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English 专项突破丛书

A graphic of a film strip with a black frame and white sprocket holes. The word '中考' is written in large, stylized purple characters with a white outline on a white rectangular background within the film strip.

中考

英语完形填空

张迪 主编



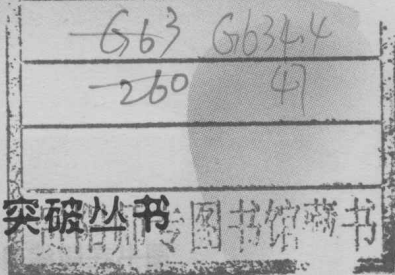
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鲲鹏教育研究所英语教研室

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English 专项突破丛书 图书馆藏书



中考英语完形填空

鲲鹏教育研究所英语教研室 总策划

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前 言

对于广大中学生来说,尤其是在初中阶段,如果能够打下良好的英语基础,就在成才的道路上迈出了坚实的一步,而中考又是一次非常重要的验收,如何在考前获得最佳学习效果,在中考中必胜无疑呢?为此,我们组织了长期在一线执教的英语特级、高级教师和从事英语教学研究的工作者共同编写了中考版《English 专项突破丛书》。

本套丛书是根据教育部最新课程标准和最新中考考试大纲,并依据考试说明,在参考近几年中考试题趋势的基础上,根据“在考查语言基础知识的同时,侧重考查英语语言运用能力”的总体方针编写而成的。

本丛书分为《听力》、《语法》、《阅读理解》、《完形填空》、《书面表达与改错》、《词汇》等六册,各册所选材料精练,易于理解,突出难点,便于掌握,通过阅读此套丛书,可以大大提高读者的英语水平和应试能力。整体风格简练易学,既有难度适中的例题与练习题,又有供同学们达到较高目标的拔高训练题。其中,《听力》分册请美籍英语专家审读并录音,内容侧重实际场景演练;《语法》分册对各个语法的要点进行了简要、清晰而透彻的梳理;《阅读理解》分册材料全面,题型新颖,解析详细;《完形填空》分册针对各专项知识点进行跟踪练习,给出了每一专项的解题思路与技巧;《书面表达与改错》分册根据学生实际运用中的难点,总结出了实用、新颖的解题方法;《词汇》分册为降低单词记忆的难度,不仅给出了单词的例句、词组、语法,而且通过记忆法和词义辨析达到易记、会用的目的。

本丛书融技巧、讲练及应试于一体,精讲精练,力求各个突破。相信此套丛书有利于广大学生发散思维,提高创造性的才能,获得中考的胜利。

编 者

2004 年 1 月

本 册 导 读

完形填空是一种要求高、综合性强的语言测试题。要做好此类题,需要进行大量的阅读训练,以增加语感。为了提高考生的应试能力,在中考中取得高分,我们特编本书。此书与其他同类书相比,有着新颖、独特之处。

1. 题型分析:针对每个专项的题型进行了详细的分析,使考生对每一题型做到心里有数,能准确把握题型的特点,快速解题,事半功倍。

2. 解题思路与技巧:从题型的特点入手,循着解题的步骤,给出每一专项的解题思路 and 技巧。

3. 典型题例:选取有代表性的试题,使考生熟悉中考题型,做好应考心理准备。

4. 解析:对所选试题进行了详细分析,使考生在熟悉考题的基础上,复习并巩固所学知识,摸索出考试规律。

5. 实战演练:针对各专项知识点,进行跟踪练习,每个练习都有详细解析。此项材料新,题目多,是初中生提高完形填空能力的绝佳材料。

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完形填空概述

完形填空对考生的要求

完形填空是指删去一段或者一篇短文中的某些词(词组),要求考生重新填入,从而使文章恢复完整的一种题型。由于所填词涉及词汇、语法和习惯用语等多方面内容,所以要求考生既要有扎实的语法知识、词汇功底、宽广的知识面及良好的语感,又要有一定的阅读理解、逻辑思维和综合分析能力。因而有较大的难度,也因此成为中考试题中不可或缺,调节全卷难易程度的杠杆题。

题型特点

设题从整体篇章出发、全局出发是发展的趋势,而从简单字词、简单语法出发的题所占比重越来越少。完形填空是一种将英语语法、词汇、短语、习惯用语等知识融为一体的综合性较强的测试题型。

