**话题二 个人与家庭生活**

**第一部分 话题词汇积累**

**单词&短语**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.抛弃，舍弃，放弃，丢弃；遗弃；离弃

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.虐待，伤害；辱骂，诋毁；滥用，妄用

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.陪伴；陪同；伴奏；伴随发生

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.相识(的人);熟人；相识，了解

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.值得赞赏的；可钦佩的；钦佩的

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.收养，领养；采用，采取；通过

7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.祖宗；祖先；最初之物；起源；先驱

8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.欣赏；感激；赏识，鉴赏；意识到

9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vi.争辩，争论；辩论，说服；主张9.

10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.争论，辩论，争辩；论点，论据，理由

11.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.使联合；使发生联系，把……联想在一起

12.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.态度；意见；看法；判断

13.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.屏障，障碍(物),关卡；栅栏；检票口

14.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.有利的，有帮助的，有用的

15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.益处，好处；v.受益，得益；有益于

16.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.打扰；麻烦；烦扰；迷惑；烦恼

17.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.责备，指责；把……归咎于

18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.新娘

19.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.新郎

20.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.埋葬；埋藏，隐藏；遮盖

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.关系亲密的；靠近的；紧密的

22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.同伴；同事；伴侣；朋友

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.抱怨，发牢骚；投诉

24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.谴责，指责；宣判，判以死刑

25.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.冲突；(意见)不和；争执；争论

26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.祝贺

27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.祝贺，庆贺

28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.良心；良知；道义感

29.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vi.合作，协作

30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.同事；同僚

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.使离婚；断绝关系

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.管理；指挥；导演

33.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.热情的；热烈的；热心的

34.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.熟悉的，常见的；通晓的，谙熟的

35.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.摩擦，摩擦力；冲突

36.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.友好的；友善的

37.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.原谅；饶恕，宽恕

38.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.代；世代；一代人

39.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.感激的，感谢的；令人愉快的

40.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.和睦；和谐；协调；调和；相符一致

41.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.和谐的，协调的；一致的

42.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.(中小学)校长

43.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.班主任；(中小学)校长

44.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.一家人；家庭；同住一所房子的人

45.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.年幼者；低年级学生

46.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.宽大的；仁慈的；宽大的

47.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.误会；不理解；误解

48.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.谦虚的；谦逊的；有礼貌的

49.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.社区；街坊；邻里，附近一带，近邻

50.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.侄子；外甥

51.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.伙伴；搭档；同伴；配偶

52.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.(13～19岁的)青少年

53.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.有耐心的；能忍耐的；有能耐的

54.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adv.耐心地；有毅力地；有能耐地

55.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adv.礼貌地，客气地

56.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.珍贵的，宝贵的

57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.偏见，成见；侵害

58.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.私人的；个人的；私有的；秘密的；私立的

59.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.促进；提升；推动，发扬；宣传

60.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.&vi.争吵；吵架；口角

61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.亲戚；亲属

62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.关系，联系，关联

63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.可信赖的，可靠的

64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.尊重；尊敬；遵守n.敬意

65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.恭敬的，有礼貌的

66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.年长者；高年级学生；上司

67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.使分离，分开；分割；划分

68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.分享；合用；分摊n.股份；份额

69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.真诚的；诚挚的；真实的

70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.紧张局势(或关系、状况);拉紧状态

71.a lack of understanding\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

72.be concerned for/about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

73.be familiar to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

74.be in harmony with...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

75.be on good terms\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

76.be tolerant with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

77.be to blame\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

78.break up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

79.bring up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

80.care for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

81.依靠，相信，信赖；凭借\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

82.与……相适应/合得来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

83.与某人相处融洽\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

84.与……取得联系\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

85.出毛病；失败；弄错；发生故障\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

86.有共同之处\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

87.与……发生口角\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

88.保持冷静，保持镇定\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

89.与……保持联系\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

90.\_鄙视，看不起；轻视；俯视\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

91.make up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**词汇拓展**

1.accept v.收受；接受(建议、邀请等);(认为合适或足够好而)接受；同意；认可

They offered her a job,and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with out hesitation.

