



本书编写组 编

新高考 英语

专项训练

Special English Training for New NMET

完形填空

◎命题精准独到 选材丰富多样

◎揣摩考点热点 预测趋势走向

 苏州大学出版社

ENGLISH

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完形填空

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前言

新考纲明确要求考生在掌握约 3500 个英语单词和 400—500 个习惯用语和固定搭配基础上能进行语言知识的综合运用,那么在新课标、新教材、新考纲、新高考的精神指导下,什么样的高考教学辅助资料才能满足广大学生、家长、教师的需求呢?应广大师生的迫切需要,我们特组织江苏省部分名校名师精心策划、认真编写了《新高考专项训练》丛书。它分为四个分册的专题训练,即:单项填空、词汇与话题写作、完形填空、阅读理解与任务型阅读。本套丛书能着眼新高考,配套新教材,把握高考走向,定位复习热点,贴近高考真题,使教与学更具有针对性和有效性,让学生在繁重的学习中激活自身学习,做到事半功倍,从而提高考试成绩。

本册《完形填空》是根据最新出版的高考英语《考试说明》的要求编写的,共分为三部分:第一部分阐述完形填空的语言基础,介绍语篇的基础知识,并推荐了有效的完形填空解题方法、技巧及训练步骤;另外,重点介绍了完形填空考试的出题原则和相应的应试技巧。第二部分根据题材进行分类训练,以便考生更好地把握大纲要求和出题原则。第三部分提供答案并附有详尽的解释供考生学习或参考,进而掌握解题的技巧和方法。本书还提供了近年来解密的高考全真试题,并对所有试题进行了解题分析,可供学生自测或教师选用。

本书旨在为考生提供选材新颖、内容丰富、针对性强、符合命题趋势的考前完形强化训练材料。

与同类书相比,本书具有以下特点:

一、选材新颖。所有文章选材都极其新颖,在类型与内容上与大纲样题和历年真题非常贴近;注重文章内容的社会性、实用性;题材广泛,内容精彩,涉及社会文化的各个领域,包括记叙文、夹叙夹议文、说明文、议论文、科技小品文等。

二、对接高考。所选文章在长度、难度上与大纲样题及近几年考题一致,突出“适度偏难”的特点,少部分文章略长于或难于大纲样题,目的是让考生在复习过程中准备得更加充分,获得比考试要求略高一点的水平。

三、缜密命题。紧密依照大纲要求,考点与历年真题尤其是近几年的真题完全一致,重点考查学生对常识背景、上下文语境、习惯搭配、词义辨析、语法分析、逻辑分析、生活常识等方面的应用能力。

四、详尽解析。参考答案及详解部分,详细地分析了相关的考点、解题思路、答题技巧等,有助于考生准确理解文章,了解考试命题思路,提高应试技能。

愿我是座灯塔,指引你前行的航向!

愿我是金钥匙，叩开你成功的大门！

时间仓促,书中难免有不足之处,望广大读者和同行给予批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编者



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也谈完形填空

从近几年全国高考的完形填空来看,它已不再简单地考核学生语法方面的知识,而是从语义搭配、结构搭配、惯用搭配及逻辑知识等方面来测试学生词汇的掌握及运用。有些词的选择,必须在理解整篇文章的基础上,才能作出正确的判断;并且它们遵循了**突出语篇,强调应用,注重实际**的命题思路。试题特点鲜明——考查考生在阅读理解的基础上对词汇知识的掌握情况,并检验考生在语篇中灵活运用语言知识的能力,以考查学生对文章的整体理解和词汇的意义把握为主。有些试题要结合常识才能正确选项;有些甚至要求在通篇理解的基础上,正确把握上下文的逻辑关系,才能正确判断和选择。

高考英语完形填空命题目的及特点:

