lady standing in the entrance. “There’s something about me,” he thought—and it took him a few seconds but he finally remembered what she used to look like.

In an interview Brierley says, “My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion(核聚变). I just didn’t know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her.”

1.主题语境：A.人与自我 B.人与社会 C.人与自然

2. Summary for the passage:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Main idea for each part:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Main idea | Emotion |
| Para 1-3 |  |  |
| Para 4 |  |  |
| Para 5-6 |  |  |

21. Why was Brierley separated from his family about 25 years ago?

A. He got on a train by mistake. B. He got lost while playing in the street.

C. He was taken away by a foreigner. D. He was adopted by an Australian family.

细节理解题：

阅读题干，寻找关键词(范围限定)，对应原文；理解原文，意义paraphrase匹配。

22. How did Brierley find his hometown?

A. By analyzing old pictures. B. By travelling all around India.

C. By studying digital maps. D. By spreading his story via his book.

细节理解题：

阅读题干，寻找关键词(范围限定)，对应原文；理解原文，同词根的词匹配。

23. What does Brierley mainly talk about in the interview?

A. His love for his mother. B. His reunion with his mother.

C. His long way back home. D. His memory of his hometown.

细节理解题：

阅读题干，寻找关键词(范围限定)，对应原文；理解原文，归纳零散的信息，与选项匹配。

A篇语言积累

1.一个完全陌生的城市\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.情不自禁地做\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.偶遇到一些熟悉的东西\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.鸟瞰\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.（梦想）成真\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.由于差错/疏忽\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.迷路\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.被一个澳大利亚家庭收养\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

阅读理解B

At the start of the 20th century, an American engineer named John Elfreth Watkins made predictions about life today. His predictions about slowing population growth, mobile phones and increasing height were close to the mark. But he was wrong in one prediction: that everybody would walk 10 miles a day.

Today, in Australia, most children on average fall 2,000 steps short of the physical activity they need to avoid being overweight. In the early 1970s, 40 per cent of children walked to school, while in 2010, it was as low as 15 per cent.

The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport.

The other side of the coin is equally a deprivation: for health and well-being, as well as lost opportunities(机会) for children to get to know their local surroundings. And for parents there are lost opportunities to walk and talk with their young scholar about their day.

Most parents will have eagerly asked their child about their day, only to meet with a “good”, quickly followed by “I’m hungry”. This is also my experience as a mother. But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son’s day comes out. I hear him making sense of friendship and its limits. This is the unexpected and rare parental opportunity to hear more.

Many primary schools support walking school-bus routes(路线), with days of regular, parent-accompanied walks. Doing just one of these a few times a week is better than nothing. It can be tough to begin and takes a little planning—running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones—but it’s certainly worth trying.

主题语境：A.人与自我 B.人与社会 C.人与自然

2. Summary for the passage:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Main idea for each part:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Main idea |
| Para 1 |  |
| Para 2 |  |
| Para 3 |  |
| Para 4 |  |
| Para5-6 |  |

24. Why does the author mention Watkins’ predictions in the first paragraph?

A. To make comparisons. B. To introduce the topic.

C. To support her argument. D. To provide examples.

写作手法题。首段but后常是全文的主旨，其前信息多为引言，起到引出话题的作用。

25. What has caused the decrease in Australian children’s physical activity?

A. Plain laziness. B. Health problems. C. Lack of time. C. Security concerns.

细节理解题。同义词替换 decline–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, pressed– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26. Why does the author find walking with her son worthwhile?

A. She can get relaxed after work. B. She can keep physically fit.

C. She can help with her son’s study. D. She can know her son better.

细节理解题。Know her son better---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

长句分析

1： But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son’s day comes out. 但是在与孩子一起的日常走路中，(我)可以更多地了解到他的日常。

主语为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；地点状语 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_置于句首。

2： Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighborhoods with limited public transport. 全家人时间都很紧迫，许多父母亲都在上班来支付房子、经常无法选择工作时长、居住在公共交通有限需要靠私家车的地方。

主句为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；附加部分为“名词+with复合结构”的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_结构。

3： It can be tough to begin and takes a little planning- running shoes by the front door, lunches made the night before, umbrellas on rainy days and hats on hot ones- but it's certainly worth trying.开始的时候可能有点难，要做一点点规划—放在前门边的跑鞋，头天晚上做好的午餐，雨天的雨伞，热天的帽子等等，不过还是值得一试。

主句是I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。It是形式主语，代替\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。破折号之间部分起到解释的作用，理解时可以先删去。

B篇语言积累

1.1.在20世纪初\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.2.几乎正确的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.1.平均的/地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.1.时间紧迫\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.2.开始认识\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.3.理解，明白\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.1.小学\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.3.跑鞋\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.4.值得尝试\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

阅读理解C

Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees(黑猩猩) use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a “vocabulary” of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.

Dr. Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had a system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

“That’s what’s so amazing about chimp gestures,” she said. “They’re the only thing that looks like human language in that respect.”

Although previous research has shown that apes and monkeys can understand complex information from another animal’s call, the animals do not appear to use their voices intentionally to communicate messages. This was a significant difference between calls and gestures, Dr. Hobaiter said.

