

博识英语一百系列



总主编 束定芳

博识

初中英语
词语填空 100 篇

初中卷

主 编 王之江 潘春雷

副主编 吴格奇 夏谷鸣 康海凤

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赠书



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总序

学好外语取决于多方面的因素,一是学习的兴趣,二是学习的资源,三是学习的方法,四是成就感,五是实践的机会。

“兴趣是最好的老师。”有兴趣,我们才愿意付出时间、精力和代价,才能“为伊消得人憔悴”但却“无怨无悔”。有学习的资源,就是有各种各样学习外语的材料和机会。大家知道,在中国学习英语,仅靠课堂上的输入,仅靠教材显然是不够的,大量的课外语言实践是必不可少的。这样的课外实践包括听、说、读、写、译等各方面。有些材料学生可以直接通过网络、各类文学作品或媒体获得,还有一些则是经过专家或老师的选择和编排并附有各种练习的课外阅读或语言训练材料。学习的方法,就是要根据自己的学习目标,根据自己的现有能力、学习风格和学习条件,选择最适合自己的学习方法,培养自己的自主学习能力,最终成为一个成功的学习者。成就感,就是经常有机会证明自己的学习效果或成就,尤其是通过自己所具备的外语能力获得其他知识,或者与所学语言国家的人交往,从而改善自己的知识结构,提高自己的综合素质和能力。实践的机会,就是努力争取和获得外语听、说、读、写、译各方面的实践机会。

我们编写这套丛书的理论依据就是以上对成功的外语学习所涉及的重要因素的理解和分析。同时,我们在总体设计中还充分考虑了语言学习的特点,一方面在选材时注意到材料的知识性和趣味性,另一方面在编写各类相关的练习时注意培养学生自主学习的能力,练习的形式充分考虑到各级各类考试的题型和内容。

本套丛书的编者由外语教学理论研究者、大学英语教师和中小学教师组成。这种结构的编者队伍有三大好处:一是有一定的理论指导,二是真正了解学生的真实需求,三是可以保证选编的学习材料地道、真实、符合外语学习的规律,所编写的练习能够帮助学生真正提高学生的语言综合能力,达到学习的目标。

中小学生学习外语一般有两大目的:一是实用的目的,主要就是应付学校和社会的各类考试,包括升学考试;二是训练自己的思维能力,通过英语扩大自己的知识面,提高自己的综合素质。我们编写本套丛书,希望兼顾学生这两方面的需求,同时把重点放在扩大学生的知识面,提高学生的综合素质方面。并且,通过一定数量的仿真练习,提高学生各类外语考试中充分发挥自己真实水平,取得好成绩的能力。

外语学习没有捷径,只有经过艰苦的实践才能学好外语。更重要的是,贵在坚持。

上海外国语大学教授、博士生导师 束定芳

2008年2月20日

《博识英语一百系列》初中卷序言

当前,贯彻实施国家《英语课程标准》(以下简称《课标》)的英语学科教学改革方兴未艾,正在广大基础教育领域里如火如荼地开展着。为了配合进一步深入学习、理解和实践《课标》精神,我们组织编写了《博识英语一百系列》初中卷(以下简称《初中卷》)。我们的宗旨是努力使初中英语教学成为中学素质教育的重要组成部分;我们的终极目的是帮助初中学生逐步提高“综合语言应用能力”(Integrated Language Capability)。我们首先要衷心感谢上海外国语大学束定芳教授和上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长为编写《初中卷》指明了方向,找到了途径并提出了方法。

这套《初中卷》有以下特色:

首先,《初中卷》体现了《课标》的基本理念,即英语教学的人文性目的和工具性目标,也就是:英语教学是为了帮助学生在学会做人的道路上成长,在学会使用英语的过程中成才。重点是帮助学生在学英语和了解世界的过程中把自己培养成为有知识、有智慧、有志气的学习者。

其次,《初中卷》遵循了“Learn English, learn about English and learn through English”的外语学习准则,就是说,学习英语包括学习英语听、说、读、写的能力,学习英语的语音、词汇、语法等语言知识和通过英语学习丰富的文化内容。

第三,《初中卷》遵照了“听说领先、读写跟上、全面实践、按需提高”的初中英语学习原则。《初中卷》共六册,前四册按《课标》中语言技能的听说读写的顺序排列,后两册则是在全面实践的基础上按照个性化需要为有关测试和初步文学欣赏编写的。