他们提出给她一份工作，她毫不犹豫地接受了。

For a long time, he simply could not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that she was dead.

在很长一段时间里，他就是无法接受她死了的事实。

It's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that the universe is endless.

众所周知宇宙是无穷尽的。

I finally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work with them.我最后同意和他们一起工作。

【辨析】

accept与receive的区别

1. receive通常指被动地“收到”或“接到”,而accept则指主动地“接受”。

如：She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his present, but she didn't accept it.她收到了他的礼物，但是没有接受。

1. 【搭配】“接受礼物”说成英语是accept a gift,“接受教育”却是receive an education。

(2)表示“接见”“接待”时，要用receive而不用accept。

如：She was warmly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.她受到热情接待。

2.adjust v.调整；调节；适应；习惯；整理

He smoothed his hair and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his tie.他捋平头发，整了整领带。

【辨析】 adapt与adjust的区别

两者均有“使适合，适应”之意。adapt指“修改或改变以适应新条件”,强调改变的目的和重要性。adjust与adapt含义很接近，但adjust指“调整”“调节”使之适应，所改变的幅度要小一些，侧重过程，主要用于调整角度、高度、光点等。

You should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yourself to the new environment.你应该适应新环境。

You can't see through the telescope until it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to your eyes.

你把望远镜调节到适合你的目光之后，你才看得见。

**活学活用**

一、阅读下列句子，在空白处填入1个单词或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.This kind of desk can be adjusted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the height you need.

2.I had to keep the video camera readily\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(access)in case I saw something that needed to be filmed.

3.This\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(adapt)perfectly captures the spirit of Kurt Vonnegut's novel.

4.The government will provide temporary\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(accommodate)for up to three thousand people.

5. Even as a child, he was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(absorb)in practising his calligraphy that he would often forget to eat.

二、翻译句子

1.你应该积极参加你们学校的运动会。(take part in)

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

2.怀特夫人听说自己的儿子被哈佛大学录取了，脸上显出非常高兴的样子。(admit)

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

3.孩子一旦对这些游戏上了瘾，就不会再去烦他们的父母了。(be addicted to)

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

4.别责怪他，他毕竞还是个孩子。(after all)

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

**答案：**

**单词&短语**

**1.abandon 2.abuse 3.accompany 4.acquaintance5.admirable 6.adopt 7.ancestor 8.appreciate**

**9.argue 10.argument 11.associate 12.attitude13.barrier 14.beneficial 15.benefit 16.bother**

**17.blame 18.bride 19.bridegroom 20.bury 21.close22.companion 23.complain 24.condemn 25.conflict26.congratulate 27.congratulation 28.conscience29.cooperate 30.colleague 31.divorce 32.direct33.enthusiastic 34.familiar 35.friction 36.friendly37.forgive 38.generation 39.grateful 40.harmony41. harmonious 42.headmaster 43. headteacher44.household 45.junior 46.merciful 47.misunderstand48.modest 49.neighbourhood 50.nephew 51.partner52.teenager 53.patient 54.patiently 55. politely56.precious 57.prejudice 58.private 59.promote60.quarrel 61.relative 62.relationship 63.reliable64.respect 65.respectful 66.senior 67.separate68.share 69.sincere 70.tension71.缺乏理解 72.对……担心/关心 73.为……所熟悉74.与……和谐相处/协调 75.(与某人)关系好 76.包容77.应受责备 78.分手；解散；结束 79.养育；抚养；教育80.喜欢 81.depend/rely on 82.fit in with 83.get on/along well with sb. 84.get in touch with 85.go wrong86.have... in common 87.have words with 88.keep cool89.keep in touch with 90.look down upon/on**

**91.和解**

**词汇拓展**

**1.accepted;accept;accepted;accepted;received; received**

**2.adjusted;adapt;adjusted**

**活学活用**

**一、1.to 2.accessible 3.adaptation 4.accommodation5.absorbed**

**二、1.You should take an active part in the sports meeting in your school.**

**2.Her face expressed great joy when Mrs White knew that her son had been admitted to Harvard.**

**3. Once the children are addicted to these games, they will leave their parents alone.**

**4.Don't blame him. After all,he's only a child.**

**第二部分 话题阅读训练**

（A）完形填空

Twenty years ago, cable services (有线服务)were relatively expensive. When we requested our cable services be lowered to the basic package, we found the cable company had\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ our service instead. After learning that we would have to pay for\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_, we decided to give it up altogether.

