

初中英语一本通系列丛书

超级突破

完型填空

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
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WANKINGTIANKONG

魏凤霞 张 丹◎主 编

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WANXING TIANKONG TIXING TEDIAN JI JIETI JIQIAO 完型填空题特点及解题技巧

完型填空 (Cloze Test) 是中考必考的一个能力性题型, 其实它是一种 Blanked Cloze, 即每题给出一组选项 (一般为 4 个), 要求选择出能符合上下文语言和意义要求的选项, 它考查内容灵活, 综合性强, 易于操作, 备受命题者青睐。在历年中考完型填空短文中, 以故事性题材居多, 故事往往具有幽默性或富有哲理, 其他还有科普小品、文化体育、风土人情、人物、史地等。

完型填空题的文章长度一般在 130 ~ 250 个单词左右, 10 ~ 20 个空之间, 两空之间一般相隔 7 ~ 10 个词, 短文第一个句子一般不设填空题, 通过分析近年全国各省市中考英语完型填空题的命题情况, 总结出如下的特点:

(一) 本题型设空以考查文义为主, 信息词汇, 即通常所说的“实词”——名词、动词、形容词和副词等比重极大, 且有逐年增加的趋势。

(二) 降低对单词本身词义的考查要求, 以突出本题的主要测试目的: 理解全文, 通篇考虑, 掌握大意, 注重关联。

(三) 充分体现“突出语篇”的原则, 所给选项设计周密, 从不同层次, 不同角度来干扰学生作答。试题设置以情景意义为主, 突出“词汇语境化”的特点。

(四) 注意结合文义考查对词语用法的掌握。主要涉及两个方面: 词义辨析与惯用搭配。同义与近义词的比较、分辨应当放到一定的语境之中才有意义。如果只是一一对应地背记单词的中文意思, 不注意具体语境中单词的确切含义, 是难以分辨一些词汇的细微差异的。

(五) 题目的类型可分为:

1. 语言知识型, 如各种语法规则、句型、句式等; 还包括词汇型, 测试单词在一定语境下的基本用法、习惯用法、常用搭配以及对其词义的记忆或其特定意义的理解和灵活运用。

2. 判断推理型, 考查对篇章的整体理解、上下文段落的衔接、逻辑思维与判断推理能力。

3. 综合型, 即对知识和能力综合运用的考查。

(六) 题目设置规律:

1. 通过上下文直接查找信息题。

2. 词、句、文相结合的理解题。

3. 词义辨析题。

4. 语法知识和固定短语的考查题。

5. 行文的逻辑和全文中心把握题。

一 答题策略

(一) 快速跳读, 重首句, 抓大意

首先快速跳读全文1~2遍, 抓住全文的主旨, 了解作者的态度、意图、褒贬目的等, 这是选择正确答案的先决条件。

完型填空所用短文没有标题, 但一般首句是一个没有空白的完整的句子, 往往点明短文的性质, 如议论、说明或叙述等。从文章的首句一般可以看出文章的体裁和题材, 进而可以推断出文章的基准时态, 主体是现在时、过去时还是完成时, 确立时态的大框架, 为解题提供时态基础。同时对理解全文的大意提供重要信息。应学会抓住首句的信息, 敢于跳过空缺, 通读短文1~2遍, 进而捕捉全文中的关键词语, 并特别注意那些表示因果、递进、转折、指代等意义的连接词、副词、同位语, 最后归纳出全文大意, 掌握全文主旨。

(二) 看答案, 明要求

在跳读全文、抓住大意之后, 开始填空。此时应要求学生耐心观察, 仔细揣摩, 理解已知信息的意义, 理顺词句之间的逻辑关系、上下文的联系, 推理判断得出最佳选择。

要形意结合, 前后参照。完型填空所要求填的答案在意义上必须和短文内容相符, 形式上必须符合语法规则和习惯用法。有些同学之所以失分较多, 其中一个很重要的原因就是顾此失彼。同学们在选择答案时, 应先从意义上判断其是否与短文内容相吻合, 然后再从形式上(如时态、语态、非谓语动词、主谓一致、固定搭配等)判断所选答案是否恰当, 前后参照, 连贯考虑, 提高选择的准确率。