第四,《初中卷》内容的选编坚持“贴近实际、贴近生活、贴近学生”的原则。无论内容或形式都和学生们使用的新《课标》课本相匹配。字里行间渗透着文明、科学等素质教育内容和自主、灵活的解决问题方法。

第五,《初中卷》在小学英语和高中英语之间发挥了过渡阶段的桥梁功能,体现了基础英语教学中承前启后的作用。

最后,《初中卷》的编写既遵循了初中学生的认知规律,又与初中英语学习的实践体系和训练体系要求相配合。《初中卷》中的练习编排和题型设计等充分考虑到初中学生平时作业的规律性和各种测试的规范性。使用《初中卷》能帮助学生在接受作业和测试的挑战时更自信、更熟练、更富有成功感。

《初中卷》由六个分册组成,分别是《博识初中英语听力 100 课》、《博识初中英语口语

语 100 句》、《博识初中英语阅读 100 篇》、《博识初中英语仿写 100 篇》、《博识初中英语词语填空 100 篇》和《博识初中英语背诵 100 篇》。每本书既各具特点,独立成册,又与其他各册融为一体,形成系列。《初中卷》主要由课堂第一线任教的教师精心编撰,但也不乏基础英语教学专家和高校英语教师的积极指导与参与。《博识初中英语听力 100 课》和《博识初中英语口语 100 句》由浙江省宁波市教育局组织宁波市中学英语教育高级研修班的教师在宁波教育学院康海凤、翁燕文等导师们的指导、帮助和参与下完成;《博识初中英语阅读 100 篇》和《博识初中英语词语填空 100 篇》在杭州师范大学外国语学院几位研究生导师们的指导、帮助和参与下由 2004 级英语教育硕士生(均是英语骨干教师和英语教研员)完成;《博识初中英语仿写 100 篇》和《博识初中英语背诵 100 篇》由杭州外国语学校优秀英语教师们在夏谷鸣、胡跃波等数位浙江省英语特级教师的指导、帮助和参与下完成。全书由杭州师范大学外国语学院王之江教授、潘春雷副教授组织策划、设计、编写、修改和统稿,吴格奇副教授参与了全书的统稿工作。本《初中卷》初稿完成后,由杭州师范大学外国语学院的程亮、吴晓维、沈昌洪三位英语专家进行审阅,并提出了有益的修改意见或建议;外国语学院的青年教师李佳颖、骆玉峰以及英语课程与教学论硕士研究生何立欣、张红玲、张彦苓等积极参与了《初中卷》的编写工作,并在校对、修正和打印过程中做了大量的工作,付出了辛勤的劳动。可以说,《初中卷》是优秀的中学、高校教师和英语教学专家联合打造的专业结晶。因此,也一定会对初中英语师生落实《课标》,提高初中学生的“综合语言应用能力”提供有效的帮助。

我们希望初中学生会喜欢这套《初中卷》,把它当作学好英语的有力帮手,也诚恳希望广大读者对《初中卷》提出批评改进的意见。

附录五 三

王之江

2008 年 1 月 1 日

附录

附录五

编者的话

一、编写目标

1. 根据初中学生熟悉和感兴趣的话题,篇章选择力求贴近学生的生活实际,体现学科融合,聚焦社会问题,并注重文本的可读性和语言的地道性与实用性。
2. 以《英语课程标准》为指导,参照初中英语教学要求和学生的学习特点,通过专项系列技能和学习策略的训练,培养学生扎实的基础语言知识和整体思维的阅读习惯,进而促进综合语言运用能力的发展。
3. 广泛选取各种题材和体裁的文章,形式多样、长短不一,让学生体验各种文本的语言风格。全书命题注重增加综合性与语境化的因素,突显语言的应用价值。

二、总体设计

1. 全书以多层次、多角度的视野选取例题,注重练习形式的灵活多样性,根据学生的认知规律和能力水平采用螺旋渐进的编排形式,从简短的单句练习逐渐过渡到基于篇章的阅读训练。
2. 全书内容设计充分体现典型性、示范性和指导性;习题的层次性、综合性和预测性,以适合不同层次学生的学习需求,可灵活选用。

三、单元结构

1. 题型解读:解读题型设计意图以及对学生学习能力的要求;
2. 策略指导:解读解题要旨和相应的实践策略,解释例题中的语言难点,包括词义解释、语义说明和语篇分析等;
3. 自测练习:要求学生在自主练习的过程中进一步巩固基础语言知识,尝试基本的学习策略和专项的学习技能,书后提供了参考答案和知识点解析,鼓励学生自我检测、自我反思和自我提高。
4. 中考链接:中考链接部分附上近年来的优秀词语填空范例,有针对性地帮助学生把握学习方向,有效使用学习策略。