1. 完形填空体裁以记叙文为主,是对一篇语意完整的短文有目的地挖出一些空白,造成信息链的中断,让考生在重新理解短文的基础上,综合运用所学知识和常识,对每个空格的被选选项做出尽可能合理的分析判断,从中选出正确答案或最佳答案,使得重新建构的文章主旨鲜明,文意畅达,逻辑严密。
2. 短文长度一般 200 词左右,生词少,难度适中,贴近生活。
3. 首句无空格,提供一定的语境。通常情况下 5—10 词设一空格。隔词数越少,题目越难;反之亦然。
4. 选项多为一词,有时也会为词组。四选项为同一类词或属同一范畴,或近义或形近义异,或与前后配成词组,A、B、C、D 四个选项排列工整。故干扰性强、迷惑性大。
5. 考查单词以实词(动词,名词,形容词,副词,代词)为主,虚词(连词,介词)为辅。实词一般占 80%—90%,其中又以动词、名词、形容词为主。
6. 选材新颖、时尚,将知识、文化、教育融为一体,符合中学生生活,以考查学生对文章的整体理解和词汇意义的把握为主。有些要结合常识才能选出正确的选项;有些甚至要求在通篇理解的基础上,正确把握上下文的逻辑关系,才能正确判断和选择。

完形填空要求学生具有较强的阅读理解能力和词汇运用能力(词汇运用能力表现为要求学生掌握词汇的语义和词汇的习惯搭配),而读懂文章(尤其是跳过空格去理解文章)是做好此项试题的关键所在。

解答完形填空题的一般步骤:

1. 读全文,领悟大意,先易后难。

在填空前,阅读全文至关重要。把握文章的基本内容和结构,明确文章的主题思想,才有可能去考虑用什么样的词语。考生必须跳过空格,快速通读全文,粗略地了解文章的内容,不要匆忙做题。有时候,要读完全文后才能确定一个答案,即重视文章的语篇意义。在通读的过程中,可以把一些容易的空格随手填上,这样就等于相对增加了已知的条件,降低了文章的难度。

2. 再读全文,推理判断,前后照应,试选答案。

第二次读全文时,应该带着问题去读,要寻找文章中给予的暗示或提示。一个话题就有相应的一个语境,把握好这个语境,答题的准确率就会高些。注意文章中一些结构上的关联词和固定词语的搭配,要善于寻找上下文提示,如同位语、定语从句、插入语等,在上下文中选择合理的答案。

3. 三读全文,检验答案,修正错误。

粗选答案后,一定要把自己所选的答案带入文章中,再把文章通读一遍,特别注意

下文提出他们吃不起肉,可见非常穷,故选 B。

3. Some parts of the water are very shallow. But in some places it is very _____.

D. dangerous

根据转折连词 but 的提示,所填入的词应与 shallow 相反,因此答案为 A。

I called the owner and asked what the man wanted, “Well,” he said, “that man was a detective. He followed you here because he thought you were the man he was looking for. . . . Of course, since we know you, we told him that he had made a mistake. ”

文章叙述自己在餐馆吃饭,发现有人盯梢,作者倍感困惑。直到最后,作者才通过餐馆老板的口得知:原来这个人是侦探,把我错当成了罪犯。读到此处我们才能彻底理解作者的用意:向我们叙述自己生活中的一场虚惊。

On a hot summer day in late August, I sought shade and a cool drink at a waterfront café on a Greek island. Over a hundred degrees in (1) air. Crowded tempers(脾气) of both the tourists and waiters had (2) to meet the situation, making it a rather quarrelsome environment(环境).

- D. thin

- D. risen

- (1)C 考查语境理解。由首句可知故事背景是一个炎炎夏日,所以给人的感觉应该是很热,因此就空气而言,用不流动的 still 比较恰当。

- (2)D 考查语境理解。前句从天气的状况给人以暗示:天气热,导致人情绪不好。因此游客与服务员的脾气上升符合当时的情形。

III 习惯搭配法

1. Here's a fellow who just walked into a bank and helped himself _____ so much money.

- D. of

表示“自取,随便拿”这个意义的短语是 help oneself to..., 故答案为 C。

2. The chance passed but I didn't _____ it.

- D. find

抓住机会,此处只有 take 符合,因此答案为 A。

3. _____, for example, the neatly-dressed woman I used to see—or look at—on my way to work each morning.

- D. Have

本题掌握 take ... for example 这一固定搭配可知答案为 B(Take)。

As for this, there is a great difference between human beings and insects. The former (1) every possible effort to avoid being discovered, while the latter quickly (2) attention to themselves.