(三) 避疑点, 易到难

掌握全文大意以后, 可以以此为主线, 对所给选项中的词语的确切含义进行分析比较, 瞻前顾后, 仔细观察上下文中的暗示和含义。然后运用逻辑思维去推理判断选定答案。填空过程应从易到难, 遇到少数疑难问题时不可徘徊不前, 那样会影响做题速度, 不如暂时绕开难点, 先去处理那些通过上下文能确定的、直接的、明确的答案。一般固定词组、习惯搭配、常见句型与明显的语法结构等容易判断。

(四) 细斟酌, 解疑难

走完两步, 再通读全文, 借助已补全的空白, 就对全文有较清楚的理解了。接着集中解决少数疑难问题。先看看哪些词语的意义与本文意思不符, 然后再综合运用词法、语法知识, 仔细反复推敲, 选出正确答案。

(五) 读原文, 验答案

完成了填空, 不可孤立地去检查各个填空, 这是最重要的, 要再通读一遍全文, 从文章整体角度再检查一次, 遵循由整体到部分, 再由部分到整体地理解文章的规律, 看看选词是否得当, 语法是否正确, 文义是否贯通, 逻辑推理是否合理。



二 常用解题技巧

(一) 语法选择法

在一篇文章中,有些选题是比较简单的,或是一些固定搭配,不需要多作分析,单从语法角度考虑,即可根据已学知识马上找出正确答案。如:

1 my way home yesterday, I saw a dog in front 2 me.

(1)() A. In B. Of C. On D. To

(2)() A. of B. to C. from D. before

很容易知道 on one's way home 和 in front of 都是固定搭配短语,因而可知答案分别是 C 和 A。

(二) 上下文逻辑判断法

在个别选题中,其所提供的选项,有的从语法角度进行考虑是正确的,但若从语义上考虑,则会产生矛盾,不合逻辑,此时应着重分析,理解文章和句子语义,对语法无误的几个选项通过逻辑进行判断,直至选出最完善的答案。如:

() Li Ping has just come, so he has _____ friends.

A. quite a few

B. few

C. much

D. little

很明显,答案 C 与 D 不能和后面的可数名词 friends 连用,故而首先排除。剩下的 A、B 答案,从语法上分析均对,都没有犯任何语法错误。而从语义上分析,既然“李平刚刚来这儿”,按常理应“没几个朋友”才对,所以答案 A 在逻辑上不成立,剩下的 B 答案就是正确答案。但若将原句中的 so 改成 but,则语义上又变成“虽然李平刚来这儿,但他有好多朋友”,故而答案应改为 A。

还有的空设置要从文章的通篇考虑,经常是这个空的答案在几句之后,甚至在文末才出现,这是完型填空题不同于单选题的特点。在解题时要从上下文整体考虑,学会暂时放弃,充分考虑到文章的主旨、线索等要点。

(三) 常识推测法

有的题目设置紧靠生活、地理和历史等常识,侧重各学科之间的交叉。这时选择的时候要在注意语法的前提下注重常识问题的科学性和准确性。如:

() Japan lies _____ the east of China.

A. in

B. on

C. to

D. at

单从语法角度看前三个选项都对,但根据所学的地理知识,日本与中国陆地不相连,所以只能选择 C。

(四) 文化背景推测法

我们学的英语是一门语言,就要重视语言所涉及的文化背景知识,尤其要注意中外文化背景的差异。许多完型填空题的文章就是关于这种文化背景及中外文化差异的,此时选择时就要多从英语文化背景出发去推测。

(五) 排除法

在一道选题中,一般有四个选项,有时每个选项都似是而非,即使全文都领会了,叫我们一时选出正确答案也是有一定难度的,或是根本不可能的。在这种情况下,我们便可采用这个方法,各个击破,逐一否定,缩小选择范围。如:

Neither Tom nor I _____ to Beijing before.