徐蔚

2008年6月

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题型解读

要求学生能根据所给的中文提示或首字母提示补充句子。这种类型的词汇测试题并非单纯测试单词的拼写,它要求学生既具备熟练正确的单词拼写能力,又要求学生能根据所学的词法、句法和词义、词性、词形变化特征等综合知识,按照一定的语境和句义来使用词汇。这种题型的目的是帮助学生正确辨别使用英语同义词或近义词,掌握词形和词性的变化规律以及一定的构词法知识。

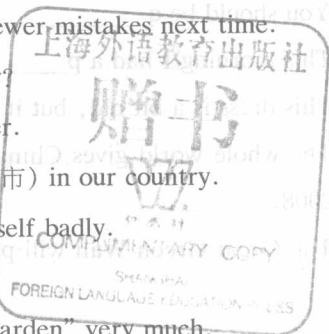
策略指导

单句相对于语篇是孤立的,尽管空缺的词汇造成了信息差,但从表达的意义上讲它也是完整的。这类题的解题要旨就是要“完其意再完其形”。学生必须要通读全句,从客观上尊重原句的行文逻辑,再判断如何正确填词。

例题(一)

根据所给的中文提示和句子的意思,在空格处填入恰当的词,使句子意思完整、正确、通顺。(每格限填一词)

1. I met a friend of _____ (她的) on the way home.
2. If you're _____ (仔细) enough, you will make fewer mistakes next time.
3. Would you please _____ (借) me your CD player?
4. He can _____ (容易) swim across that small river.
5. Hangzhou is one of the most beautiful _____ (城市) in our country.
6. The boy _____ (摔下) off the tree and hurt himself badly.
7. It seemed that he had something to _____ (说).
8. Everyone in our school _____ (喜欢) "Meteor Garden" very much.
9. Macao returned to our motherland at the end of the _____ (二十) century.
10. I'll spend as much time as I can _____ (读) these interesting story books.



例题 (一) 解析:

1. hers, a friend of hers 意为“她的一位朋友”, 此处应填入名词性物主代词。
2. careful, 形容词作表语。
3. lend, 动词“借”有两词 borrow (借进), lend (借出)。此句中“借”的含义为“借激光唱机给我”, 因此填 lend。
4. easily, 副词修饰动词 swim。
5. cities, one of ... 意为“……之一”, 该词组中 of 后面要求填入名词的复数形式。
6. fell, fall off 意为“摔下”, 该句为过去时态, 因此填动词 fall 的过去式。
7. say, 表达“说”这一意思的英语单词有 speak, tell, talk, say, 此处强调说的内容, 应填入动词 say。
8. likes 或 enjoys 或 loves, 主语是 everyone, 因此动词用第三人称单数。
9. twentieth 或 20th, 此处应填序数词。
10. reading, spend ... doing sth. 意为“花费……(时间、金钱)做某事”, 句中的 as much time as I can 充当动词 spend 的宾语, 因此填 reading。

例题 (二)

根据所给的首字母和句子的意思, 在空格处填入恰当的词, 使句子意思完整、正确、通顺。(每格限填一词)

1. It's a n_____ day. Shall we go out for a walk?
2. It isn't good manners to t_____ loud in public.
3. This is not take-away food. It is home c_____.
4. China is very f_____ for its food in the world.
5. If you make a lot of noise, you may d_____ others.
6. You should be q_____ when you are in the library.
7. This morning I had a p_____ in my head and I went to the doctor's.
8. This dress is a bit old, but it still l_____ nice on you.
9. The whole world gives China the chance to hold the O_____ Games in Beijing in 2008.
10. The Great Green Wall will p_____ the wind from blowing the earth away.

例题 (二) 解析:

1. nice, 根据句意“是否外出散步”推断是个好天气,因此该处填形容词 nice。
2. talk, 句子意思是“在公共场合大声讲话是不礼貌的”。
3. cooking, 根据句意“这不是外卖的食物”,判断是“家里烹饪的食物”。
4. famous, 句子意思是“中国在世界上以食文化而闻名”。
5. disturb, 句子意思是“如果你发出许多噪声,你就会影响别人”。空格处应填动词原形。
6. quiet, 句子意思是“当你在图书馆的时候应该保持安静”。空格处应填入形容词。
7. pain, 句子意思是“今天早晨我感觉头痛,于是我去看医生了”。
8. looks, 句子意思是“连衣裙虽然旧了点,但是穿在你身上看起来仍然很漂亮”。空格处应填动词第三人称单数形式。
9. Olympic, 句子意思是“全世界给了中国一个 2008 年在北京举办奥运会的机会”。
10. prevent, 根据句意“绿色长城将会防止大风把土壤吹走”以及动词词组 prevent ... from ... 的用法判断空格处填动词 prevent。