- D. try

- D. draw

make every possible effort 表示“尽一切可能的努力”, draw attention to 表示“引起注意”, 故(1)为 C, (2)为 D。

IV 词义辨析法

1. At 2.03 metres, he is no Yao Ming but this didn't _____ him being first choice in 2003 NBA draft.

- D. stop



正确答案为 D, stop sb. (from) doing sth. “阻止某人做某事”, 符合题意。若将 stop 改为 keep, from 不可省, 所以 A 错误。

2. The back door and the windows were all closed and there was no _____ of forced entry.

A. scene B. show C. sign D. sight

scene 表示场景, show 为展览, sign 表示迹象, sight 为视域, 视力, 而此处表示没有动用武力进入的迹象, 故选 C。

3. “Give me a hand,” he shouted _____ he got near the boat.

A. while B. till C. for D. as

四个选项都可以表示时间。while 强调一段时间内进行的动作, 常与进行时连用; till 表示的是动作持续到某时或到某时才开始; for 表示的是动作持续了一段时间; as 连接的是一个与谓语动作几乎同时发生的动词。答案应选 D, 表示他一边向船靠近一边大声喊。

Tracy Wong is a well-known Chinese-American writer. But her writing _____ was something she picked up by herself.

A. skill B. experience C. practice D. method

A. skill 为技术, 技巧; B. experience 为经验, 经历; C. practice 为训练, 练习; D. method 为方法, 手段。综合全文以及此题空后的定语从句 (she picked up by herself), 此题应填写作技巧, 故答案为 A。

Scientists have studied the reactions of men to one another during long submarine voyages. They have found that the longer the voyage lasts, the more serious the problem of adjustment is. When men are _____ together for a long period, they begin to feel uneasy. Everyone has little habits of speaking and behaving that are ordinarily acceptable. In the limited space over a long period of time, however, these little habits may become very annoying.

A. shut up B. held up C. brought up D. picked up

shut up 意为“关闭, 关上”, 表示“当把一些人长时间关在一起, 他们就开始感觉不舒服”。故选 A 项。hold up 意为“举起, 支撑, 继续下去, 阻挡, 拦截”; bring up 意为“教育, 培养”; pick up 意为“捡起, 获得”, 故答案为 A。

V 语法分析法

I played a racquetball game against my cousin Ed last week. It was one of the most surprising and tiring games I've ever had. When Ed first phoned and _____ we play, I laughed quietly, figuring on an easy victory....

A. declared B. mentioned C. persuaded D. suggested

分析句子结构可看出 we play 应为宾语从句, 只有 suggest 后的宾语从句的谓语用 should 加动词原形, should 省略。

The obvious explanation is that I could not admit I had seen the title _____ admitting that I had been looking at the things on his desk.

A. by B. besides C. through D. without

通过对句子的分析可以看出这是一个含有三个从句的句子。首先是 that I could not admit I had seen the title 这个表语从句, 其次是 I had seen the title 这个宾语从句, 第三个是 that I had been looking at the things on his desk 这个宾语从句。弄清楚了句子结构, 就能理解句意明显的解释就是 (如果) 我不承认看了桌子上的东西, 就不能承认我看到了题目。故本题答案为 D。

VI 逻辑分析法

I grew up in a tiny Baltimore row house in a faraway mountain area. My parent provided

the necessities of life _____ they couldn't give much more. If I asked my father for a pair of jeans, he would say,...

A. while

B. but

C. so

D. or

but 用于构成并列句,意为“但是”,根据“My parents provided the necessities of life”与“they couldn't give much more”的意思可判断出它们是转折关系。while 表示对比,指“尽管”“虽然”,但程度不如 but 强烈,所引导的从句多位于主句之前,表示并列关系,指“而”、“当……却……”,所引导的分句多位于句末,偶尔位于句首。but 表示转折,指和上一分句所述情况相反,上下分句形成对比,一般不用在句首,更不用在句末,后面一般也不加逗号。so 意为“因而,所以,那么,这样看来”。or 意为“或,或者,还是”,故本题答案为 B。

VII 生活常识法

Before leaving, I had turned the heater on in the roadhouse, so that when we went in, it was nice and (1) _____. While the little ones played and ran around, I prepared bread and butter for the children, and hot chocolate for the (2) _____.

