



中央教科所、北京师范大学著名教育专家先进思想整合沉淀

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# 中考英语 专顶全解

总顾问：顾之川  
总策划：张建良  
总主编：陈纪兰

新颖 系统 丰富 完备 名师编撰 实用权威

## 完形填空

本书主编：蒲 村



中国教育电视台主持人  
优学丛书代言人

朱 莉

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# 导

# 读

## 专项突破

丛书直接针对中考,对英语备考从词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达五个板块,重点突破,全面备考。

### 词汇

按新课标要求,对中考考查词汇全面解析,项目有:音标、词性、词义、词组、用法举例、相近相关词语比较分析等。内容全面,解析透彻,例句丰富,巧妙记忆。此既为英语学科必备小词典,又为中考词汇学习与记忆的实用工具书。书中既有对中考词汇考查的精要分析,又有备考方法指导;书中词汇训练突破 800 题更能让备考复习跃上新的台阶。

### 语法

按语法项目科学归纳,条分缕析,从语法要点到具体运用,从典型示例到变化比较,完全把握语法要点,举一反三,灵活运用。

### 阅读理解

细致分析中考阅读理解的考查要求与命题特点,归纳提炼有效训练与备考方法,精析精练。选材范围广泛,涉及历史、地理、自然、社会、生活、文化、环保等各个方面,情景丰富,训练规范。

### 完形填空

全书包括两大部分,一是完形填空,二是补全对话。题型全面、新颖,注重创新,围绕中考要求,进行专题性突破。

### 书面表达

着眼应用,引导写作,话题丰富多彩,范例典型精美,既有利于欣赏品读,更有利于借鉴积累,此为备考的基础储备。

## 栏目设置

### 考点透视

对中考考查要求及命题特点全面解析,帮助考生全面把握中考要求,明确备考目标。

### 解题指导

结合中考要求归纳总结有效学习方法与备考经验,提纲挈领,咀嚼反思,深度挖掘,提升思维,实现学习到备考的全面升华。

### 真题再现

精选近年重点省市中考典型命题,详析详解,在解题过程中归纳方法技巧,在解题分析中渗透命题预测。试题新颖、典范、丰富,大容量。

### 强化训练

精心选编备考训练题,进行考前强化训练。这是考前的实战演练,有利于考生快速进入临战状态,树立必胜信念。

本丛书在中考备考前夕出版,内容更丰富,信息更准确,最新,最全,最实用。

编者

2006 年 11 月于北京

词  
语

汇  
法

要点完备,详解详析,例句丰富,巧妙记忆

阅读理解  
完形填空

巩固词汇,测试语法,启迪思维,培养能力

书面表达

着眼应用,引导写作,多彩话题,精美范例

本套图书为编辑作品,编写时作者广泛参阅了多种资料,由于有些原创作者的个人资料难以查证,加之时间紧张,成书之前未能和他们一一取得联系,我们对此深表遗憾,并对他们的劳动诚致敬意。如有作者发现自己的大作被我们收入采用,恳望及时致信,我们将尽快奉上稿酬。来信请寄:bingbingzh2008@126.com。



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# ★备考方略★

## 中考英语完形填空突破

### 中考完形填空的考查目的和命题原则

从近年来各省市的中考试题来看,现阶段完形填空题考查的主要内容不是语法及词汇知识,而是着重考查考生们对于文章的理解能力、测试考生在缺少文章部分内容的情下,对于文章故事情节、逻辑思维的把握能力并在此基础上对文章的意思进行重新组合的能力。

如果我们还是像做单项选择题一样地做完形填空题,那么,我们就很难选择出合适的答案。正因为如此,不少同学会有这样的感觉:有时,会觉得所给的四个选项都正确。这是因为他们单单从语法这个角度来考虑问题的答案!

### 中考完形填空的题型特点

完形填空题的两空之间一般相隔7-10个词,短文第一个句子一般不设填空题,通过分析,近年来英语完形填空题的命题情况,总结出如下的特点:

1. 本题型设空以考查文意为主,信息词汇(或通常所说的“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。

2. 降低对单词本身词意的考查要求,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。

3. 增加了考查连词的题,涉及考生对于行文逻辑的掌握及文句之间关联的理解,恰到好处。

4. 注意结合文章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——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意,是难以分辨一些细微差异的。

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。

根据近年来的完形填空题所考查的内容,我们可以把这些试题的测试目标分为如下几类:

1. 逻辑及常识推理类。这类试题要求考生必须在正确理解文章内容的前提下,通过推理正确选择出问题的答案。

2. 习惯用法及搭配类。这类试题考查考生对于所学的一些习惯搭配的实际运用。

3. 词义辨析类。这类试题要求考生根据文章的脉络、作者的写作态度和口吻、情节发展的过程、事情发展的时间和空间顺序等,对词语的细微差别作出判断。这类试题占完形填空题的大部分。

4. 语法和知识运用类。这类试题要求考生运用所学的语法和句法知识进行判断。不过在近几年的中考试题中,几乎没有这类题目了。

### 中考完形填空在试卷中的分值比例及变化趋势

从近年各地中考英语试题看,完形填空题的分值一般为10分或15分。

完形填空是一种综合性很强的英语测试手段,它根据测试的需要,将一篇短文中的若干单词或短语“掏空”,要求被测试者从所给的首字母提示或提供的备选项中选出最佳答案。

完形填空题的突出特点是起点高、容量大。它不仅能测试出被测试者的英语知识水平,尤其能准确地测出被测试者综合运用英语知识的能力。因此,具有较好的阅读理解能力及归纳判断能力,才能适应这一题型。也就是说,完形填空是另一种形式的,较高层次的“阅读理解题”。