完形填空题通常是给一篇短文,其中包含若干个空(多数省市命题时是有10个空,也有省市命题时设15个空或20个空),这些空的安排大体分三类:1.语法型。2.词汇型。3.语义型。从难易安排看1、2类是基本技能、基础知识的检测,3类则是对语篇综合能力的考查。做题时要求考生根据文后所附的各组选项,选出正确答案填入空格,使其成为一篇语法正确,用词准确,语句通顺,符合逻辑的文章。文章的第一句叫做引导句,通常不设置空格,以便考生了解全文的主题和语言特点,获取必要的语言信息,因此考生答题时,一定要重视引导句,从中得到必要的启发。

解题思路与技巧

1. 浏览全文,了解大意

答题之前,一定要快速通读整篇文章,了解短文大意,为选择做准备,这样可以避免有时“前后撞车”。绝对不能拿过来就做。

一般来讲,短文的开篇第一句都不留空,通读的关键要弄清第一句,这一句往往是本段甚至是本文的主题句,便于考生对短文主题及背景的理解。通读时,要善于抓关键句。一般来说,文章的第一句,段落的第一句就是关键句。它们能提供短文的题材、体裁、大意、时间、空间、人物、气氛或背景等信息。有时,只读文章和段落的首句,即可清楚地得知作者的思路,文章的脉络层次。

通读时,还要善于抓关键词。抓住关键词语进行分析,从关键词语中获取解题信息。表示时间和空间的词语往往是关键词语,借助这些词语是弄清事件发展脉络的关键。

关键词和关键句是文章的经纬,是文章的纲。通读的目的是为了“举纲”,纲举目张,虽然多花点时间,但却是通向顺利解题的捷径,可收到事半功倍的效果。

2. 前后兼顾,精心作答

完形填空很多情况下是利用内容的排斥性与语法的正确性之间的矛盾进行设计的,因此,答题时不能只看只言片语,断章取义。有些选项离开了上下文孤立地看,语法是正确的,而结合上下文看,内容却是错误的。所以考生一定要上下统筹、前后兼顾,才有可能作出正确的选择。

3. 句子间的逻辑关系

连接上下文,使前后句子连贯通顺的连词、副词和某些词组也常常可以帮助判断句子之间以及句子各成分之间的逻辑关系。

连词是个大家族,其用法也狠复杂,加之句子间的逻辑关系通常都很微妙,因此答题时一定要弄清各选项的区别,并精确理解前后句子的意思,细心寻找可能已给的暗示信息,认真分析,仔细推理,从而找出它们之间的逻辑关系。

4. 确保语法结构正确

句子的主谓一致,语态,从句的连接词,代词的性、数、格,动词的谓语和非谓语形式及含有介词结构的习惯用法等都可能完形填空题中涉及到。正确运用语法知识不仅有助于确定句子结构并准确理解短文原意,也有助于对词汇试题作出正确选择。

5. 准确掌握词的意义与用法、词汇的固定搭配以及习惯用法

完形填空考试内容的很大一部分是测试考生的词汇量及用词的准确性,题目所给的4个选项常常是近义词或近形词,有时也考多义词的不同含义。至于固定搭配只要平时多记多练是比较容易掌握的。习惯用法是语言在长期的使用过程中,不断演化、积累的结果,并且无法量化,因此,习惯用法是学习英语的难点,也是完形填空测试中常见的考点。

6. 再读全文,局部调整

答案逐一选出后,还有必要将它们一一填入空格,再读全文。此时重点着眼于全篇,对所选答案进行局部调整,以确保文章通顺、前后一致、语法正确、结构清晰、答案最佳。此外,答题时应遵循先易后难的答题原则。

第一章 记叙文

题型分析

一般来讲,记叙文的开篇第一句都不留空,通读的关键要弄清第一句。有时,只读文章和段落的首句,即可清楚地得知作者的思路、文章的脉络层次。当然,由于作者的习惯和行文的需要,这样的主题句也可能出现在篇尾或段尾。

文章中还有大量的关键词,如表示时间和空间的词语,表示词与词、短语与短语、句子与句子之间的关系的连词。关键词和关键句是文章的经纬,是文章的纲。

目前,完形填空的测试重点已从传统的语法项目转移到对整体语感的测试,根据上下文进行选择题目比例很大。在近几年的中考试卷中,记叙文体占绝大多数,在做题之前,对这种题型有个初步了解,做题就会事半功倍。

解题思路与技巧

记叙文的完形填空题较之于议论文、科普文章难度较小。具备相当的词汇知识和语法知识是解答完形填空的语言基础。做这类题首先应该对全文有一个整体理解。了解文章的梗概,明确作者通过这篇文章想告诉读者什么。把握文章脉络,了解上下层之间的关系,为答题做准备。在做这类题目时,要遵循先易后难原则,凡遇到没有把握的,不妨先放在后边,等到填充的空逐渐减少,文章的情节越来越清楚,所剩的空也就容易了。这类题主要是考查语法结构和词汇习惯用法,注意综合考虑这两方面,正确填空。

典型例题

Who Let You Tidy the Room?