\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_they could no longer watch their favorite television shows, our daughter\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_into her bedroom, screaming about the injustice of it all. Our son looked upset while he\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_that the only shows he ever watched were cable-only stations.

I admit that the first week was the\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_. With so much time in hand, my children began\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_over little things. After a week of listening to my children constantly quarreling, I was almost\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_to re-order cable but gave up at the last minute. In the third week I was pleased to announce that no one had died of\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_. The children started enjoying more physical activities. We also organized\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_activities that requested the whole family's involvement. Besides, when I needed the children's help, I\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_heard, "Just a minute, Mom. I'll be there during the next\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_"

We found more time to talk with each other. We\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_the pleasure of reading, and board games had become a family affair. It truly was a\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_and a great way to reacquaint (重新熟悉) ourselves with one another. After all, shared activities and family affection\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_anything.

1．A．put off B．cut off C．turned down D．taken down

2．A．reconnection B．repair C．improvement D．change

3．A．Wondering B．Remembering C．Assuming D．Realizing

4．A．slid B．wandered C．stormed D．skipped

5．A．complained B．explained C．admitted D．described

6．A．silliest B．strangest C．busiest D．hardest

7．A．arguing B．worrying C．thinking D．watching

8．A．able B．ready C．stressful D．grateful

9．A．illness B．sadness C．anger D．boredom

10．A．bonding B．pleasant C．complex D．training

11．A．accidentally B．usually C．hardly D．eventually

12．A．absence B．commercial C．activity D．game

13．A．reevaluated B．rediscovered C．reconsidered D．redefined

14．A．relief B．reward C．blessing D．sacrifice

15．A．deserve B．show C．outweigh D．influence

答案：1．B 2．A 3．D 4．C 5．A 6．D 7．A 8．B 9．D 10．A 11．C 12．B

13．B 14．C 15．C

【解析】

本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者关闭有线电视服务后，利用这些时间去增加 亲人之间的互动，让亲情联系更紧密。

1．考查动词短语辨析。句意：当我们要求把我们的有线电视服务降低到基本套餐时，我们发现有线电视公司反而切断了我们的有线电视服务。A. put off推迟；B. cut off停止，中断（供给）；C. turned down拒绝；D. taken down拆除，记录。根据下文“After learning that we would have to pay for 　　　2　　　　, we decided to give it up altogether. (在得知我们必须支付重新连接的费用后，我们决定完全放弃。)”，作者家的有线电视需要重装的话，需要支付费用，以及本句中的instead，可推知，有线电视公司切断了作者家的有线电视服务在先。故选B项。

2．考查名词词义辨析。句意：在得知我们必须支付重新连接的费用后，我们决定完全放弃。A. reconnection重新连接；B. repair修理；C. improvement改善；D. change改变。根据下文中的“we decided to give it up altogether”以及生活常识可知，作 者放弃有线电视是因为重新接通有线电视服务还需要付费。故选A项。

3．考查动词词义辨析。句意：意识到他们再也不能看他们喜欢的电视节目，我们的女儿冲进她的卧室，尖叫着说这一切都是不公平的。A.Wondering好奇；B. Remembering记得；C. Assuming假定；D. Realizing实现。结合上文“we decided to give it up altogether. (我们决定完全放弃)”，导致的结果“they could no longer watch their favorite television shows, (他们再也不能看他们喜欢的电视节目)”可推断，此处指孩子们意识到再也不能看自己喜欢 的电视节目了。故选D项。