### 完形填空常见的答题思维误区

1. 不顾首尾。完形填空的短文通常没有标题且文章的首句和尾句一般不设空,要特别注重对首、尾句的理解,因为它们往往提示或点明文章的主题,对理解全文有较大帮助。

2. 畏难情绪和急躁心理。第一遍通读带有空缺单词的短文时可能一时把握不住短文内容,弄不清头绪,这是很正常的。此时要注意克服畏难情绪和急躁心理,应稳定情绪,再将短文读一、二遍,直到明确大意为止。

3. 做题时一看到一个空格就急着选出一个答案。由于缺乏全局观念,极易导致连续选错。因为完形填空不同于单个句子的选词填空,其空白处是位于一篇文章



之中,因此必须纵观全文、通篇考虑。

4. 只从语法角度考虑问题。每篇完形填空所设的空多以实词为主,所提供的四个备选项中只有一个是正确的,其他三项均为干扰项。而干扰项也多半与前、后的句子或词组可以形成某种搭配,如果单从语法角度判断则无法确定,还必须从语篇意义上加以鉴别。

5. 急于求成,虎头蛇尾。动笔时先易后难,先完成容易、有把握的答案,这样可以增强自信心,然后再集中精力解决难点。对于实在无法确定的,可以从文中同样结构或类似结构中寻找提示,大胆地做出猜测。

### ⑤ 完形填空的高分答题思路和步骤

1. 跳过空格、通读全文、把握大意。先跳过空格,通读短文,获得整体印象,做到弄清文脉、抓住主旨,较好地把握短文大意。要在阅读理解短文意思的基础上判定选择,切忌仓促下笔。

2. 结合选项、综合考虑、初定答案。在理解全文意思的基础上,再结合所给备选项细读全文,联系上、下文内容,注意从上、下文的语法结构和词语搭配及从选择项中寻找解题的提示,以词、句的意义为先,从分析句子结构入手,根据短文意思、语法规则、词语固定搭配等进行综合考虑,对备选项逐一进行分析、比较和筛选,排除干扰项、初步选定答案。

3. 瞻前顾后、先易后难、各个击破。动笔时要瞻前顾后、通篇考虑、先易后难。对于比较明显、自己最有把握的答案可以先做,一下子不能确定答案的,先跳过这一空格,继续往下做,最后再解决这些难点。这时可结合已确定答案的选项再读一遍短文,随着对短文理解的深入,可以降低试题的难度,提高选择的正确率。

4. 复读全文、逐空验证、弥补疏漏。完成各道题后,

把所选的答案再代入原文,把全文通读一遍,逐空认真复查。看所选定的答案是否使短文意思前后连贯、顺理成章,语法结构是否正确,是否符合习惯表达法。如发现错误答案或有疑问的,应再次推敲、反复斟酌、做出修正。

### ⑥ 要做好完形填空题,应怎样复习才最有效?

完形填空历来是考生最感头痛也是失分最高的题型之一。有些同学为了想在完形填空上有所进展,到处寻找这类题目去做,结果效果并不十分显著。笔者认为,从听说读写各方面入手,提高自己整体英语水平,才是做好此类题目的基础:

1. 坚实的语法基础知识。

会分析句子,能辨认各种简单句、复合句。

2. 足够的词汇量。

要准确理解和掌握测试备考词汇表所列词汇的音形义,特别要注意熟练掌握相当数量的短语、句型和惯用法,不断积累语言材料。

3. 综合运用所学知识的能力。

仅仅死记一些生词和语法规则是远远不够的,一定要从上下文具体语言环境出发,有机地考虑恰当的语法形式和选择适当的词汇。

4. 一定的阅读经验与能力。

应经常阅读一些短小文章,对各种体裁、题材、风格的文章都应有所涉猎,培养语感和快速理解文章的中心思想,判断文章的前后关联,对西方读物的风格和行文特点(如倒叙,用一个生动的场景作全文的开篇,幽默感等)有所体会,并能根据故事情节进行逻辑推理,探究作者没有说出的话。



## 第一部分

## 完形填空

## 第一章 多项式完形填空

## 考点透视

## 多项式完形填空的特点

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干词语抽掉留下空格,对每一空格提供若干个选择项,要求考生通读短文后,在理解短文意思的基础上,运用所学的词汇、句型、语法等语言知识,从所提供的备选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文内容完整正确。中考完形填空主要以这种题型为主。它所给的短文一般与初中英语教材难易

程度相当,字数在150—200个单词之内,多数设置10个左右空格,所设考点涉及词汇、语法及对短文内容的理解。短文的第一句一般不设空,以期提供一个语境,对每一空格设置的选项基本都属于相同或对等的词类,给判定选择带来一定的干扰,侧重考查了考生准确运用词汇的能力及对短文的整体理解和逻辑推理能力。

## 解题指导

## 多项式完形填空选择题的解题技巧

## 1. 浏览全文,把握大意

拿到题目后,不要急于作答,而是要将文章通读一遍,将这篇文章所讲述的主要内容把握住。特别是对整篇文章的故事情节、作者的写作思路要有一个清晰的把握。这样,我们在做下一步的时候,便可省去许多不必要的麻烦。

## 2. 依据逻辑,初选答案

在把握住短文的大意后,我们可以根据文章的情节及作者的写作思路进行初步的选择。这时,应注意一个原则:不要单从语法角度来确定答案,而要看所选选项是否符合文章的情节及故事发展的逻辑。优先逻辑思路、注重前后搭配、注意语法正确。如果符合这一原则,那么,选出的答案就应是正确的。

在初选答案时,应注意发现下面这些有用的条件或择答的依据:

(1)注意首句所给出的相关信息。通常情况下,完

形填空题的首句都没有设置空格。这样主要是帮助考生更好地把握文章的内容。

(2)注意整篇文章的情节发展过程。这是我们选择答案最主要的依据。

(3)根据词语的前后搭配来确定答案。

(4)根据常识来确定答案。

(5)有的时候,答案的依据可能离所做的那一空相距很远。我们就往往不能立即选出相应题目的答案。这时,我们可将这种题目暂时放一放。等到一定的时候,我们就可能会发现这个依据。

## 3. 核实答案,细心复查

这一步,我们可采用代入法进行检验。将前一步所选出的各个题目的选项代入文章相应的空格中,看这个选项在含义上是否与文章的逻辑相符合,是否符合文章的情节、文章的搭配、语法结构。如果都相符合,那么这个选项应是正确的。

# 真题再现

## 第1篇

(2005·北京) Mr. Klein told the class that a new student, Inez, would join them soon. He 1 that Inez was deaf. She “talked” with others by using sign language. Mr. Klein knew sign language, and he decided to teach 2 students so that they could also “talk” with Inez.