单句自测练习

(一) 根据所给的中文提示和句子的意思,在空格处填入恰当的词,使句子意思完整、正确、通顺。(每格限填一词)



1. Who did _____ (差) of all in the long-jump?
2. The policeman caught two _____ (小偷) yesterday.
3. The young mother didn't know why her daughter was crying _____ (吵闹).
4. The sick driver ate too many _____ (土豆) yesterday.
5. Mrs. Green tells us that _____ (星期四) is the fifth day of the week.
6. December is the _____ (十二) month of the year.
7. Don't worry about the children. They are old enough to look after _____ (自己).
8. My magazine is on one of the _____ (书架) in the bedroom.
9. These eggs were _____ (下蛋) long long ago by dinosaurs.
10. All the _____ (绵羊) like to eat grass.

2

1. These are your coats. Please put _____ (他们的) over there.
2. He jumps _____ (最远) in our class.
3. When I got to the check-out, I realized I had _____ (遗忘) my purse at home.
4. John was the _____ (二十一) in the line for the train tickets and I was lucky to get the last one.
5. Children under 1.2m in _____ (身高) can not be taken into the concert hall.
6. These hats are too expensive. Can you find a _____ (便宜) one for me?
7. It rained _____ (大) last night. The rain stopped us from going to the cinema.
8. It was teamwork that kept us _____ (有活力).
9. He knew exactly how they felt when they saw their _____ (生病) dogs become well again.
10. The news is really _____ (令人惊奇).

3

1. She thought it for a long time and made the _____ (决定) at last.
2. She felt _____ (兴奋) when she passed the driving test.
3. Mr. Li is very friendly and helpful. He's _____ (当作) as their good friend by the students.
4. Children should take exercises for at _____ (至少) three hours a week.
5. These photos will help me remember the special trip to Australia _____ (永远).
6. His mother was _____ (严重) ill yesterday.
7. Your son is badly ill. You'd better _____ (留下) at home and look after him.
8. She didn't go to the cinema because she _____ (看) the film before.
9. He is too slow to _____ (赶上) the bus.
10. You must keep _____ (安静) in class.

4

1. Mike is quite _____ (热心的). He is always ready to help others.
2. Her love of writing comes from having read _____ (广泛), even kungfu stories.
3. The sunshine is too _____ (大). You'd better wear your sunglasses to protect your eyes.
4. Autumn is the season _____ (在……之间) summer and winter.
5. A serious earthquake _____ (袭击) Indonesia's west coast last week.
6. Yesterday they were _____ (阻止) from getting to school on time by the heavy rain.
7. June the _____ (1日) is Children's Day.
8. _____ (无论) he says, nobody will believe him any more.
9. 2008 Olympic Games was held in China, which was one of the greatest _____ (事件) that year.
10. Have you _____ (收到) the e-mail I sent to you last Sunday?

5

1. The Great Green Wall was built _____ (横穿) the northern part of China.
2. To be a doctor for animals is very _____ (值得的).
3. On September 11, 2001, two planes _____ (袭击) the World Trade Center in New York.
4. Linda _____ (应得) to pass the exam because she worked so hard.
5. Which do you think is the more _____ (舒服) way to travel, by plane or by train?
6. Macao returned to our motherland at the end of the _____ (二十) century.
7. Bill became _____ (感兴趣) in computers when he was very young.
8. I can't find my bird. She has _____ (不见了).
9. _____ (虽然) he is poor, he enjoys himself very much.
10. _____ (没有) your help, I couldn't do it so well.

6

1. China has _____ (多) population than India.
2. The students were _____ (跟着) the teacher.
3. More than three years have _____ (过去).
4. We must speak to teachers _____ (有礼貌).
5. His warm words made me feel _____ (自信).
6. Your voice sounds _____ (响亮的) in the bathroom because the room is small.
7. English is _____ (广泛地) used in many countries of the world.
8. — Why does Gary study so hard?
— To _____ (提高) his English.
9. — Why is he healthy?
— Because his eating _____ (习惯) are pretty good.
10. Can you find the five _____ (区别) between the two pictures?