Mr. Ball is the head of the office. He's 1 and can easily deal with (处理) all kinds of matters, so he's often well 2 and has no time to do the housework. His wife knows him

well and does all at home.

3 ! Their daughter was hurt in a traffic accident last month and has to be 4 now. Mrs. Ball has to look after her there and she can't go home. Mr. Ball of ten eats something in the restaurant(饭馆). As he 5 did some tidying, the rooms were all in a fearful mess(零乱不堪).

Yesterday morning, before Mr. Ball got up, the telephone 6 . He sat up to answer it. His friend told him to write an important telephone number down. But he could find neither a pen 7 a piece of paper. He found there was much dust(灰尘) on the table and wrote the number on it. But soon he 8 it and went to work. Two hours later his wife came back and looked for a sweater for her daughter. Her husband came in while she was tidying the rooms. He couldn't 9 the number and called out 10 , "Who let you tidy the rooms?"

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. polite | B. able | C. strong | D. weak |
| 2. A. sold | B. helped | C. paid | D. asked |
| 3. A. Well | B. Wonderful | C. Good luck | D. Bad luck |
| 4. A. in bed | B. at home | C. in hospital | D. at school |
| 5. A. never | B. always | C. almost | D. nearly |
| 6. A. sang | B. shouted | C. spoke | D. rang |
| 7. A. or | B. nor | C. either | D. neither |
| 8. A. remembered | B. forgot | C. retold | D. read |
| 9. A. see | B. hear | C. look at | D. listen to |
| 10. A. glad | B. gladly | C. angry | D. angrily |

解析

1. B 由该句的并列谓语 can easily deal with all kinds of matters 可以看出, Mr. Ball 是很能干的, 故填 able.
2. C 由于 Mr. Ball 很能干, 能够处理各种事务, 老板当然要付给他很好的报酬, 故填过去分词 paid.
3. D 下文 Their daughter was hurt in a traffic accident last month 说明了这是一件不幸的事.
4. C 他们的女儿在交通事故中受了伤, 自然要住院治疗. in hospital 意为“住院”, 是固定的介词短语.
5. A 由主句 the rooms were all in a fearful mess 推知, Mr. Ball 从来没有在家整理过房间, 故此空应填副词 never.
6. D 由下文 He sat up to answer it. 可判断出此空应填 rang, 电话自然是在响了以后才过去接的.
7. B 由下文 He found there was much dust on the table and wrote the number on it. 可推测出 Mr. Ball 是没有找到记电话号码的笔和纸. neither... nor... 意为“既不……

也不……”，是表示否定二者的并列连词词组。

8.B 从 Mr. Ball 后来回家找写在桌子上的电话号码可以判断出，他把记电话号码的事忘了。

9.A 上文 Her husband came in while she was tidying the rooms. 表明 Mrs. Ball 已经把 Mr. Ball 写在桌子上的电话号码擦掉了，自然他就看不见了。

10.D 妻子把 Mr. Ball 记在桌子上的重要电话号码擦掉了，Mr. Ball 必然非常生气，而不可能为此而高兴。此空应填副词 angrily，作状语修饰动词短语 called out。

典型例题

When Bill and Kate married(结婚), neither of them had much money, so they were not able to 1 a house. Two years later, Bill's father died and 2 him some money, so they bought a 3. When they moved into 4 for the first time, one of Bill's friends sent him a bottle of wine(葡萄酒) 5 a present. The bottle was in a paper box.