First, they learned to sign the letters. Some letters were hard to 3. Other letters, such as C, were easier because the shape(形状) of the hand was the same as the shape of the letter.

The 4 thing they learned was fingerspelling. They signed one letter after another to spell a word. They 5 with two-letter words such as at and on. Then they spelled 6 words.

Finally, Mr. Klein showed that 7 one sign could be used for a whole word. To make the sign for the word fine, a person spreads out(张开) the fingers on one hand, 8 the thumb(拇指) to the chest(前胸), and moves the hand away from the chest. Signing is not just 9 with the hands. Expressions on the face are also 10. The students learned to sign a question mark by using expressions on the face.

When Inez first entered the classroom, she looked 11. But the students signed, “Good morning, Inez.” She gave the class a big smile and signed back, “What a wonderful 12!”

- |                  |                   |               |            |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. hoped      | B. said           | C. guessed    | D. thought |
| 2. A. his        | B. my             | C. her        | D. our     |
| 3. A. spell      | B. check          | C. remember   | D. write   |
| 4. A. first      | B. only           | C. last       | D. next    |
| 5. A. met        | B. started        | C. agreed     | D. helped  |
| 6. A. newer      | B. easier         | C. longer     | D. nicer   |
| 7. A. never      | B. perhaps        | C. still      | D. just    |
| 8. A. joins      | B. fixes          | C. touches    | D. ties    |
| 9. A. made       | B. done           | C. given      | D. chosen  |
| 10. A. important | B. different      | C. difficult  | D. strange |
| 11. A. serious   | B. surprised      | C. frightened | D. nervous |
| 12. A. welcome   | B. congratulation | C. progress   | D. success |

## 答案与分析

1. B 本题考查动词词义的理解。Mr Klein 向全班同学介绍新来的学生 Inez, 显然事先知道她的情况, 因此用

said, 而不是“希望、猜想、认为(hoped, guessed, thought)”等。

2. A 考查人称代词在行文中的运用。Mr Klein 是位男老师。  
3. C 考查在一定语境下动词与宾语的搭配, 同时也考查考生对句型“主语 + be + adj. + to do”的理解。此句型中主语(some letters)和后面的选项(不定式)之间是动宾关系。“有些字母用手势表达不容易记住”。  
4. D 考查考生对段落间逻辑顺序的把握。第二段开头用“first”, 第四段开头用 finally, 第三段理所当然用 next。  
5. B 本题属语言知识型考题, 考查动词搭配。start with “从……开始”; meet with “(偶然)遇到”; agree with “同意(某人)”; help sb. with “帮助某人(做)……”。  
6. C 考查上下文逻辑思路的把握。上句提到“从两个字母的单词开始, 接下来拼写长一些的单词”。  
7. D 考查副词的辨析。just 相当于 only, “只有、紧紧”。  
8. C 测试动词词义的理解。touch “接触”。另外三个选项带入原文意思不通。  
9. B 考查固定搭配。doing signing “做手势”。  
10. A 考查形容词词义辨析。不仅用手势, 面部表情也是“重要的”。  
11. D 考查形容词词义辨析。由下文的 but, 及 a big smile, 可以判断 Inez 刚进入教室是“紧张的”。  
12. A 考查名词词义辨析。Inez 第一次和同学见面, 受到的是“欢迎”。

## 第2篇

(2006·成都) A teenage girl couldn't stand her parents' family rules, so she left home.

She wanted to be 1 but she had poor education and several years later she had to ask for food on the street for a living. Now her father has died. Her mother is an old woman. But she is still 2 her daughter. She has been to every corner of the city. Everywhere she goes, she 3 a big photo of herself on the wall. At the lower part of the photo she writes, “I still love you. . . , 4 home!”

One day, the daughter saw one of the photos. The face was familiar (熟悉). “Is that my mother?” She moved closer and read the 5: I still love you. . . She cried. When she got home, it was early morning. She 6 the door. The door opened itself. She rushed to her mother's 7. Her mother was sleeping. She woke her mother up. “It's me! Your 8 is back home!” The mother and

daughter held each other, full of 9 tears (眼泪). The daughter asked, "Why is the door not locked? A thief could get in." The mother answered 10, "The door has never been locked since you left."

The door of parents' love for their children will never be closed.

- |                       |                  |                |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. famous          | B. poor          | C. pretty      |
| 2. A. looking through | B. looking after | C. looking for |
| 3. A. looks at        | B. puts up       | C. finds out   |
| 4. A. come back       | B. go back       | C. run back    |
| 5. A. photo           | B. words         | C. poster      |
| 6. A. pulled open     | B. unlocked      | C. knocked on  |
| 7. A. bathroom        | B. bedroom       | C. kitchen     |
| 8. A. son             | B. daughter      | C. grandchild  |
| 9. A. happy           | B. moody         | C. angry       |
| 10. A. politely       | B. exactly       | C. softly      |

last day of the year, the father called his son to him. "I'm happy to see that you have worked very hard the whole year," said the father. "Now, tell me 8 you want".