4．考查动词词义辨析。句意：意识到他们再也不能看他们喜欢的电视节目，我们的女儿冲进她的卧室，尖叫着说这一切都是不公平的。A. slid快捷而悄声地移动；B. wandered漫游；C. stormed气冲冲地走；D. skipped蹦蹦跳跳地走。根据上文中的“they could no longer watch their favorite television shows”和下文中的“screaming”可知，女儿因再也看不到自己喜欢的电视节目而很生气，怒气冲冲回到了自己的卧室。故选C项。

5．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们的儿子看起来很沮丧，他抱怨说他只看有线电视台的节目。A. complained抱怨；B. explained解释；C. admitted承认；D. described描述。根据上文中的“Our son looked upset”和下文中的“the only shows he ever watched were cable-only stations”可知，作者的儿子看的节目都是有线电视台独有的，因此才会抱怨。故选A项。

6．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我承认第一周是最难的。A. silliest蠢的；B. strangest奇怪的；C. busiest忙的；D. hardest困难的。根据下文中的“With so much time in hand, my children began 7 over little things. After a week of listening to my children constantly quarreling, I was almost　　　8　　　to re-order cable but gave up at the last minute. (有了这么多的时间，我的孩子们开始为一些小事争吵。在听了一个星期的孩子们不停的争吵后，我几乎想要重新订购有线电视，但在最后一刻放弃了。)”可知，作者承认关闭有线电视后的第一周是最难熬。故选D项。

7．考查动词词义辨析。句意：有了这么多的时间，我的孩子们开始为一些小事争吵。A. arguing争吵；B. worrying担心；C. thinking思考；D. watching观看。根据下文中的“a week of listening to my children constantly quarreling (一个星期听我的孩子不停地吵架)”可知，第一周中，孩子们经常争吵。故选A项。

8．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在听了一个星期的孩子们不停的争吵后，我几乎想要重新订购有线电视，但在最后一刻放弃了。A. able能；B. ready准备好；C. stressful紧张的；D. grateful感谢的。因为没有电视可看，孩子们为了一些小事争吵了一周，作者受不了孩子们的争吵，几乎准备（ready）重新订购有线电视服务。故选B项。

9．考查名词词义辨析。句意：到了第三周，我高兴地宣布，没有人死于无聊。A. illness疾病；B. sadness悲伤；C. anger愤怒；D. boredom无聊。由上文中的“With so much time in hand, my children began　　　7　　　　over little things. After a week of listening to my children constantly quarreling, I was almost　　　8　　　　to re-order cable but gave up at the last minute. (有了这么多的时间，我的孩子们开始为一些小事争吵。在听了一个星期的孩子们不停的争吵后，我几乎想要重新订购有线电视，但在最后一刻放弃了。)”，以及本句中的“pleased”和下文内容可知，此处指作者一家人没有人因为不看电视而死于无 聊。故选D项。

10．考查名词和形容词词义辨析。句意：我们还组织了让人关系更紧密的需要全家参与的活动。A. bonding人与人之间的关系（或联结）；B. pleasant令人愉快的；C. complex复杂的；D. training训练。根据下文中的“that requested the whole family’s involvement”可知，作者 一家组织的活动能让家人之间关系更紧密的（bonding）。故选A项。

11．考查副词词义辨析。句意：此外，当我需要孩子们的帮助时，我几乎听不到“等一下，妈妈。下一个广告的时候我就来。”A. accidentally意外地；B. usually通常地；C. hardly几乎；D. eventually最终。结合生活常识可知，孩子们看电视人迷时应该会说“等一下，妈妈。下 一个广告的时候我会去的”，但是当孩子们不看有线电视后，作者几乎没有（hardly）听到这 样的话。故选C项。

12．考查名词词义辨析。句意：此外，当我需要孩子们的帮助时，我几乎听不到“等一下，妈妈。下一个广告的时候我就来。”A. absence缺席；B. commercial电视广告；C. activity活动；D. game游戏。根据语境，作者家里有电视的时候，孩子们沉迷于电视，只有在广告时间才会离开电视，去帮妈妈做事。commercial符合语境。故选B项。

13．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们重新发现了阅读的乐趣，桌游也成了一家人的事。A. reevaluated再次评估；B. rediscovered重新发现；C. reconsidered重新考虑；D. redefined重新定义。根据语境，作者一家有了更多的时间去阅读，重新发现阅读使人快乐。rediscovered符合语境。故选B项。