At that time, Bill and Kate had a lot of 6 to do. They had to clean the house and decided where to 7 their TV sets, beds, cupboards(碗柜), desks and tables. They were so 8 that they forgot to open the paper box. A few months later, when Kate came home from the hospital with a 9, Bill asked some friends to his house. He thought of the wine and found it out from the 10. It was so sweet.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. buys | B. bought | C. buy | D. buying |
| 2. A. gave | B. lent | C. left | D. borrowed |
| 3. A. room | B. building | C. shop | D. house |
| 4. A. that | B. it | C. there | D. here |
| 5. A. to | B. like | C. as | D. for |
| 6. A. works | B. work | C. worked | D. working |
| 7. A. take | B. put | C. watch | D. see |
| 8. A. busy | B. busier | C. busily | D. busiest |
| 9. A. cat | B. baby | C. doll | D. dog |
| 10. A. desk | B. table | C. TV set | D. cupboard |

解析

1. C be able to 后接动词原形。

2. C 父亲的遗产自然是“留”给儿子的，故选 left。

3. D 前文交代，他们婚后无钱购房。现在继承了父亲的遗产，首先便是买房。

4. B 从空前的 move into 可知，此处应指他们已买的房子。4个选项中，it 代指前面

所提到的具体的事物。

5. C 本题为词义题。该空所在句子意思是:他的一位朋友送他一瓶酒作为乔迁的礼物。as 是“当作,作为”的意思。
6. B 根据空前的 a lot of 可推知,空格处应填一名词,由此排除 C, D 两项。而作名词时 work 为不可数,排除 A, 故选 work。
7. B 空前有 where to, 空后是包括 TV sets 在内的一些家具, 可见, 这里指的是搬家时家具的摆放, 故用 put。
8. A 空前的 were 是连系动词, 故应选一形容词。再从本句的含义来看, 并不涉及比较, 应用原级。
9. B 婚后数月, 妻子从医院回家, 一定是带回个小宝宝。
10. D 能存放酒的一定不是桌子或电视机, 只能是碗柜。

典型题例

You'll see a new 1 at a hospital near London if you are there. He is very clever, 2 he never speaks. He can work 24 hours a day and never gets 3. He is one metre tall and has a face 4 a TV screen. He is Dr. Robot.

Doctors often need to ask their patients a lot of questions. 5 doctors can only spend a few minutes with a patient. But Dr. Robot can ask a patient questions for an hour if it is 6. 7 the help of Dr. Robot, a human doctor can 8 a lot of useful information when he meets his patient.

How can Dr. Robot do this? A computer "tells" him what to do. Dr. Robot can do a lot of things people can do, though he can't completely 9 the place of 10 doctors.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. sick person | B. nurse | C. chemist | D. doctor |
| 2. <u>A.</u> so | B. if | <u>C.</u> but | D. because |
| 3. <u>A.</u> tired | B. off | C. up | D. wounded |
| 4. <u>A.</u> like | <u>B.</u> of | C. as | D. in |
| 5. A. Kind | <u>B.</u> Busy | C. Free | <u>D.</u> Tall |
| 6. A. late | <u>B.</u> impossible | C. necessary | <u>D.</u> interesting |
| 7. <u>A.</u> With | <u>B.</u> For | <u>C.</u> Behind | D. Under |
| 8. <u>A.</u> spend | <u>B.</u> have | C. send | D. speak |
| 9. A. bring | B. give | <u>C.</u> take | <u>D.</u> lead |
| 10. A. Robot | <u>B.</u> computer | C. women | <u>D.</u> human |

解析

- 1.D 若孤立地看短文第一句,A,B,C,D 4 个选项都合适,但读到第二句(句子主语为 he)时,则选项 B(nurse)就排除了。当读完第一自然段后,答案就一目了然了。这也说明“通读全文,摸清大意”的重要意义。
- 2.C 短文中第 2 句是并列句,前后两个句子是转折关系,而不可能是因果关系或带条件的某种关系。
- 3.A 一天工作 8 个小时就够累的了,何况 24 小时。但这位“大夫”却不同,它能夜以继日地工作也不觉“累”。
- 4.A 从语法结构和词义来看,只有介词 like 和短语 a TV screen 构成介词短语修饰 a face 才是正确的。
- 5.B 因为 doctors 可以和任何一个选项搭配,因它们都是形容词。但从上下文中可以发现,大夫常常对病人提很多问题,但他们只能在患者身上花很少的时间。由此可见,他们的确太忙了。
- 6.C Dr. Robot 与人不同,它对病人特别“负责”和“细心”,它只会根据患者病情进行它的工作。如有必要它会花上 1 个小时对患者进行问询。填上 necessary 就表示它是根据“需要”(如果必要的话)来进行工作的。
- 7.A “在……帮助下”用短语 with the help of 来表示。
- 8.B A,B,C,D 4 个选项都是原形动词,任何一个都可与 can 连用,但仅考虑语法关系是不够的,还得看其词义是不是恰当。这里只有 have 才能表示“得到”许多信息之意。
- 9.C 因为“take the place of...”是固定搭配,有“代替……”之意。
- 10.D 短文的中心意思是机器人能帮助医生做许多事情,但它替代不了人类的位置。