The boy smiled and showed his father a big piece of bread made from his wheat (小麦). "I've already got the 9 present. No pains, no gains. I think this is what you wanted 10 to know." His father was quite pleased to hear that.

- |                |              |             |                |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. asked    | B. let       | C. made     | D. stopped     |
| 2. A. happy    | B. unhappy   | C. excited  | D. worried     |
| 3. A. much too | B. so little | C. too much | D. a lot       |
| 4. A. shall    | B. must      | C. need     | D. can         |
| 5. A. said     | B. answered  | C. agreed   | D. began       |
| 6. A. hard     | B. hardly    | C. slowly   | D. difficultly |
| 7. A. At       | B. On        | C. In       | D. By          |
| 8. A. where    | B. which     | C. how      | D. what        |
| 9. A. least    | B. worst     | C. best     | D. fewest      |
| 10. A. mine    | B. I         | C. my       | D. me          |

1. A 女孩子不堪父母循规蹈矩的传统教育,离家出走,想出名。
2. C 尽管母亲年纪大了,她还在想方设法找寻自己的女儿。look for "寻找"; look after "照看"; look through "浏览"。
3. B 词义辨析,从上下文看,应选 put up "张贴"。
4. A 母亲希望女儿回家,选 come back。
5. B 她看到了寻人启事上的字。
6. C 走到门口,首先应敲门。选 knock on the door 是固定搭配。
7. B 门是虚掩的,她便直奔母亲床头。从后一句 Her mother was sleeping. 可得到暗示。
8. B "你的女儿回来了!"这是女孩子对妈妈直接的表白。
9. A 母女团圆,自然是幸福的泪水。
10. C 母亲对女儿说话的语气很柔和,慈祥。

### 第3篇

(2006·陕西) Tom is the son of a farm owner. One New Year's Day, when he was 15, his father 1 him to work on the farm for one year when he was free. Tom was 2 with his father's idea. "That isn't my job. I have 3 school work to do." Hearing this, his father said, "I promise (许诺) to give you the best present if you 4 finish one year's work." Tom thought for a while and 5.

Starting one Saturday, the boy got up early and worked 6 until evening, just like any other farmer. Time passed quickly. Tom's crops (庄稼) grew well. 7 the

1. A 从语法和意义两方面看,都应选 A,父亲要求孩子闲暇时在农场干活。而 let, made 后接不带 to 的动词。
2. B 从下文看,汤姆不愿意去干活,所以他很不高兴。
3. C 要修饰的核心词是不可数名词 school work, 强调很多,选 C。much too 是"太"的意思, a lot 后不可接名词。
4. D 考查情态动词意义辨析,从逻辑和语法上看,选 D 最恰当。
5. C said 是"说"的意思, answered 是"回答"的意思,两词后要有内容, agreed 表示"同意", began 表示"开始"。题意为:汤姆想了一会并同意了。故此处选 C。
6. A 从上下文看,他干活很努力,应选 A。hard 本身就是副词"努力地"。
7. B 具体到某一天,应选介词 on。
8. D 这是一个主从复合句(宾语从句),"告诉我你要什么",选 what, 作 want 的宾语。
9. C 上句讲,孩子笑着给父亲展示用自己种的小麦做成的面包,这当然是最好的礼物了。
10. D want 是动词,其后要跟人称代词的宾格形式,故此处选 D。

### 第4篇

(2006·南京) In 1608 an Englishman named Thomas Coryate traveled in Italy (意大利). He liked the country and 1 down everything interesting. But he found one thing 2 interesting than the others. In his diary Thomas



wrote, “ 3 the Italians eat meat, they use small forks. They do not eat with their hands because, as they say, people do not always have 4 hands.”

Before he went back to England, Thomas Coryate bought a few 5.

At home Thomas had a dinner party to show the forks to his friends. When the steak (牛排) was brought out, he took out a fork and wanted to 6 the steak as the Italians did in Italy. His friends were 7 when they saw this. He told them what the fork was. They all said that Italians were very strange people because the fork was not easy to use at all. Thomas Coryate tried to prove that his friends were 8, so he began to show that it was easy to use the fork. But the first 9 of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor. His friends began to 10 at him and he had to take the fork away.

People in England began to use forks only fifty years later.

- |               |            |          |              |
|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. A. broke   | B. wrote   | C. went  | D. calmed    |
| 2. A. less    | B. much    | C. even  | D. more      |
| 3. A. Why     | B. When    | C. Which | D. Where     |
| 4. A. clean   | B. big     | C. dirty | D. safe      |
| 5. A. knives  | B. dishes  | C. forks | D. plates    |
| 6. A. use     | B. eat     | C. make  | D. cut       |
| 7. A. worried |            | B. bored |              |
|               |            | C. tired | D. surprised |
| 8. A. honest  | B. correct | C. wrong | D. clever    |
| 9. A. piece   | B. kilo    | C. pound | D. packet    |
| 10. A. scream | B. look    | C. shout | D. laugh     |



### 答案解析

1. B 这几个动词都能与 down 搭配,但只有 write down (写下)才符合上下文的逻辑和意义。
2. D 从下面的叙述看,这件事很有趣,句中 than 表明用比较级,interesting 的比较级在前面加 more。所以此题选 D。
3. B 很明显,这里是一个时间状语从句,用 when 引导,句意为“当意大利人吃肉时,他们用小叉子”。
4. A 意大利人认为,人的手并不很干净,所以不能用手直接抓肉吃。前边已有 not 否定,后边只须用 clean 就可以了。
5. C 他对叉子很感兴趣,Thomas Coryate 回国时带了很多刀叉。
6. B “他拿出了叉子想要像意大利人那样吃牛排。”选 B 正确。
7. D 朋友们第一次看到叉子,当然很吃惊。