14．考查名词词义辨析。句意：这真的是一种幸事，也是一种重新认识彼此的好方法。A. relief宽慰；B. reward回报；C. blessing福祉，幸事；D. sacrifice牺牲。根据语境，虽然有线电视服务被关闭了，但是作者一家人的关系更紧密了，这真的是一件好事（blessing）。故选C项。

15．考查动词词义辨析。句意：毕竟，共同的活动和亲情比什么都重要。A. deserve值得，应受；B. show显示；C. outweigh(在重要性或意义上)超过；D. influence影响。根据语境可知，此处指没有了电视之后，一家人有了更多时间进行共同的活动，增进了亲情，这些收获重于（outweigh）任何事情。故选C项。

（B）七选五

Improving your family life can help make your family members closer and prevent conflicts from getting in the way of everyone's happiness. But at times it seems difficult. \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ Here are some concrete steps to make your life more enjoyable.

Do household chores (杂务) together. \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ However, sharing household responsibilities can help everyone in your family feel happy. Try to make it as fun as possible, such as by playing music or having contests. Besides, divide chores up into age-appropriate categories. After dinner, the youngest could wipe the table, the oldest could fill the dishwasher, and you could put away leftovers.

\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_ When someone expresses an opinion, don't interrupt them before they can finish speaking. Maintaining respectful communication channels will strengthen your bond.

Express love and appreciation frequently. Little verbal (口头的) and nonverbal gestures of affection go a long way. \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ If your sibling is doing their homework and there's an empty glass on their desk, ask them, "Hey, can I get you more water?"

Respect your parents' need to protect you. While children need increasing degrees of freedom as they get older, remember that your parents are in charge. Their job is to keep you safe and give you the tools you'll need to take care of yourself when you' re an adult. If your parent doesn't allow you to go out without an adult or makes you go to bed early, remember that they have your best interests in mind. \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_A．Why do you feel so?

B．Where do you start?

C．Few people actually enjoy that.

D．Chores mean more responsibilities.

E．Respect what your family members say.

F．Don't yell to get your way if they say no!

G．Find small ways to show you care for each other.

答案：1．B 2．C 3．E 4．G 5．F

【解析】这是一篇说明文，文章介绍了让家庭生活更好的方法。

1．前文“But at times it seems difficult.”说的是提升家庭生活比较难，后文“Here are some concrete steps to make your life more enjoyable.”总领全文给出方法，可见题干是设问性质的，B项“你该从哪里开始？”符合语境。故选B项。

2．根据空后一句“However, sharing household responsibilities can help everyone in your family feel happy.”可知，分担家庭责任可以让你家里的每个人都感到快乐，与空处是转折关系，由此可推知，C项“很少有人真的喜欢做家务”符合语境，即很少有人喜欢做家务，但是共同参与的责任感就能提升幸福感。故选C项。

3．空处是段落主题句，下文“When someone expresses an opinion, don't interrupt them before they can finish speaking. Maintaining respectful communication channels will strengthen your bond.(当有人表达意见时，不要在他们说完之前打断他们。保持相互尊重的沟通渠道会加强你们之间的联系。)”说的是不要打断家庭成员说的话，要尊重。E项“尊重家庭成员说的话”符合语境。故选E项。

4．根据本段主题句“Express love and appreciation frequently.”可知，要经常性地展现自己对家庭成员的关心，后文“If your sibling is doing their homework and there's an empty glass on their desk, ask them, "Hey, can I get you more water?"(如果你的兄弟姐妹正在做作业，而他们的桌子上有一个空杯子，你可以问他们，“嘿，我给你再拿点水吗? ”)”给出了一个具体的示例，所以G项“从小事上表达你们对彼此的关心。”符合语境。故选G项。

5．前文“If your parent doesn't allow you to go out without an adult or makes you go to bed early, remember that they have your best interests in mind.(如果你的父母不允许你在没有大人陪伴的情况下外出或让你早点睡觉，记住他们是为你着想的。)”表达的是父母无论做什么，出发点是好的，因此当他们不许某些活动的时候，不要对父母大叫。F项“如果他们说不，你不要大喊大叫”符合语境。故选F项。

（C）阅读理解

For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting a long war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a border conflict between neighboring countries, the parent-teen war is about boundaries: Where is the line between what I control and what you do? 