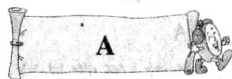
- A. has gone B. have gone
C. has been D. have been

根据所学知识,我们知道,以 neither... nor 结构做主谓时,句子谓语的数应与邻近主语取得一致,即本选题中应与主语 I 一致,而 I 是第一人称单数,故而要先选出含有 have 的选项 B 与 D,而将 A 与 C 排除。又因为 have (has) gone to 为“去……地方了”,即人去了不在这儿,显然选项 B 又不合题意。最后剩下的答案 D 就是要选出的正确答案。

(六) 综合法

还有一些选题,单从几个方面入手还不够,有时要从语态、时态、语序、语义、肯定和否定等诸要素进行全面考虑,准确判断。如选择名词时,应联系文章主题及空格前后重复出现的词,注意它的数和性;选择动词时,不但要注意其所表示的意义及其惯用语法,而且要注意所给动词的时态、语态;选择连词时,要注意分析文章中前后句和上下文的逻辑关系;选择形容词、副词时,应注意词义区别及比较等级;选择代词时,应注意它的性、数、格是否准确;选择介词时,就要注意其固定搭配。

(七) 试题分析



We were going to play a team from a country school. They didn't come until the game time arrived. They looked 1 than we had thought. They were wearing dirty blue jeans and looked like farm boys. We even thought that they had never seen a basketball before.

We all sat down. We felt that we didn't 2 any practice(训练) against a team like that. It was already so late that no 3 could be given to them for a warm-up. The game began.

One of our boys 4 the ball and he shot(掷) a longpass to our forward(前锋). From out of nowhere a boy in a dirty T-shirt 5 the pass and with a beautiful form(姿势) he shot and got two points(分).

They 6 us. Then they got another 7 of points in a minute. Soon it was all over. The country team 8 us.

We certainly learned that even though a team is good, there is usually another 9 a little better. But the important lesson learned was: One can't tell a man, or a team, by the

10.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. stronger | B. younger | C. worse | D. less |
| () 2. A. get | B. try | C. use | D. need |
| () 3. A. basket | B. space | C. ball | D. time |
| () 4. A. got | B. played | C. missed | D. carried |
| () 5. A. caught | B. changed | C. started | D. stopped |
| () 6. A. surprised | B. kept | C. broke | D. hit |
| () 7. A. half | B. pair | C. group | D. double |
| () 8. A. won | B. saved | C. beat | D. joined |
| () 9. A. just | B. already | C. about | D. almost |
| () 10. A. T-shirts | B. clothes | C. places | D. points |

答案与解析

这是一个蕴含哲理的故事,先浏览一下首句和尾句便可判断出短文大意:我们同来自乡村中学的一个篮球队比赛,由于轻视对方而输了比赛。

1. C. 情景推理题。下文作者写道:We even thought that they had never seen a basketball before. (我们原来甚至认为他们以前从未见过篮球。)可以推断出,他们看上去并不比我们想象中的更强壮,而是更糟糕(worse)。

2. D. 词汇题。由于上段作了铺垫,因此我们感觉到对付这样的球队不需要(need)任何训练。

3. D. 词汇题。前面的 late 和下文“对他们来说热身训练”之事说明,没有的是时间,而不是 space, ball, basket。

4. A. 词汇题。只有得到了球才有下文传给了前锋。

5. D. 词汇题。stop the pass“拦住了传球”,即“断下了球”,我们则 missed the ball (失了球),全句意为:不知从什么地方出来一个穿着脏 T 恤衫的男孩断下了球,漂亮地一投,得了两分。

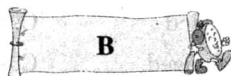
6. A. 虽是词汇题,但需从上文“我们不把他们放在眼里,认为他们是一个弱队”的事实条件下才可准确选出。

7. B. 常识题。篮球比赛一般每进一球得两分,根据投球地点也有三分球。

8. C. 词汇题。win 后一般接比赛,如 win a game 等。beat (过去式也是 beat) 后接某人,指“打败了某人”。

9. A. 情景推理题。just 修饰 a little better,另一支队正好比这支队强一点。

10. B. 综合理解题。这要从全文来考虑,第一段谈到了“They were wearing dirty blue jeans and looked like farm boys.”说明我们是“以貌取人”。本句 tell 意为“辨认,判断”,这时常与 can/could/be able to 连用。



Henry was not good at maths. Even when the teacher explained something a second time, he still couldn't 1 it.