8. C 由上文“朋友认为叉子不容易使用”而下文“Thomas 想证明朋友错了”,所以选 C。

9. A 一块肉的说法为 a piece of meat。

10. D 由于 Thomas Coryate 第一块肉的示范失手了,大家都嘲笑他。laugh at 为嘲笑的意思。

### 第 5 篇

(2006·苏州) Who says honesty is dead? Last Tuesday morning Alan Reed, a student at Claremont College here, was getting 1 money out of the bank. He wanted to have 50 dollars and the teller (银行出纳员) 2 him five twenties instead of five tens. For a few seconds, as Alan tells it, he wondered 3 to do. Should he give the extra money back? Keep it? 4 he kept it, he could buy several new CDs, or he could take his friend Simon to a big dinner. 5 no one would ever notice (注意). But then he 6 the teller. She was a middle-aged woman with a sweet face, and she reminded him of his mother. She had been nice to him. Then he thought that there were probably exact (精确的) 7 kept of how much money was paid out, and the 8 would probably get in trouble. 9 of all, Alan felt he would probably feel 10 about keeping the extra money. Alan gave back the money.

- |                |              |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. less     | B. some      | C. any         | D. several   |
| 2. A. added    | B. took      | C. asked       | D. gave      |
| 3. A. what     | B. how       | C. where       | D. when      |
| 4. A. So       | B. If        | C. As          | D. Since     |
| 5. A. Quickly  | B. Shortly   | C. Probably    | D. Safely    |
| 6. A. say      |              | B. listened to |              |
|                |              | C. heard       | D. looked at |
| 7. A. records  | B. dates     | C. photos      | D. places    |
| 8. A. mother   | B. student   | C. lady        | D. man       |
| 9. A. Each     | B. Worst     | C. Part        | D. Best      |
| 10. A. excited | B. satisfied | C. happy       | D. guilty    |



### 答案解析

1. B 从银行取款。money 是不可数名词,应选 some。
2. D 银行出纳员给他钱。给某人要用 give。
3. A Alan 拿到银行出纳员多给他的钱,有点手足无措。how 后面要用 to do it; where 是提问地点,when 是提问时间。
4. B 本句是虚拟语气的句子,“如果……就会……”。
5. C 这件事只有他自己知道,别人并不知情。但在行文时还是应用猜测的语气。
6. D 在思想斗争时,他下意识的看了看银行出纳员。下文是对银行出纳员的外貌描写。看的过程用 look at。



7. A 银行的账目都有精确的记录。  
8. C 上面讲银行出纳员是 a middle-aged woman, 只能选 C 了。  
9. B Worst of all (更糟的是), 是固定短语, 符合上下文意义。  
10. D 他如果拿了多余的钱, 会有负疚感, feel guilty “感到有罪的”。

### 第 6 篇

(2006 · 天津) Canada is the second largest country in the world. It is over 7,000 kilometres from the 1 coast (海岸) to the east. It 2 six time zones. 3 it is 9 a. m. in Vancouver on the west coast, it is 1:30 p. m. in St John's on the east coast.

English and French 4 the two main languages in Canada. About 60 percent of 5 people speak English, and about 25 percent speak French. More 6 70 percent of its population live in cities near the US border (边境).

Ottawa is the capital. Every year millions of tourists go there to 7 museums and take part in the cultural (文化的) activities. Toronto is the largest city of the country 8 about 2.5 million people. Montreal is 9 second biggest French-speaking city in the world.

The maple leaf is the national symbol of Canada. The Canadian flag has a red maple leaf on a red 10 white background.

- |             |          |            |             |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. west  | B. east  | C. south   | D. north    |
| 2. A. is    | B. had   | C. has     | D. have     |
| 3. A. Which | B. What  | C. Where   | D. When     |
| 4. A. are   | B. is    | C. will be | D. has been |
| 5. A. their | B. his   | C. its     | D. our      |
| 6. A. up    | B. over  | C. about   | D. than     |
| 7. A. see   | B. visit | C. look    | D. find     |
| 8. A. with  | B. for   | C. from    | D. at       |
| 9. A. a     | B. an    | C. the     | D. 不填       |
| 10. A. or   | B. and   | C. but     | D. however  |

5. C 代词词义辨析。国家名称是中性名词, 其代词也应使用其相应形式。表示“加拿大的”要用形容词性物主代词 its。  
6. D more than (超过, 多于) 是固定搭配。  
7. B 参观博物馆 (visit museums) 是固定说法。  
8. A 介词 with 是“有”的意思, 这里指多伦多的人口。  
9. C 序数词加形容词最高级前应有定冠词。  
10. B 加拿大国旗的背景是以红白为底色的。表示红白相间用 “red and white”。

### 第 7 篇

(2006 · 黄冈) Life is not easy, so I'd like to say “When anything happens, believe in yourself.” When I was a young boy, I was 1 shy to talk to anyone. My classmates often 2 me. I was sad but could do nothing. Later, 3 happened, and it changed my life. It was an English speech contest. My mother asked me to 4 it. What a terrible idea! It meant I had to speak 5 all the teachers and students of my school!

“Come on, boy. Believe in yourself. You are sure to 6.” Then mother and I talked about many different topics. At last I 7 the topic “Believe in yourself”. I tried my best to remember all the speech and practiced it over 100 8. With my mother's great love, I did 9 in the contest. I could hardly believe my 10 when the news came that I had won the first place. I heard the cheers (赞美) 11 the teachers and students. Those classmates 12 once looked down on (瞧不起) me, now all said “Congratulations!” 13 me. My mother hugged me and cried excitedly.

14 then, everything has changed for me. When I do anything, I try to tell 15 to be sure and I will find myself. This is true not only for a person but also for a country.