Both sides want peace, but neither feels it has any power to stop the conflict. In part, this is because neither is willing to admit any responsibility for starting it. From the parents’ point of view, the only cause of their fight is their adolescents’ complete unreasonableness. And of course, the teens see it in exactly the same way, except oppositely. Both feel trapped. 

In this article, I’ll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents and then suggest some ways out of the trap. The first no-win situation is quarrels over unimportant things. Examples include the color of the teen’s hair, the cleanliness of the bedroom, the preferred style of clothing, the child’s failure to eat a good breakfast before school, or his tendency to sleep until noon on the weekends. Second, blaming. The goal of a blaming battle is to make the other admit that his bad attitude is the reason why everything goes wrong. Third, needing to be right. It doesn’t matter what the topic is—politics, the laws of physics, or the proper way to break an egg—the point of these arguments is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority—someone who actually knows something—and therefore to command respect. Unfortunately, as long as parents and teens continue to assume that they know more than the other, they’ll continue to fight these battles forever and never make any real progress.

1．Why does the author compare the parent-teen war to a border conflict?

A．Both are about where to draw the line.

B．Both can continue for generations.

C．Neither has any clear winner.

D．Neither can be put to an end.

2．What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 mean?

A．The teens tend to have a full understanding of their parents.

B．The teens agree with their parents on the cause of the conflict.

C．The teens cause their parents of misleading them.

D．The teens blame their parents for starting the conflict.

3．Parents and teens want to be right because they want to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．give orders to the other

B．know more than the other

C．gain respect from the other

D．get the other to behave properly

4．What will the author most probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

A．Solutions for the parent-teen problems.

B．Examples of the parent-teen war.

C．Causes for the parent-teen conflicts.

D．Future of the parent-teen relationship.

答案：1．A 2．D 3．C 4．A

【解析】本文是说明文。文章分析了父母和孩子之间战争的实质、原因、表现形式和解决办法。

1．推理判断题。根据第一段For many parents, raising a teenager is like fighting a long war, but years go by without any clear winner. Like a border conflict between neighboring countries, the parent-teen war is about boundaries: …可知父母和孩子之间的战争最后没有明确的赢家，就像邻国之间的边界冲突。作者把二者相比，是因为二者都是关于界限的。故选A。

2．句意猜测题。上句From the parents’ point of view, the only cause of their fight is their adolescents’ complete unreasonableness.说明从父母的角度来看，唯一的原因是他们的孩子完全不讲道理。画线句子the teens see it in exactly the same way，指的是孩子也用相同的方式看这个问题。根据下句Both feel trapped.可推测孩子认为父母不讲道理，引起了矛盾。D项表达了此意，故选D。

3．细节理解题。根据最后一段the point of these arguments is to prove that you are right and the other person is wrong, for both wish to be considered an authority—someone who actually knows something—and therefore to command respect.这些争论的重点是证明你是对的，而另一个人是错的，因为双方都希望被视为权威——一个真正懂得一些事情的人——从而获得尊重。由此推知父母和孩子都希望自己是正确的，因为都想获得对方的尊重。故选C。

4．推理判断题。最后一段提到In this article, I’ll describe three no-win situations that commonly arise between teens and parents and then suggest some ways out of the trap. 在这篇文章中，作者将描述三种通常出现在青少年和父母之间的不成功的情况，然后建议一些方法来摆脱这种陷阱。最后一段中介绍了三种情况及具体表现，所以推测下段应该是问题的解决办法。故选A。

（D）语法填空

Most of my friends have never been to China. I have been lucky enough to make at least thirteen trips there, some on business, others for \_\_\_1\_\_\_(please). When in China, I had the opportunity to eat in a lot of different restaurants, \_\_\_2\_\_\_(range) from the large and fancy to the small and pedestrian. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ I really miss, and can’t get here in Canada is the Chinese street food.