(1) A. neat

B. hot

C. warm

D. attractive

(2) A. drivers

B. guests

C. customers

D. adults

warm 意为“温暖”。根据上文中的“I had turned the heater on in the roadhouse”可判断出把加热器打开的目的是使房间温暖。hot 意为“热的”;attractive 意为“有吸引力的”,故本题答案为 C。

adult 意为“成年人”。根据上文的内容可判断出有孩子还有成年人。所以作者为孩子们和成年人准备面包。driver 意为“司机”;guest 意为“客人”;customer 意为“顾客”,故本题答案为 D。

Immediately the officers jumped into their cars and rushed to the _____ hospital.

A. animal

B. biggest

C. plant

D. nearest

在这样的紧急情况下,人们的第一个反应是到最近的医院就医,因此答案为 D。



第一组 记叙文

(一)

All the people on the bus watched sympathetically as the attractive young woman with the white cane made her way carefully up the steps. She 1 the driver and, using her hands to feel the 2 of the seats, walked down and found the 3 which the driver had told her was empty. Then she settled in.

It had been a year since Susan, 34, 4 a medical misdiagnosis(误诊), was suddenly thrown into a world of 5. Mark, her husband, was an Air Force officer and he loved Susan with all his heart. He 6 her how to rely on her other 7, specifically her hearing, to determine where she was and 8 to adapt herself to the new environment. He helped her be friend the bus drivers who could 9 for her, and save her a seat.

10, Susan decided that she was ready to try the 11 on her own. Monday morning, she said good-bye and for the first time, they went their 12 ways.

On Friday morning, Susan took the bus to work as usual. As she was 13 the bus, the driver said, "Boy, I 14 envy you." Susan had no 15 what the driver was talking about, and asked, "What do you 16?"

The driver answered, "You know, every morning for the 17 week, a fine-looking gentleman 18 a military uniform has been standing across the corner 19 you as you get off the bus. He 20 you cross the street safely and he watches until you enter your office building. You are one lucky lady."

Tears of gratitude poured down Susan's cheeks.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. thanked | B. asked | C. discovered | D. paid |
| 2. A. location | B. shape | C. size | D. cost |
| 3. A. ticket | B. bus | C. seat | D. bag |
| 4. A. according to | B. instead of | C. thanks to | D. due to |
| 5. A. anger | B. darkness | C. happiness | D. light |
| 6. A. asked | B. encouraged | C. taught | D. praised |
| 7. A. feelings | B. sights | C. senses | D. abilities |
| 8. A. how | B. when | C. where | D. who |
| 9. A. make out | B. watch out | C. find out | D. work out |
| 10. A. Finally | B. Luckily | C. However | D. Besides |
| 11. A. visit | B. trip | C. bus | D. work |
| 12. A. opposite | B. separate | C. difficult | D. usual |
| 13. A. getting on | B. getting in | C. getting off | D. getting up |
| 14. A. must | B. may | C. will | D. do |
| 15. A. idea | B. opinion | C. way | D. thought |
| 16. A. want | B. mean | C. say | D. suggest |
| 17. A. next | B. old | C. past | D. following |
| 18. A. by | B. on | C. with | D. in |
| 19. A. searehing | B. watching | C. calling | D. noticing |

20. A. looks out B. takes up C. believes in D. makes sure

(二)

Ebron James isn't the first high school basketball player to go straight into the NBA, but he's probably the best. He has the body, skills and the basketball brain of an All-Star. This 1 was on 2 as he scored 41 points to take Cleveland Cavaliers to a 107-104 win over the New Jersey Nets on March 28. Aged of 19 years and 87 days, James became the 3 player to score 40 or more in the NBA. "It was by far James' best 4," said Cleveland coach Paul Silas.