"Never mind. I'll sit next to the boy who's the best at 2," Henry thought, "and 3 his answer."

The day of the exam came, and Henry sat next to Allan, who was 4 at the top of the class in maths. Henry copied Allan's answers onto his own exam paper. At the end of the exam, the teacher said, "Well, boys and girls, I've decided to give a red star to the student who got the high grade. It's 5 for me to decide who I'll give the star to, however, 6 two students, Henry and Allan, got the 7 grade." After a moment she went on, "But I've decided to give the star to 8 this time."

Henry was 9 when he heard this. He stood up and said, "But I got the same grade as Allan, madam."

"That's true." The teacher said, "However, Allan's answer to Question 6 was 'I don't know', but 10 was 'Nor do I.'"

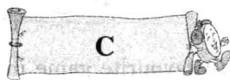
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. retell | B. answer | C. remember | D. understand |
| () 2. A. English | B. maths | C. science | D. Chinese |
| () 3. A. check | B. copy | C. keep | D. choose |
| () 4. A. never | B. almost | C. always | D. sometimes |
| () 5. A. hard | B. easy | C. unusual | D. important |
| () 6. A. if | B. though | C. until | D. because |
| () 7. A. low | B. high | C. same | D. different |
| () 8. A. Allan | B. Henry | C. nobody | D. anybody |
| () 9. A. afraid | B. angry | C. pleased | D. worried |
| () 10. A. his | B. mine | C. yours | D. others' |

答案与解析

首先通读全文,了解短文大意:亨利数学不好,甚至当老师再次讲解所学知识时,他还是听不懂。但是他不以以为然,他决定考试时坐在数学最好的学生旁边抄人家的答案。考试那天到了,亨利坐在艾伦旁边。艾伦是班上数学成绩最好的。亨利仔细地把艾伦的答案抄到自己的试卷上。考试结束后,老师说,她决定把红星奖给分数最高的学生。然而,她很难决定把红星奖给谁,因为亨利和艾伦两人都得了最高分。过了一会儿,老师接着说,她决定这一次把红星奖给艾伦,因为艾伦的第6个问题的答案是“我不知道”,而亨利的答案是“我也不知道”(老师从这个答案得知亨利的答案是抄袭艾伦的)。



1. D. 由于亨利数学不好, 尽管老师再三讲解, 他还是听不懂。
2. B. 亨利的数学不好, 所以他决定考试时坐在数学最好的学生旁边。
3. B. 根据句意, 亨利想抄袭别人的答案。
4. C. 根据上文, 艾伦在班上数学是最好的, 因而他的数学成绩总是第一。
5. A. 由于两人成绩相同, 老师很难决定把红星奖给谁。
6. D. 下文是老师很难决定把红星奖给谁的原因, 因此该空应填 because。
7. C. 由于亨利的答案是抄袭艾伦的, 所以他们得了相同的分数。
8. A. 下文说亨利听了老师的决定不服气, 说明老师决定把红星奖给艾伦。
9. B. 亨利和艾伦分数相同, 老师却把红星奖给了艾伦, 亨利听了很生气。
10. C. 亨利的第 6 个问题的答案是“Nor do I”, yours = your answer。



Paris has a beautiful name, the City of 1. Do you know 2 it means? Many beautiful buildings are lighted at 3. The streets are very 4. When you 5 in Paris, you must not turn 6 your headlights(汽车前灯) even after dark.

Paris is full of lights all day and all night. But this is not the 7 reason(原因) for its beautiful name. For hundreds of years, Paris has been the centre of science and art. 8 scientists and artists have come to 9 here. For this reason also, people 10 it the City of Lights.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| () 1. A. Flowers | B. Cars | C. Lights | D. Rivers |
| () 2. A. what | B. how | C. where | D. when |
| () 3. A. noon | B. night | C. day | D. evening |
| () 4. A. black | B. dark | C. noisy | D. bright |
| () 5. A. walk | B. go | C. drive | D. live |
| () 6. A. off | B. down | C. out | D. on |
| () 7. A. only | B. other | C. any | D. another |
| () 8. A. No | B. Few | C. Many | D. A few |
| () 9. A. study | B. drive | C. play | D. have dinner |
| () 10. A. make | B. call | C. build | D. find |