- |                     |                 |                   |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. so            | B. too          | C. very           | D. quite      |
| 2. A. made faces at | B. looked after | C. caught up with | D. laughed at |
| 3. A. something     | B. nothing      | C. everything     | D. anything   |
| 4. A. take part in  | B. join         | C. get            | D. make       |
| 5. A. to            | B. with         | C. before         | D. among      |
| 6. A. win           | B. lose         | C. pass           | D. beat       |
| 7. A. brought       | B. reached      | C. chose          | D. thought    |
| 8. A. times         | B. words        | C. topics         | D. sentences  |
| 9. A. good          | B. well         | C. bad            | D. interested |

1. A 从后面的 to the east 可以推断, 应选 A, from the west coast to the east, 从西海岸到东海岸。  
2. C 加拿大有 6 个时区, 应用一般现在时。  
3. D 从上下文推断, 这里应是时间状语从句, 用时间引导词 “when”。  
4. A English and French 是并列主语, 表示两种语言。动词应用复数形式。



10. A. result B. speech C. ears D. eyes  
11. A. of B. from C. for D. to  
12. A. when B. what C. who D. which  
13. A. to B. at C. on D. with  
14. A. Except B. Since C. From D. Before  
15. A. someone B. me C. myself D. everyone



### 答案与解析

1. B too... too 意为“太……而不能……”。小时候他太害羞了,不愿意和其他孩子说话。  
2. D 因为他性格腼腆,同学总是嘲笑他。  
3. A 后来生活中发生了一件事,影响并改变了他的生活。something 表示肯定。  
4. A 参加英语演讲比赛,用 take part in。  
5. C 参加英语演讲比赛就意味着在全校师生面前讲话。  
6. A 母亲鼓励他能胜,故用 win。  
7. C “Believe in yourself”是他给自己选择的演讲题目。  
8. A 这里讲他为了取得好的成绩,反复练习了上百次。强调次数之多。  
9. B 由于自己的努力,加上母亲的鼓励,结果自然很好。do well in 意为“在……方面做得不错”。  
10. C 喜讯传来,大喜过望,几乎不敢相信自己的耳朵!  
11. B 由于他获得第一名,所以从老师同学那里传来了阵阵欢呼声。  
12. C 这里是选择定语从句的关系词,根据意思选 who,意为“曾经瞧不起我的人”。  
13. A 向某人祝贺,用 to。  
14. B 这里指时间,“从那以后”。  
15. C 我尽力告诉我自己。

### 第8篇

(2006·泰州) When I was 18, one morning, my father told me to drive him into a town, about 18 miles away. I had just learned to drive, so I 1 with pleasure. First we came to the town. Then I took the car to a nearby garage (汽车修理厂) to have it 2 and promised (答应) to pick Dad up at 4 p. m. Because I had a few 3 to spend, I decided to go to the 4. However, I became so interested in the films that I forgot the 5. When the last film finished, it was 6 o'clock.

I was afraid Dad would be 6 and never let me drive again, so I drove back 7 to meet Dad and made an excuse for my being late. I'll never forget the 8 he gave me. “I'm disappointed (失望的) that you feel you 9 lie (说谎) to me, Jack. I'm angry, not with you but

with myself. I have failed 10 I've brought up (抚养) a son who can not even 11 the truth to his own father. I'm going to 12 home now and think seriously about where I have gone wrong all these years.”

Dad began walking along the road. I begged 13, telling him how drove 14 him for 18 miles, at a speed of 5 miles an hour. It was the most 15 lesson. I have never lied to him ever since.

1. A. said B. agreed C. answered D. replied  
2. A. repaired B. stopped C. produced D. locked  
3. A. weeks B. days C. hours D. minutes  
4. A. restaurant B. supermarket C. cinema D. bookshop  
5. A. time B. car C. garage D. place  
6. A. glad B. angry C. kind D. polite  
7. A. slowly B. quietly C. easily D. quickly  
8. A. laugh B. lesson C. look D. smile  
9. A. will B. have to C. would D. used to  
10. A. though B. if C. because D. when  
11. A. talk B. speak C. say D. tell  
12. A. drive B. walk C. run D. ride  
13. A. by the way B. all the way C. in the same way D. in a different way  
14. A. behind B. before C. with D. in front of  
15. A. difficult B. interesting C. unforgettable D. successful



### 答案与解析

1. B 因为他刚学会了驾驶,就欣然同意了。  
2. A 把车开到汽车修理厂,自然是来修车的。have sth. repaired 让别人修理,符合题意,故选 A。  
3. C 因为是下午四点才接爸爸,时间较为宽余,正确答案应该是“几个小时”。  
4. C 从后面一句的叙述看,是去电影院。  
5. A 因为看电影太入迷,他竟然忘记了时间。  
6. B 爸爸在外久等,可能会生气。  
7. D 因为时间不多,他尽快驱车去找爸爸。  
8. B 从下文看,是爸爸对我的教诲,A、C、D 三项均与文意不符,且文章最后一段末尾也有提示。所以选 B。  
9. B 爸爸觉得他是在有意撒谎。  
10. C 叙述原因。  
11. D tell the truth (说实话)是固定搭配。  
12. B 由于爸爸生气,他不想再坐车了,想步行回家。  
13. B 爸爸很执拗,儿子一路上恳求父亲的原谅。  
14. A 他不停地给爸爸讲路途的遥远。

15. C 这是最深刻、最难忘的一次教训,让他终生难忘。

### 第9篇

(2005·上海) It's 3:00 a. m. Angela is ready to start the day at the family bakery. She has three children, and they all 1 at the bakery. Vincent and his wife, Angela, are the owners of his family's bakery.

Vincent's father owned the bakery, and 2 Vincent's grandfather owned the bakery. Now, Vincent and Angela own and run the bakery.

3 in the family works in the bakery. The oldest daughter, Claire, decorates many of the special cakes. Maria is the 4 child. She works at the counter, and sometimes she makes cookies. Paul, the youngest, is 14, and he makes bread. Vincent says, "Paul has good hands for bread." The whole family works in the bakery, but the children only work there before or after school.