Known to his friends 5 "the king", this was the day James earned his crown(王冠). But he was 6 from being a king during a childhood spent in the back streets of Akron, Ohio. 7 many other African-American basketball players, James' early years were a 8. His mother Gloria was just 16 when she gave birth to him; he knows nothing about his father. Mother and son battled for everything from food to a place to live. 9 help from his grandmother and neighbours, James would 10 have died when he was young. This spirit of survival has served him well on court, forcing him to take any 11 he finds. "I 12 losing, I don't like losing," said James of his 41-point display. "I 13 the opportunity for us to win and I was 14 to capture it." At 2.03 metres, he is no Yao Ming but this didn't 15 him being first choice in 2003 NBA draft. This was 16 to his strength and skill, much of which he learned from high school American football.

Although he has a 17 brain, James has never had to concentrate on 18. Some people think this is a mistake and say he should have gone to college to 19 his mind. But James is one of the lucky few who has found fame and fortune 20 a diploma(文凭). On the court, he is king.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. action | B. performance | C. activity | D. talent |
| 2. A. sale | B. exhibition | C. show | D. duty |
| 3. A. oldest | B. strongest | C. tallest | D. youngest |
| 4. A. performance | B. lesson | C. action | D. appearance |
| 5. A. for | B. as | C. by | D. with |
| 6. A. well | B. far | C. deep | D. late |
| 7. A. As | B. Like | C. Likely | D. Alike |
| 8. A. fight | B. struggle | C. battle | D. war |
| 9. A. Except for | B. Except | C. Besides | D. Without |
| 10. A. certainly | B. impossible | C. hardly | D. probably |
| 11. A. goal | B. game | C. match | D. chance |
| 12. A. hate | B. refuse | C. object | D. reject |
| 13. A. owned | B. seized | C. caught | D. held |
| 14. A. afraid | B. unlucky | C. able | D. certain |
| 15. A. keep | B. forbid | C. protect | D. stop |
| 16. A. according | B. referring | C. thanks | D. sticking |
| 17. A. fast | B. quick | C. high | D. top |
| 18. A. studying | B. resting | C. sleeping | D. eating |
| 19. A. advance | B. march | C. increase | D. develop |
| 20. A. apart from | B. but | C. except | D. without |



(三)

This was one of my experiences 1. When I was in my 30s, I was working for a large international company which had its head office in London. I was working in the 2 department.

The company had a training centre which was just outside London. Different courses were held there throughout 3 and I 4 go on one training course a year. These usually started 5 a Sunday evening and lasted six days.

Once I was 6 a week's training course with about forty 7 sales people. I was in the bar on the Friday evening and suddenly a woman who was 8 behind the bar asked me a curious question. "I hope you don't 9 my asking," she said, "but I've been 10 about it all week. Have you got a sister 11 Mary?" The woman's name was June, and she used to do various jobs at the training centre. She worked in the office, she organized all the food and drink for the centre and she worked in the bar at lunch time and in the evening.

My answer 12 June's question was "Yes", and June said, "I thought 13. I met her last September when she was organizing a course here." At that time, my sister was working for 14 company but in a different part of the country. That was 15 she came to be at the training centre.

16 surprised me was how June guessed we were brother and sister. Three things made it even more 17. First, she had met my sister six months before she met me. Second, they have about sixty new people every week at the training centre. So about one thousand five hundred people had 18 the centre in those six months. And 19, my sister is married, so she doesn't have the same family name as me.

We're not 20, but I guess we must look quite like each other.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. in work | B. out of work | C. at work | D. about work |
| 2. A. selling | B. sales | C. sale | D. sold |
| 3. A. the year | B. the month | C. the week | D. the day |
| 4. A. used to | B. once | C. get used to | D. was used to |
| 5. A. at | B. in | C. during | D. on |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. during | D. over |
| 7. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. one other |
| 8. A. hearing | B. waiting | C. serving | D. seeing |
| 9. A. matter | B. care for | C. remind of | D. mind |
| 10. A. understanding | B. wondering | C. discovering | D. worrying |
| 11. A. called | B. calling | C. calling on | D. calling up |
| 12. A. of | B. about | C. to | D. for |
| 13. A. that | B. it | C. such | D. so |
| 14. A. the same | B. a different | C. another | D. the other |
| 15. A. where | B. when | C. what | D. how |
| 16. A. All | B. What | C. That | D. It |
| 17. A. surprising | B. surprised | C. strange | D. puzzled |
| 18. A. passed through | B. passed away | C. left | D. passed by |
| 19. A. finally | B. at the end | C. at last | D. later |
| 20. A. friends | B. relatives | C. twins | D. brother and sister |

(四)

"Who did this?" asked my teacher once more. She wasn't really 1, she was demanding an answer. She 2 became angry, but she was this time. She 3 a piece of broken glass and asked, "Who broke this window?"