答案与解析

这是一篇描述巴黎景观的短文, 文章抓住了该城的一个特色——灯城。虽只有两段, 但包含了丰富的内容。

1. C. 看文章的首句和尾句之后, 此空便可迎刃而解。
2. A. 语法题。“what... mean”这是习惯性搭配。
3. B. 常识题。灯要在夜里开, evening 虽为“晚上”之意, 但不可与 at 搭配。
4. D. 词汇题。顺承上文华灯竞开, 自然亮如白昼。

5. C. 词汇题。不看下一句,似乎4个选项均成立,但下文提到车灯,自然应选驾车。

6. D. 情景理解题。由于街上十分明亮,即使天黑了也不必开车灯。

7. A. 情景理解题。文章最后又提出一个原因,说明不是唯一的原因才对。

8. C.

9. A. 情景理解题。由于巴黎乃世界科学和艺术中心,因此吸引了许多科学家和艺术家来此学习和研究。

10. B. 词汇题。习惯用法。注意最后的 lights 显然不是指具体的灯,而是指“显赫人物,名家,名流”。



Football is, I do think, the most favourite game in England; one has only to go to one of the important 1 to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there 2 for one side or the 3.

To a stranger(陌生人), one of the most surprising things about football in 4 is the great knowledge of the game which 5 the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the 6 in most of the important teams, he has 7 of them and knows the results of large numbers of matches. He will tell you who he 8 will win such and such a match, and his ideas about 9 are usually as good as those of men three or four times his 10.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. cities | B. matches | C. teams | D. places |
| () 2. A. waiting | B. looking | C. asking | D. shouting |
| () 3. A. other | B. same | C. team | D. players |
| () 4. A. China | B. the USA | C. England | D. Canada |
| () 5. A. all | B. hardly | C. only | D. even |
| () 6. A. players | B. cities | C. countries | D. matches |
| () 7. A. names | B. pictures | C. heard | D. thought |
| () 8. A. says | B. asks | C. decides | D. hopes |
| () 9. A. England | B. players | C. football | D. men |
| () 10. A. ideas | B. age | C. stories | D. education |

答案与解析

这是一篇以情景推理的语境题目为主的完型填空,它谈到了英国人对足球的狂热程度,对这方面背景知识的了解会大大有助于该题的解答。短文虽只有两段,120词左右,6个句子,但却有9个of,长长的句子和句中太多的从句和of短语增加了阅读的难度,使许多同学感到难以理解。

1. B. 从 to see this 和常理可以判断出去看的是比赛,而非其他。



2. D.

3. A. 看球的人为一方或另一方而呐喊助威,我们对于这种球迷的狂热劲儿应有所闻,也不难理解。

4. C.

5. D. 在这个长句中,主语 one 后带有一个“of”短语,而表语后带有“of 短语 + 定语从句”,文章首句已点明本文谈的是英国,对一个陌生人来说,英国足球最让人拍案称奇的是,甚至小孩子也会对足球知之甚多。

6. A.

7. B. 这是一个由三个分句连接的并列句,tell, has, knows 的内容根据常识不难判断,这就是说这些小孩子能告诉你大多数重要球队所有队员的名字,而且还有他们的照片,知道许多场比赛的结果。

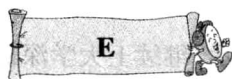
8. D.

9. C.

10. B. 这是一个包含两个复杂分句的并列句,中间由 and 连接,8 空处 he hopes 系插入语,即 He will tell you (he hopes) who will win... 后一分句是包含同级比较 be as good as 的句子。9 空处指“评球”才合适。

全句意为:他会告诉你,他希望这场那场比赛中谁赢,而他关于足球的观点通常同成年人一样好,那些成年人的年龄比他的大两三倍。

全文内容紧密结合英美人生活实际,足球乃世界第一大球,在英国,人们日常生活的话题除了天气之外,大概谈的最多的就是足球了,只要理解了这一点,结合上下文的语言环境,分析好句法关系,应该能够应付自如。



In the United States, children start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school 1 they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they 2 secondary (中等的) schools. There are two kinds of schools in the United States: public (公立的) schools and private (私立的) schools. 3 children go to public schools. Their parents do not have to 4 their education because the schools 5 money from the government (政府). If a child goes to a private school, his parents have to get enough money for his schooling. Some parents still 6 private schools, though they are much more expensive.