The bakery is open from 6:30 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. every day except Monday. The bakery sells cookies, cakes, and bread. For special holidays, 5 Easter and Christmas, Vincent keeps the bakery open 6 6:00 p. m., and Angela always prepares fresh coffee for their customers.

Mr Martino is a regular customer. He visits the bakery every morning. He always buys the round loaf of bread with no butter. He says that it's good. Mrs Salerno is 7 a regular customer. Every Friday, she buys two loaves of Italian bread and a large box of cookies. Her six-year-old daughter, Laura, always gets one free cookie. Mrs Salerno says that Vincent's bakery is the best in the area.

- |                   |               |                |          |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. play        | B. study      | C. help        | D. eat   |
| 2. A. at last     |               | B. later on    |          |
|                   | C. since then | D. before that |          |
| 3. A. Everyone    |               | B. Someone     |          |
|                   | C. No one     | D. Only one    |          |
| 4. A. first       | B. middle     | C. only        | D. last  |
| 5. A. for example |               | B. such as     |          |
|                   | C. as well as | D. in addition |          |
| 6. A. after       | B. before     | C. at          | D. until |
| 7. A. just        | B. still      | C. also        | D. even  |



1. C 本题考查对动词词义的理解。由于是家庭面包房,所以孩子们常去帮忙。
2. D 本题考查时间概念,祖父在父亲之前管理面包房。
3. A 本题考查对文章的理解,父母管理面包房,孩子们常去帮忙,后文对每个孩子都做介绍,所以人人都参与了这个工作。

4. B 本题考查年龄概念,从大到小排列, Maria 是第二个孩子,共3个小孩。

5. B 本题考查对4个词组的理解。for example 列举例子,论证观点, such as 列举系列名称, as well as 表“同时,也”,有 and 之意, in addition 有“另外”之意。

6. D 本题考查生活常识,由于是节日,通常会延长关门时间。

7. C 从本段第一句,很自然地会想, Mrs Salerno 也是店中的常客。

### 第10篇

(2005·扬州) From Monday to Friday, most people are busy working or studying. But in the evenings and weekends, they are 1 and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the cinema, others 2 sports. This is decided by their own interests.

There are many different ways to spend our free time. Almost everyone has some kind of hobby; it may be something from 3 stamps to making model planes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything 4. Some collections are worth a lot of money, others are valuable(有价值的) only to their owners.

I know a man who has a 5 collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago, he bought an unusual fifty-cent piece which 6 him \$350! He was very happy about it and thought the price was all right. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects 7. He has almost 600 of them, but I wonder if they are worth any money. 8, to my brother, they are quite valuable. 9 makes him happier than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's what a hobby means, I think. It is something we 10 to do in our free time. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

- |                    |                 |                 |           |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. lucky        | B. clever       | C. funny        | D. free   |
| 2. A. think about  |                 | B. join         |           |
|                    | C. take part in | D. take care of |           |
| 3. A. collecting   | B. getting      | C. printing     | D. making |
| 4. A. first of all | B. at all       | C. of all kinds | D. in all |
| 5. A. book         | B. cloth        | C. stamp        | D. coin   |
| 6. A. spend        | B. took         | C. cost         | D. waste  |
| 7. A. stamps       |                 | B. match boxes  |           |
|                    | C. pens         | D. model planes |           |
| 8. A. So           | B. However      | C. Because      | D. But    |
| 9. A. Nothing      |                 | B. Everything   |           |
|                    | C. Anything     | D. Something    |           |
| 10. A. have        | B. need         | C. enjoy        | D. like   |



### 答案与解析

1. D 前文提到从周一到周五大家忙于工作、学习，“but”是一个转折，告诉我们：他们也应该有休息的时间。
2. C 考查对动词的理解及词的用法：join 指参加“一个组织，一个团体”，take part in 指参加“某个运动或活动”。
3. A 考查对文章的理解，“收集邮票”通常是指一个人的爱好。
4. B 本题考查搭配问题：not ... at all 指“一点儿都不”。
5. D 从文中“he bought an unusual fifty-cent piece”可知，他的爱好是“收集硬币”。
6. C 考查4个动词的用法：spend, waste 的主语通常是

人。cost 的主语通常是物，take 常用 it 做形式主语。具体的句型：sb. spends time/money in doing sth./on sth.  
sb. wastes time/money doing sth.  
sth. costs sb. some money.

It takes sb. some time to do sth.

7. B 从本段的最后一句话得知，他搜集的是火柴盒的封面，即“集火花”。
8. B 作者对这些火花的价值表示怀疑，然而对他的弟弟来说是无价之宝。
9. A 因为集火花是他最大的爱好，所以没有其他的東西会让他比得到这个更兴奋。
10. D 从文中得知，爱好是指一个人在业余时间乐意做的事，不在乎价值的高低，只在乎是否能让人愉快。



### 第1篇

What do you usually use mobile phones for? Sending text messages for fun? Playing games? Well, mobile phones can do 1 more than that. 2 this year's Asian tsunami, mobile phones saved many 3. More than 10000 international phones were 4 when the tsunami hit. Police sent text messages to them and found more than 2000. But how? People 5 the signal and found out 6 the tourists were. So, how can 7 so small or so smart? Well, here's how! When you turn the phone on, it tries to find a signal. This signal comes from the telephone network.

If you have a signal you can see it on the phone's screen. Sometimes, if the signal is weak, 8 can be difficult to make a phone call. When the phone is finding a signal, it also sends a 9 to the telephone network. This message tells the station where the phone is. When you start to make a phone call, the telephone network tells telecommunications offices where you are. The office will find out who you're calling then put you 10 to your friend!