Chimps will check to see if they have the attention of the animal with which they wish to communicate. In one case, a mother presents her foot to her crying baby, signaling: “Climb on me.” The youngster immediately jumps on to its mother’s back and they travel off together. “The big message from this study is that there is another species (物种) out there that is meaningful in its communication, so that’s not unique to humans,” said Dr Hobaiter.

Dr Susanne Shultz, and evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But, she added, the results were “a little disappointing”.

“The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions,” she said. “Moreover, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the gulf remains.”

1.主题语境：A.人与自我 B.人与社会 C.人与自然

2. Summary for the passage:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Main idea for each part:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Main idea |
| Para 1  |  |
| Para 2-4  |  |
| Para 5 |  |
| Para 6-7  |  |

27. What do chimps and humans have in common according to Dr. Hobaiter?

A. Memorizing specific words. B. Understanding complex information.

C. Using voices to communicate. D. Communicating messages on purpose.

细节理解题：题文同序，大致定位：题目在先文本在前；阅读题干，人名定位，对应原文；理解原文，paraphrase匹配.

 have in common—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, deliberately –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 send a message-– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28. What did Dr. Shultz think of the study?

A. It was well designed but poorly conducted.

B. It was a good try but the findings were limited.

C. It was inspiring but the evidence was unreliable.

D. It was a failure but the methods deserved praise.

细节理解题（态度判断）：阅读题干，寻找人名定位，对应原文；理解原文、匹配。

29. What does the underlined word “gulf” in the last paragraph mean?

A. Difference. B. Conflict. C. Balance. D. Connection.

词义猜测题：

* 理解划线词所在的句子或者段落（先考虑句子，后段落）；
* 确定划线词的情感倾向（积极/消极/中立）；
* 区别留下的两个选项之间的不同。如：difference不同(共存)；conflict冲突(不共存)。

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Chimpanzee behaviour study achieved a breakthrough

B. Chimpanzees developed specific communication skills

C. Chimpanzees: the smartest species in the animal kingdom

D. Chimpanzee language: communication gestures translated

科研报告类标题选择：

1.找到文本中频繁出现的实词或者与此同义的词，确定关键词，匹配标题。

2.找到研究结果，确定关键词，匹配标题选项。

C篇语言积累

1.1.把翻译/改变成…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.2.传达/传递信息\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.1.有目的的交流\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.2.在那个方面\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.2.看起来用他们的声音\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.2.试图做…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.2.丰富我们的知识\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27.故意地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7选5

 You run into the grocery store to pick up one bottle of water. You get what you need, head to the front, and choose the line that looks fastest.

 You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. \_\_\_11\_\_\_

 It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

 Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. \_\_\_12\_\_\_Any small interruption - a price check, a chatty customer-can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.

 If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the probability:\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

 Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line- called a serpentine line - and serve each person at the front with the next available register. \_\_\_14\_\_\_This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

 \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

 A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?

 B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?

 C. Some of the may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.

 D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.

 E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?

 F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.

 G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

1.主题语境：A.人与自我 B.人与社会 C.人与自然

31在段尾的位置，起到承上启下的作用。

32位于段中，要与前后两句话都逻辑、语义连贯。

33.本段着重描述的是可能性, probability, probably与选项D中的chances 为同义替换；

34.话题一致原则;

35.空格位于段首，应该起到引出全段的作用，还有和上一段的过渡桥梁作用。

Tips—解题思考角度:

1.主位推进原则，使得行文流畅；

2.词汇衔接：关注同词复现、同义词、近义词、反义词及同一话题词汇；

3.语法衔接：关注指示代词和人称代词的一致性，以及定冠词的作用；

4.逻辑连接：关注显性的连接和隐形的内容连接;

5.篇章结构：关注空格所在的不同位置，以及所起到的作用。

7选5语言积累

1.拿起一瓶水\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.结账离开\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.停车场\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.结果证明/发现…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.有可能…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.耽搁整个队伍\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.放慢\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.加快\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.在一个周日的下午\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.三分之一\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**完形填空**

Last year I decided to do some volunteer work. I began to 36 on the Internet and discovered *Volunteer* *USA*. Three months later, I 37 myself on a plane to Phoenix, Arizona. I was 38 at the thought of living with loads of new people for three months. However, within fifteen minutes of 39 , my worries had gone. Everyone was so 40 and like-minded that it was very 41 to feel at home.

I was sent to the Coronado National Forest for my first 8-day 42 . We had to 43 everything we needed and walk three miles to where we worked. It may not seem like a 44 way but in 35℃ heat and with a heavy pack, my legs were on fire.

My job was to 45 a stairway out of rock. This 46 climbing up and down the side of a mountain inhabited (栖息) by mountain lions, although I should say they were only heard, never 47 .

Three days later, a beautiful stairway came into being. The 48 of knowing that my 49 will be on that mountainside for years to come is massive.

But on the last night we were 50 in a thunderstorm. I woke up at midnight to find a swimming pool in my tent. The temperature was close to 51 . I had to spend the rest of the night trembling in the only 52 part of my tent.