Today about half of the high school students 7 universities after they finish the secondary school. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much if his parents 8 in that state.

But many students 9 while they are studying at universities. In this way they 10 good working habits (习惯) and live by their own hands.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. and | B. though | C. until | D. since |
| () 2. A. leave | B. begin | C. study at | D. pass |
| () 3. A. Several | B. Most | C. A few | D. Few |
| () 4. A. worry about | B. pay for | C. ask for | D. make sure |
| () 5. A. take | B. spend | C. receive | D. cost |
| () 6. A. wish | B. hate | C. prefer | D. mind |
| () 7. A. follow | B. miss | C. change | D. go on to |
| () 8. A. were born | B. travel | C. visit | D. live |
| () 9. A. work | B. study hard | C. do sports | D. have holidays |
| () 10. A. develop | B. produce | C. build | D. grow |

答案与解析

这是一篇谈论美国学校教育情况的文章,文中介绍了美国小学、中学、大学的基本概况。

1. C. 美国有些州规定孩子 16 岁之前必须接受义务教育。until 不只用于 not... until 句型中,B 项的含义包括 16 岁之后,不合题意。

2. A. leave school 意为“毕业(离校)”,英国英语用 secondary school 指“中学”,与 middle school 同义,下文的 high school(美国英语,指中学)包括 junior/senior high school(初/高中)。

3. B.

4. B.

5. C. 由于学校经费来自政府,美国公立学校不收费,因此美国大部分家长还是将孩子送到公立学校读书。

6. C. 下面说尽管这些学校收费昂贵,说明前面 still 后应为对私立学校的肯定,因此,B、D 项排除。

7. D. go on to universities 表示“继续上大学深造”。

8. D. 像 travel/visit 之类的动词,按常理可排除。

9. A. 下文的 good working habits and live by their own hands 说明美国许多大学生是靠勤工俭学完成学业的。这反映了美国青年的独立意识。

10. A. develop 在这儿指“(培)养成……习惯”。属习惯搭配。



WANXING TIANKONG
完型填空



考点解读

完型填空是一种综合性很强的题型,它以考查文章为主,在理解全文、通篇考虑、注重关联的基础上,对学生的语言知识、判断、推理以及综合等方面的能力进行全方位的测试。解题时首先快速通读全文,掌握大意,然后有根据地选词填空,查找关键词,注重首尾句,也就是主题句,以便迅速确定查阅信息的位置。着重注意选用词汇搭配方面、语法方面及全文表达的中心思想方面的相互关系。

经典例题

例 1:

My Life, as it really is, is always filled with sadness and little joy. However, no matter what happens, I can always face it 1.

In July, last year, I couldn't believe the 2 that I was allowed to enter the only key high school in my hometown. Then I 3 to my home and told my parents. But my father didn't seem as 4 as I was. He just kept smoking without saying a word and my mother put her head down and couldn't help crying.

What I saw didn't make me surprise. I knew very well what my family was 5. My mom had been in bed for two years because of her disease. I knew my family lived a 6 life and couldn't afford my tuition fee(学费). I felt so upset at that moment but I could say 7 to my parents.

I decided to help my father with his work to support my family instead of 8 my schooling.

To my surprise, things completely 9 just three days before the beginning of the new term. 10 head teacher who had taught me three years came to my family with some money, which had been 11 by my schoolmates. He encouraged me, "Always have a dream."

At the same time, my father also earned some extra money 12 he could afford part of my tuition fee.

I knew I was such a lucky dog and 13 to study harder in return. With tears in my eyes, I stepped into the key high school that I had dreamed of.

I have been studying hard since I entered the high school. Whenever I meet difficulties, I always 14 my teacher and schoolmates, and I can 15 get enough courage (勇气) to go on. Because I have a college dream and must work hard for it no matter how hard life is. Just as a philosopher's saying goes, "When one door shuts, another opens in life."