"Oh, no," I 4. I was the one who broke the window. I had not done it 5. It was caused by a wrong throw of a baseball. It wasn't really my 6. If I admitted guilt, I would be in a lot of 7. I didn't want to raise my hand, but some force much 8 than I was pulled it skyward. I told the 9. "I did it." I said no more. It was hard enough 10 what I had.

My teacher went to one of our library shelves and took down a book. She then began walking 11 my desk. I had never 12 my teacher strike a student, but I 13 she was going to start with me using a book.

"I know 14 you like birds," she said. "Here is that field guide about birds that you are 15 checking out. It's time we got a new one for the school anyway. The book is yours and you will not be punished as long as you 16 that I am not rewarding you for your misdeed, I am rewarding you for your 17."

I couldn't believe it! I wasn't being 18 and I was getting my very own bird field guide, the very one that I had been saving up money to buy.

The book is gone, so is my 19 teacher. All that remains of that day is my 20 and the lesson my teacher taught me. That lesson stays with me every day and it will echo(回声) forever.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. complaining | B. asking | C. blaming | D. arguing |
| 2. A. always | B. often | C. seldom | D. sometimes |
| 3. A. found out | B. put away | C. asked for | D. held up |
| 4. A. shouted | B. thought | C. wondered | D. cried |
| 5. A. purposefully | B. honestly | C. immediately | D. obviously |
| 6. A. purpose | B. fault | C. habit | D. behavior |
| 7. A. danger | B. doubt | C. surprise | D. trouble |
| 8. A. stranger | B. better | C. stronger | D. heavier |
| 9. A. truth | B. secret | C. news | D. story |
| 10. A. saying | B. planning | C. considering | D. regretting |
| 11. A. towards | B. around | C. past | D. beside |
| 12. A. forced | B. understood | C. seen | D. advised |
| 13. A. heard | B. noticed | C. feared | D. mentioned |
| 14. A. where | B. if | C. when | D. how |
| 15. A. calmly | B. carefully | C. constantly | D. curiously |
| 16. A. remember | B. admit | C. agree | D. object |
| 17. A. kindness | B. carelessness | C. truthfulness | D. fairness |
| 18. A. bought | B. punished | C. murdered | D. warned |
| 19. A. foolish | B. famous | C. wise | D. wonderful |
| 20. A. courage | B. disappointment | C. excitement | D. progress |

(五)

When she waited for her music to start at the edge of the ice, Peggy took a quick look at



her father standing nearby with a group of parents and teachers. He smiled at her. Then she 1 out at the audience, 2 to see her mother. These two, Alvert and Doris Flemint, had 3 all the way from California more than 2,000 miles away, to see their 4 compete in these sports meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

The music 5 and Peggy moved onto the ice, letting the music 6 her along into her turns, and she began skating with much 7 in herself. The cold fear she always had in the 8 seconds before skating onto the ice was 9. She was feeling the movement of the 10 and letting it carry her. She skated easily, 11 did some jumps, a final turn and her performance was 12.

The crowd loved it and cheered 13 she skated off the ice. "Nice job," said one of the other 14. It was the remark that 15 came after a free-skating performance. But what should the 16 say? Standing beside her father, Peggy 17 for the scoring to be finished. On all sides were other young skaters, some waiting 18 alone, others with a parent. Shortly before 10 o'clock the results were 19. The new United States Women's Figure Skating Champion was Peggy Fleming of Passadena, 20.

