



## 英语试题

### 第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的(A、B、C、D)四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

With his leg lame and his teeth uneven (不整齐), the boy almost thought of himself as the most unfortunate child in the world. He 16 played with his classmates; and when asked to answer questions, he always 17 his head without a word.

One spring, his father brought home some saplings (树苗). 18 of his children would plant a sapling and he promised, "Whoever 19 his sapling best shall get a favorite gift." The boy certainly wanted to get his father's gift. 20 seeing his brothers and sisters watering the trees, he 21 an idea: he hoped the tree he planted would die soon. So after watering it once or twice, he never 22 it.

A few days later, when the little boy went to see his tree again, he was 23 to find it not only didn't die, but also grew some fresh 24. Compared with those of his brothers and sisters, his appeared greener. His father kept his 25, bought the little boy one of his favorite gifts and said from the tree he planted, he would surely become an outstanding 26 when he grew up.

From then on, the little boy slowly became 27 and confident. One night, he suddenly 28 his biology teacher once said that plants 29 grow at night. Why not go to see his tree? When he came to the courtyard, he found his father was working near his tree with a ladle (长柄勺). All of a sudden, he 30: his father had been secretly 31 his small tree! He returned to his room, tears 32 in his eyes.

Decades passed. The little boy didn't become a botanist. 33, he was elected President of the United States. His name was Franklin Roosevelt.

34 is the best nourishment (滋养品) of life; 35 it is just a bucket of water, it can make the tree of life grow well.

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|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. ever        | B. seldom      | C. still        | D. often       |
| 17. A. held        | B. raised      | C. lowered      | D. covered     |
| 18. A. Both        | B. None        | C. One          | D. Each        |
| 19. A. likes       | B. protects    | C. grows        | D. watches     |
| 20. A. And         | B. So          | C. Before       | D. But         |
| 21. A. cared for   | B. got rid of  | C. hit upon     | D. put forward |
| 22. A. appealed to | B. attended to | C. adapted to   | D. turned to   |
| 23. A. surprised   | B. frightened  | C. disappointed | D. amused      |
| 24. A. roots       | B. leaves      | C. branches     | D. seeds       |
| 25. A. word        | B. balance     | C. agreement    | D. opinion     |
| 26. A. teacher     | B. gardener    | C. president    | D. botanist    |
| 27. A. satisfied   | B. certain     | C. optimistic   | D. independent |
| 28. A. believed    | B. recalled    | C. repeated     | D. knew        |
| 29. A. generally   | B. hardly      | C. recently     | D. probably    |
| 30. A. remembered  | B. understood  | C. wondered     | D. admitted    |
| 31. A. cutting     | B. decorating  | C. watering     | D. providing   |



- |                   |            |               |                |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 32. A. welling    | B. falling | C. dropping   | D. crying      |
| 33. A. Therefore  | B. Besides | C. Moreover   | D. Instead     |
| 34. A. Love       | B. Water   | C. Disability | D. Father      |
| 35. A. so long as | B. if only | C. now that   | D. even though |

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

第一节: 短文理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

Leaves are nature's food factories. Plants take water from the ground through their roots. They take a gas called carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) from the air. Plants use sun light to turn water and  $\text{CO}_2$  into glucose. Glucose is a kind of sugar. Plants use glucose as food for energy to grow. The way plants turn water and  $\text{CO}_2$  into glucose is called photosynthesis. That means "putting together with light." A chemical called chlorophyll helps make photosynthesis happen. Chlorophyll is green. It gives plants their green color.

As summer ends and autumn comes, the days get shorter and shorter. This is how the trees "know" to begin getting ready for winter.

During winter, there is not enough light or water for photosynthesis. The trees will rest, and live on the food they have stored during the summer. They begin to close their food-making factories. The green chlorophyll disappears from the leaves. Then, we begin to see yellow and orange colors. A few of these colors stay in the leaves all the time. We just can't see them in the summer, because they are covered up by the green chlorophyll.

The bright red and purple colors we see in leaves are made mostly in the autumn. In some trees, like maples, glucose is stored in the leaves after photosynthesis stops. Sunlight and the cool nights of autumn turn this glucose into red. The brown color of trees like oaks is made from wastes left in the leaves. It is the mixture (混合物) of all these things that makes the beautiful colors we enjoy during autumn.

36. The word "chlorophyll" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A. 葡萄糖      B. 氧气      C. 胡萝卜素      D. 叶绿素

37. Where is  $\text{CO}_2$  from?

- A. Ground.      B. Roots.      C. Sunlight.      D. Air.

38. The way \_\_\_\_\_ is called photosynthesis.

- A. plants get  $\text{CO}_2$  from the air      B. plants take water from the ground  
C. plants turn water and  $\text{CO}_2$  into glucose      D. plants use glucose as food for energy to grow

39. This passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all the plants can grow well with the strong sunlight  
B. there are all kinds of plants on the earth