Years ago, while working in Beijing, my route to the office took me though a *hutong* and I always passed a man making food on a cutting board. The man had a large bowl of white dough from which he would break off a piece that he rolled into a ball a little \_\_\_4\_\_\_(large) than a golf ball. This he then flattened into a “waffle” about ten centimeters across and went on \_\_\_5\_\_\_(cook) on the hot top of an oil barrel, turning the “waffle” \_\_\_6\_\_\_ constantly. An egg, sometimes two, would be spread over this together with \_\_\_7\_\_\_(chop) onions and some sort of spices. The whole thing \_\_\_8\_\_\_(serve)in a paper wrapper. I would take two of these, brew a cup of coffee and have an \_\_\_9\_\_\_(absolute) delicious breakfast.

Unfortunately, I don’t think I will ever again have the privilege of travelling to China \_\_\_10\_\_\_the street food treats will have to live on only in my memory.

答案：1．pleasure2．ranging3．What4．larger5．to cook6．over7．chopped8．was served9．absolutely10．so##and

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的作者曾多次到访中国，非常喜欢中国的美食，但作者可能无法再次来到中，表达了对中国美食怀念。

1．考查名词。句意：我很幸运，至少去了13次那里，有的是出差，有的是玩乐。空处作介词for的宾语，应用名词，please的名词形式为pleasure(玩乐)，不可数名词，故填pleasure。

2．考查非谓语动词。句意：在中国的时候，我有机会在很多不同的餐馆吃饭，从大的、高档的到小的、步行的。分析句子可知，已有谓语动词had，range应用非谓语动词形式，且range与逻辑主语restaurants之间为主谓关系，所以此处用现在分词表主动，作定语，故填ranging。

3．考查主语从句。句意：在加拿大，我真正怀念的是中国的街头小吃，在这里我买不到。分析句子结合句意可知，空处引导一个主语从句，且从句缺少宾语，结合句意可知，此处表示“怀念到东西”，应用代词what指代作者怀念的东西，引导该从句，空处位于句首，首字母大写。故填What。

4．考查形容词比较级。句意：这名男子有一大碗白色面团，他会从中撕下一块面团，然后将其卷成一个比高尔夫球稍大的球。根据a little 和than可知，此处形容词应用比较级，故填larger。

5．考查非谓语动词。句意：然后，他将其压扁成一个直径约10厘米的“华夫饼”，然后在一个油桶的热顶上烹饪，不断翻转“华夫饼”。根据went on可知，此处应用动词不定式，go on to do sth.表示“继续做……”，为固定搭配。故填to cook。

6．考查副词。句意：然后，他将其压扁成一个直径约10厘米的“华夫饼”，然后在一个油桶的热顶上烹饪，不断翻转“华夫饼”。根据句意和常识可知，煎饼需要“翻转”，此处表示“翻转”，应用介词over，短语turn over(翻转)为固定搭配。故填over。

7．考查非谓语动词。句意：一个鸡蛋，有时是两个，会撒上碎洋葱和一些香料。分析句子可知，已有谓语动词would be spread，动词chop应用非谓语动词形式，由句意可知，chop与逻辑主语egg之间为动宾关系，所以应用过去分词表被动，故填chopped。

8．考查时态和语态。句意：整个东西都装在纸包装里。分析句子可知，空处为句子的谓语，根据语境可知，此处描的事情发生在过去，时态用一般过去时，由句意可知，serve与主语the whole thing之间为被动关系，所以此处用一般过去时的被动式，主语thing为单数，谓语动词用单数，故填was served。

9．考查副词。句意：我会吃两个，泡一杯咖啡，吃一顿美味的早餐。由句意可知，此处修饰形容词delicious，应用副词修饰形容词，故填absolutely。

10．考查连词。句意：不幸的是，我想我再也没有机会去中国旅行了，（所以）街头美食只能留在我的记忆中。分析句子结合句意可知，前后句为并列句，表示递进或因果关系，应用so或and连接两个句子。故填so或and。