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|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. looked | B. watched | C. found | D. stepped |
| 2. A. failing | B. looking forward | C. wanting | D. hoping |
| 3. A. bicycled | B. driven | C. run | D. walked |
| 4. A. friend | B. children | C. son | D. daughter |
| 5. A. started | B. played | C. developed | D. sang |
| 6. A. allow | B. set out | C. carry | D. support |
| 7. A. thought | B. belief | C. success | D. design |
| 8. A. following | B. last | C. recent | D. past |
| 9. A. lost | B. present | C. strong | D. gone |
| 10. A. music | B. fear | C. ice | D. audiences |
| 11. A. so | B. or | C. before | D. then |
| 12. A. satisfied | B. unsatisfactory | C. finished | D. welcome |
| 13. A. because | B. until | C. before | D. as |
| 14. A. skaters | B. parents | C. judges | D. parents |
| 15. A. always | B. seldom | C. again | D. hardly |
| 16. A. players | B. audience | C. judges | D. parents |
| 17. A. waited | B. looked | C. wished | D. asked |
| 18. A. comfortably | B. hurriedly | C. happily | D. anxiously |
| 19. A. cried out | B. let out | C. announced | D. declared |
| 20. A. England | B. Cleveland | C. Ohio | D. California |

(六)

Mr Smith with his wife 1 living at a small Italian hotel, 2 they had stayed in Italy for months on 3. One night he went out for a walk 4. It was 5. The small street was dark and 6. Suddenly he heard 7 behind him. He 8 his head and saw a middle-aged man 9 wild hair, who quickly walked 10 him. The man was nearly out of sight when Mr Smith suddenly found that his watch 11. He thought it was the 12 man who had taken his watch, so he ran quickly after him and soon caught up with him. As he knew 13 Italian, Mr Smith had to ask the man 14 the watch in another way. He

showed the man his strong arms and 15 to his watch pocket. The man thought a while and gave 16 watch to Mr Smith.

Mr. Smith returned 17 and told his wife 18 had happened. He was greatly surprised 19 Mrs. Smith pointed to the watch on the table. Now he found it was 20 that had taken the Italian's watch.

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|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. is | B. was | C. are | D. were |
| 2. A. where | B. which | C. that | D. who |
| 3. A. holiday | B. a farm | C. duty | D. watch |
| 4. A. separate | B. lonely | C. alone | D. loneliness |
| 5. A. cold | B. warm | C. late | D. early |
| 6. A. noisy | B. crowded | C. silent | D. quiet |
| 7. A. voice | B. sound | C. feet | D. steps |
| 8. A. rose | B. moved | C. turned | D. put |
| 9. A. of | B. in | C. had | D. with |
| 10. A. past | B. passed | C. through | D. over |
| 11. A. had lost | B. gone | C. was missing | D. had gone |
| 12. A. very | B. proper | C. same | D. just |
| 13. A. much | B. no | C. enough | D. a little of |
| 14. A. to lend | B. to tell | C. to return | D. return |
| 15. A. pointed | B. listened | C. shouted | D. spoke |
| 16. A. his | B. the other | C. the | D. another |
| 17. A. back | B. his house | C. home | D. his wife |
| 18. A. what | B. that | C. why | D. how |
| 19. A. before | B. when | C. and | D. once |
| 20. A. he himself | B. him | C. himself | D. herself |

(七)

These days experience, like many other things, is becoming increasingly expensive. One's got a lot to get an experience, even 1 one.

Not long ago, I wanted to 2 my friend to a lunch. What we really needed was a good and quiet place for some conversation, not a big meal, so I selected one only for people including myself who 3 to a particular club. What could be nicer? "Let's go to the 4," I told my friend.

When I ordered a day in advance, I was asked 5 I would eat a 20 yuan 6 50 yuan lunch. I said, "50 yuan". I didn't 7, until I was asked to pay 8 the lunch, that "50 yuan" means "50 yuan for each person".

There were five of us the other day, and all of us were surprised by the quality of the 50 yuan meal(for 9, we thought). The bill came at last; it was 310.40(10 yuan for the five of us plus the charges for 11, fruits and air-conditioning). I paid the bill without a 12.

What could I say? It was not 13 fault. It was my own 14 that made me pay the largest lunch bill of my life.

On the whole, it was not so unhappy, we had a good lunch and in a beautiful place. 15, the experience was valuable, and will 16 in later years.