 53 , I suffered a lot. But I know whatever I have to face in my life I was there and I 54 . I think I am much 55 for having taken part in the project.

36. A. calculate B. negotiate C. advertise D. research

37. A. imagined B. introduced C. enjoyed D. found

find oneself+宾补:表示\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

He woke up the next day and found himself in hospital/ famous

38. A. annoyed B. surprised C. scared D. excited

39. A. arriving B. sleeping C. thinking D. walking

根据语境可知这里是在飞机上，排除\_\_\_；而且后来我发现人们都很友好，这种发现不可能在我15分钟的睡觉或者思考里实现，而是在arrive的过程中发生的。

40. A. confident B. friendly C. energetic D. curious

41. A. funny B. good C. lucky D. easy

So…that…用来表示因果；人们的 friendly，like-minded 自然让我一下子(easy)感受到了自在的、家的氛围at home.

42. A. tour B. project C. campaign D. course

tour\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；project \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；campaign\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_； course\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

与project呼应的词在文本的第\_\_\_\_\_段，也与第一段的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，第三段\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 一脉相承。

43. A. drop B. make C. carry D. buy

44. A. nice B. safe C. long D. quick

45. A. build B. test C. clean D. guard

根据第四段a beautiful stairway \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 可以得知我们是在造stairway.

46. A. helped B. ended C. allowed D. meant

47. A. hunted B. trained C. seen D. fed

48. A. satisfaction B. ambition C. expectation D. intention

49. A. work B. memory C. record D. story satisfaction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_； ambition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_； expectation \_\_\_\_\_；intention\_\_\_\_\_\_。后三个选项都是指向将来的，而came into being说明已经实现。

句子翻译：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

49.work在这里意为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 关注熟词生义

50. A. left B. caught C. attacked D. separated

关注词块的搭配, be caught in…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

be attacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…, be separated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…

51. A. boiling B. average C. normal D. freezing

52. A. tidy B. dry C. new D. soft

53. A. By the way B. Regardless of that C. Needless to say D. In either case

 翻译：By the way\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;引出另外的事；

Regardless of that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;否定前面提到的；

Needless to say\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;总结前文；

In either case（两种）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

54. A. survived B. resisted C. escaped D. recovered

55. A. smarter B. stronger C. happier D. busier

1.主题语境：A.人与自我 B.人与社会 C.人与自然

2. Summary for the passage:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

完形填空语言积累

1.做志愿者工作\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.一想到…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.许多陌生人\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.感觉自在/舒适\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.我的腿有一种灼烧感。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.爬上爬下\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.形成\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.在即将带来的几年里\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.被…困住\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.受了很多苦\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.冰冷\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.顺便问/说一下\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.不管，不顾\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.不用说\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**语法填空**

 In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries, the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier 56 that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

 BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool 57 gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. It is calculated by dividing a 58 (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared, and a BMI of between 19 and 25 59 (consider) healthy.

 The study found that between 1985 and 2017, average rural BMI increased 60 2.1 in women and men. In cities, however, the gain 61 (be) 1.3 in women and 1.6 in men. The researchers described “striking changes” in the geography of BMI. In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries 62 (study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas. But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed 63 (sharp) .

 This may be due to some disadvantages for people 64 (live) in the countryside, including 65 (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

1.主题语境：A.人与自我 B.人与社会 C.人与自然

Tips:

1.关注命题新特点：①and连接两个长句，代替了以前的连接两个词块，难度增加；②首次考查名词所有格。

2.特别关注动词，划清三条界限： ①谓语/非谓语；②现在/过去；③主动/被动。

3.关注长难句子的成分分析和句意理解。

56.长句分析：

 In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries, the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier and that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.在33年200个国家BMI指数变化趋势的研究中，科学家们发现人们普遍体重增加，并且大多数的增加是因为农村地区的BMI指数变高。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是主语；\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是谓语；两个that引导的是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index across 200 countries作句子的状语。

58. 翻译：一个人的体重\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

个人观点\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; 私人生活\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

58.长句分析：

 It is calculated by dividing a person’s weight in kg by their height in meters squared, and a BMI of between 19 and 25 is considered healthy. 这是通过把一个人的体重(公斤)除以身高的平方(米2)计算出来的，BMI在19到25之间被认为是健康的。

 这是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_连接的两个并列句。第一句\_\_\_\_\_是主语；\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是谓语；by dividing a person’s weight in kg by their height in meters squared是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。第二句\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是主语；\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是谓语；healthy是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

60. Their working hours has increased \_\_\_\_\_\_ 50 percent; that is, from 8 hours to 12 hours. However, their income has dropped \_\_\_\_\_\_ 5000 yuan a month from 6000 yuan.

62.长句分析：

In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries studied had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas.

1985年，在被研究的国家中，超过3/4国家的城市男性和女性的BMIs高于农村地区的男性和女性。

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是主语；\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是谓语；\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是宾语；than men and women in rural areas是比较状语；studied是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，相当于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,修饰countries。

语法填空语言积累

1.因为，由于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.国际认可的测量工具\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.平方米\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.显著的变化\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.四分之三\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.农村地区\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.急剧变窄\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_