7

1. During the break, she sat on her seat _____ (独自), doing her homework.
2. Everyone has arrived _____ (除了) Jim.
3. Sometimes children are too young to _____ (分辨) the bad from the good.
4. The singer sang very fast, and we couldn't _____ (听清楚) some of his words.
5. Cooking by the lake can be _____ (困难) because you don't have a kitchen with you.
6. *Autosport* is a British _____ (杂志). It has lots of readers.
7. We should always be _____ (感谢) to people who have helped us.
8. All the schools in the city will catch _____ (机会) to host the radio station.
9. — Can you tell me anything about the great scientists of the 18th century?
— Yes, sir. They are all _____ (去世).
10. I couldn't help _____ (哭叫) out when I hurt my leg.

8

1. Most people have 28 _____ (牙齿).
2. Don't be _____ (生气). It's not good for you.
3. Who is the _____ (健康) student in your class?
4. I like meat, but Mom wants me to eat _____ (少) meat.
5. She exercises three or four _____ (次) a week.
6. A lot of vegetables help you to keep in good _____ (健康).
7. They often go _____ (滑板) on weekends. It's really cool.
8. Here are the _____ (结果) of the activity survey.
9. My uncle has a small shop. He is often afraid of losing many _____ (顾客).
10. In Japan, the three most popular ways of _____ (到达) to school are bus, train and bike.

9

1. Zhong Nanshan is one of the most famous _____ (专家) in SARS.
2. My father has read this book _____ (两遍).
3. There are many scientific _____ (发明) in the 20th century.
4. I find it _____ (惊奇) that you can't ride a bike.
5. I want to learn how to run quickly and to eat _____ (健康).
6. I _____ (借) that dictionary to Helen but never got it back.
7. Are you for or _____ (反对) the idea?
8. Although he has no money, he has clever children and that makes him a _____ (成功).
9. Good work _____ (应得) good pay.
10. At nine o'clock, the wind was _____ (吹) harder than ever.

10

1. I think I'm kind of unhealthy. I hardly ever _____ (锻炼).
2. Chinese _____ (药物) is now popular in many western countries.
3. I usually walk to school, _____ (但是) sometimes I take the bus.
4. We both like sports, _____ (虽然) my brother is more athletic than me.
5. My family usually have rice and _____ (蔬菜) for supper.
6. My sister's school is small, and the classrooms are very _____ (拥挤).
7. We don't think sixteen-year-olds should be _____ (允许) to drive.
8. The students stopped _____ (谈话) when their teacher came into the classroom.
9. I'm really _____ (疲劳). I've been studying all day.
10. Mary doesn't like making speeches. She feels _____ (紧张) talking in front of people.

(二) 根据所给的首字母和句子的意思,在空格处填入恰当的词,使句子意思完整、正确、通顺。
(每格限填一词)

11

1. A _____ is the fourth month of the year.
2. It was cold and she put her hands in her coat p _____.
3. She put on her hat, looked at herself in the m _____ and went out.
4. My grandparents like Beijing O _____, but I think it's boring and the actors and actresses sing in a strange way.
5. My favorite a _____ is Mr. Bean. His performance in the plays is always funny.
6. Tell me a story in C _____ please. I don't know English.
7. Many young people like Jacky Chan — the famous movie s _____.
8. I'm in Class 2. He's in Class 2, too. We're in the s _____ class.
9. I want to j _____ the club because I can play the guitar.
10. Beethoven is a g _____ musician.

12

1. You like documentaries. I also like them.
2. I'm the last one to take a shower.
3. We have an Art F_____ each year.
4. The boy in y_____, not in black, is his cousin.
5. I don't like math. It's b_____.
6. My s_____ teacher is Mr. Baldwin.
7. What is your f_____ subject?
8. I'm excited to see such an e_____ film.
9. People love to l_____ to him, for he's a great singer.
10. T_____ for your letter.

13

1. I'm a little sleepy. I want to go to b_____.
2. Mike went back home after John's birthday p_____ at 10:00 pm.
3. Scott usually t_____ the No.2 bus to school.
4. Tina doesn't like t_____ because this kind of movies is too scary.
5. He likes learning biology. It's science on l_____ things.
6. Bob has a great sports c_____. He has all kinds of balls.
7. This is my u_____. He is my father's brother.
8. Light music is my favorite. It's very r_____, and it can make me feel calm and com-
fortable.
9. Jeff is my dog. His "subject" is running a_____ with me.
10. On S_____ I like to sleep a little longer in the morning.