- ( ) 1. A. very B. so C. far D. little
- ( ) 2. A. While B. During C. At D. When
- ( ) 3. A. lives B. animals C. houses D. troubles
- ( ) 4. A. doing B. working  
C. functioning D. using
- ( ) 5. A. heard B. listened  
C. followed D. examined
- ( ) 6. A. how B. where C. what D. why
- ( ) 7. A. something B. something  
C. everything D. nothing

- ( ) 8. A. he B. it C. they D. you
- ( ) 9. A. information B. word  
C. message D. note
- ( ) 10. A. off B. up C. on D. through

### 第2篇

(2006·安徽) When we were having an English test this morning, I felt somebody was watching me a little too closely. I turned my 1 quickly and saw Jack, who sat right behind me. My eyes caught 2 and he said very quietly. "I hope you studied for this 3!"

"What am I going to do?" I thought to myself. I 4 cheating (作弊) in exams. Besides, I'd studied 5 for the test, clearly Jack hadn't. During the exam, I tried several ways to guard my answers so that Jack wouldn't be able to see them. When the exam 6, I felt I should let him know cheating was 7. And I didn't want to destroy (破坏) our friendship. My mind 8 the right words.

"Sorry, Jack, 9 you know how I feel about cheating." I said slowly and gently. "Maybe I could help you 10 before the next test." "OK, Bob," he smiled weakly, "It might not be easy, but I'll have a try."

- ( ) 1. A. head B. hand C. eraser D. pencil
- ( ) 2. A. hers B. his C. ours D. yours
- ( ) 3. A. exam B. job C. book D. chance
- ( ) 4. A. suggest B. like C. hate D. finish
- ( ) 5. A. slow B. slowly C. hard D. hardly
- ( ) 6. A. ended B. began  
C. went on D. took place
- ( ) 7. A. good B. wrong C. easy D. difficult



- ( ) 8. A. agreed with      B. searched for  
C. took up      D. looked at  
( ) 9. A. and      B. also      C. so      D. but  
( ) 10. A. drive      B. move      C. count      D. study

### 第3篇

(2005 · 厦门) On April 19, we were told to leave school and stay at home because of a new disease called SARS. We started an unusual holiday.

It's not very 1 for us to stay at home all day. I think going to school is much better than staying at home, although our classes are sometimes 2. It would be good to see my classmates because I started to 3 them so much.

After two weeks, my parents took me to the Great Wall. I felt 4 when I was able to be outside again. It was not crowded there because 5 people were leaving their houses.

My school had asked me to do a special job during this unusual holiday. Every day I 6 ten of my classmates and asked them to take their temperature. I also asked them if they had done their homework. Then I gave the 7 to our teacher. This was a lot of fun. I had 8 made so many phone calls to my classmates before.

It's the end of the month now. 9 knows how long this holiday will last. When we go back to school, I 10 everything will return to normal (正常), and SARS will never come back again.

- ( ) 1. A. bad      B. nice      C. late      D. safe  
( ) 2. A. interesting      B. moving  
C. surprising      D. boring  
( ) 3. A. think      B. hate      C. miss      D. know  
( ) 4. A. excited      B. worried      C. afraid      D. sad  
( ) 5. A. little      B. many      C. no      D. few  
( ) 6. A. taught      B. helped      C. phoned      D. visited  
( ) 7. A. composition      B. attention  
C. information      D. congratulation  
( ) 8. A. already      B. yet      C. ever      D. never  
( ) 9. A. Somebody      B. Everybody  
C. Anybody      D. Nobody  
( ) 10. A. hope      B. find      C. decide      D. check

### 第4篇

(2005 · 长沙) There were many mice in the house. Every day they were very happy. Then the 1 of the house got a cat. The cat killed many of the mice. The mice became very 2, but they could do nothing about it. They asked for 3 from other animals, but no one would

help them.

The oldest mouse was very clever. He said to the mice one day, "All the mice must come to my hole tonight. We are going to have a 4 and think about what we can do about this cat." After dinner, all the mice came. Many mice spoke, but none knew 5 to do. At last, a clever young mouse stood up and said, "We must tie a bell to the cat. Then when the cat comes near, we will 6 the bell and ran away and hide ourselves. So the 7 will not catch any more mice!"

The oldest mouse was happy and said. "Good idea! If any mouse thinks this 8 is good, please put up your paw!" All the mice put up their paws.

Then the oldest mouse said, "Who will tie the bell to the cat?" He looked around, 9 no mouse answered. He waited for a few minutes, but still no one answered.

At last he said, "It is easy to say things, but it is 10 to do them."

- ( ) 1. A. seller      B. visitor      C. owner  
( ) 2. A. sad      B. happy      C. tired  
( ) 3. A. food      B. help      C. harvest  
( ) 4. A. rest      B. class      C. meeting  
( ) 5. A. what      B. how      C. which  
( ) 6. A. see      B. hear      C. watch  
( ) 7. A. cat      B. bell      C. mouse  
( ) 8. A. book      B. idea      C. letter  
( ) 9. A. or      B. but      C. so  
( ) 10. A. easy      B. interesting      C. difficult

### 第5篇

(2005 · 漳州) The world of the out-of-door is full of secrets. And they are so interesting that quite a lot of people are busy 1 them. All around us are birds, animals, trees and flowers. The facts about how they live and grow are 2 interesting as anything could be.

Then come 3 me, and I will help you find some of natural secrets, let us go 4 through the forests and fields. Here we shall find how a rabbit tells the other rabbits that there is 5. We shall follow a mother bear and her young ones as they 6 food and get ready for winter sleep. We shall watch bees 7 in the air to let other bees know 8 they can find food. I will show you many other interesting things, but the 9 thing that I can teach you is to keep your eyes and 10 open when you go out of door. Nature tells her secrets only to people who look and listen carefully.

- ( ) 1. A. studying      B. asking