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. differently | B. bravely | C. carefully |
| () 2. A. idea | B. story | C. news |
| () 3. A. rushed | B. jumped | C. flew |
| () 4. A. nervous | B. excited | C. interested |
| () 5. A. about | B. like | C. against |
| () 6. A. strange | B. happy | C. hard |
| () 7. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything |
| () 8. A. stopping | B. continuing | C. enjoying |
| () 9. A. appeared | B. happened | C. changed |
| () 10. A. His | B. Their | C. My |
| () 11. A. raised | B. spent | C. planned |
| () 12. A. what if | B. even though | C. so that |
| () 13. A. pretended | B. decided | C. predicted |
| () 14. A. dream of | B. think of | C. hear of |
| () 15. A. never | B. sometimes | C. always |

答案与解析

1. B. 根据句意“不管发生什么,我也总能勇敢地面对生活”,所以选 B。
2. C. 通过句意和上下文判断。
3. A. rush 强调速度快的意思,三个词进行比较,rush 更贴切。
4. B. 区分形容词的词义,我被重点校录取了,当然很兴奋,父亲没有像我一样兴奋。
5. C. 我很清楚,我的家庭抵触什么,against“反对、逆着”。
6. C. live a + adj. life,过着什么样的生活,根据上下文判断,母亲生病,承担不了我的学费,过着艰难的生活,所以选 C。
7. A. 那时我感到不安,but 转折,所以选 A。
8. B. 根据句意决定帮父母干活,代替继续学习,所以选 B。
9. C. 由 completely 判断,是完全改变了。
10. C. 根据从句 Who taught me 判断是我的班主任老师,所以选 C。
11. A. raise 有“募捐”的意思,根据句意是同学捐的钱。
12. C. 区分词组的意思,what if “要是……怎么办”;even though “即使”;so that “以至于”,引导目的状语从句。
13. B. A 是“假装”;B 是“决定”;C 是“预言”,所以选 B,决定努力学习作为回报。
14. B. think of “想起”;dream of “梦想”;hear of “听说”,根据句意选 B。



15. C。从句意和副词的词义上判断。

例2:

“Who did this?” Asked my teacher. Thirty children tries to think 1 not only what they had done, but also what our teacher might have found out.

“Who did this?” She asked again. She never became angry, but she was this time. She held up 2 broken glass and asked, “Who broke the window?”

“Oh, oh.” I thought. I was the one 3 broke the window. I did not do it on purpose. It was caused by a 4 throw of a baseball. Why did it have to be me?

If I admitted it, I would 5 in a lot of trouble. How would I be able to pay for a big window like that? I didn't want to raise my hand, 6 something much stronger than me pulled me up. “I did it.” Then I was silent. 7 was hard enough saying what I had.

My teacher went to the bookshelf and took down a book. She then began walking to my desk. I feared she was going to punish me.

“I know how you like birds.” She said 8 she stood looking down at my face. “Here is a book about birds. It is yours now. You will not be punished. But remember, it's only 9 your truthfulness.”

I couldn't believe it! I wasn't punished and I was getting a book! The 10 one that I had been saving up all my money to buy.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| () 1. A. back | B. of | C. up | D. about |
| () 2. A. many | B. a | C. a piece of | D. a piece |
| () 3. A. which | B. what | C. how | D. who |
| () 4. A. good | B. bad | C. wonderful | D. soft |
| () 5. A. have | B. be | C. get | D. got |
| () 6. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. which |
| () 7. A. That | B. I | C. It | D. She |
| () 8. A. when | B. after | C. as | D. before |
| () 9. A. about | B. of | C. with | D. for |
| () 10. A. very | B. only | C. such | D. first |

答案与解析

1. D。think of“想起”; think about“考虑”, 根据句意选择 D。
2. C。glass 不可数名词, 应该用 a piece of 修饰, 表示一块玻璃。
3. D。定语从句缺少关系代词, 这里指人, 所以选 D。
4. B。打坏玻璃不是故意的, 是因为很糟地扔棒球, 根据词义和句意判断只能选 B。
5. B。be in trouble 固定用法, “处于困境”。
6. A。前后意思相反, 所以选 but, 表示转折。
7. C。it's + adj. to do sth. 固定句型。
8. C。as, 连词, 意思是“一边……一边……”, 表示动作同时进行。