典型题例

Mr. Parker was living in the country. He wanted to go to an office in the city one day. He got 1 his car and drove to the city. He arrived at the office without 2, and stopped his car in front of the office. He locked(锁) his car and 3 to go into the office, but suddenly he 4 round and went back to his car. He remembered that he had 5 his keys in it! He telephoned his wife and said, “6 me, I've locked my keys in my car. Please 7 me yours.”

Mrs. Parker got into their 8 car and drove twenty kilometres to help her husband. But 9 Mr. Parker was waiting for his wife, he walked around his car and 10 the other

door. It was not locked! Mr. Parker locked it quickly before his wife arrived.

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|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. back | D. into |
| 2. A. some difficulty | B. being late | C. any trouble | D. much mistake |
| 3. A. tried | B. wanted | C. agreed | D. hoped |
| 4. A. turned | B. ran | C. looked | D. changed |
| 5. A. left | B. lost | C. missed | D. forgot |
| 6. A. Listen to | B. Come to | C. Help | D. Excuse |
| 7. A. take | B. bring | C. carry | D. get |
| 8. A. another | B. the other | C. other | D. a second |
| 9. A. while | B. if | C. because | D. of course |
| 10. A. opened | B. broke | C. closed | D. tried |

解析

1. D get into his car 指“进入轿车里面”,表示由外向内的移动。get in 则没有这个含义。get on 指上火车、公共汽车、飞机等。get back 意思不符,而且 back 后面要直接接 to 才能再接名词。
2. C without: 无,没有。B 项表示到达办公室时未迟到,无法判断。A 项表示没有一些难题,但否定时用 any,故排除。D 项表示没有出一些错误,文中没有说明。C 项表示没有遇到什么麻烦。从后文遇到麻烦看,填 C 最合适。
3. B want to do: 打算干某事; try to do: 试着干某事; agree to do: 同意干某事; hope to do: 希望干某事。这里只是锁好车,想进办公室,选 B 项。
4. A turn round: 转身; run round: 来回跑; look round: 向四周看。change 一般不和 round 搭配。
5. A left: 把某东西留在某地; lost: 丢失了,这里显然未丢失, B 项排除; forgot: 忘记,明明记得在车里,矛盾,故排除 D 项; missed 指错过公共汽车等,未赶上,意思不符。
6. D Excuse me. 是交际用语,意为“打扰您一下。”请夫人帮忙, A 和 B 都不礼貌; C 太夸张, Help me 有“救救我”之意。
7. B 句意为“请把你的钥匙带来。”C 意为“运送”,太夸张,排除; get 意思不符; 对 Mrs. Parker 来说是“带来”,用 bring。
8. C other 是形容词,意为“其他的”; 空前有 their, 所以用 B 和 D 不妥; another 意为“另一个”,修饰单数名词前面不能再用其他定语,所以用在 their 后不妥。
9. A 时间状语从句,选用 while。
10. D 先不知道是否锁着,所以是“试一试”才发现未锁。A 和 C 有事先就知道门的状况的含义, B 项意思不符。

典型题例

In a New York street a small truck hit a big tree. The truck was full of glasses and they were all 1 now. The driver came out of the truck and looked at the broken glasses. He was very 2. And people in the street were 3 for him.

Then an old man walked to the driver, looked at him for a few 4 and said, "My poor boy, I think you must 5 a lot for it."

"Yes," was the sad answer.

"Well, well," said the old man, "hold out your 6. Here's some money for you, and I hope all the people around here will give you 7, too." With these words, he walked away.

The driver held out his hat and over a hundred people came and put their money in it. At last the driver 8 a bag and put all the 9 in. Then he looked at the people and said, "Well, thank you very much. I'm working for that old man and all these 10 are made in his factory."

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|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. OK | B. broken | C. right | D. nothing |
| 2. A. sad | B. happy | C. afraid | D. angry |
| 3. A. happy | B. sorry | C. pleased | D. afraid |
| 4. A. days | B. hours | C. minutes | D. weeks |
| 5. A. get | B. cost | C. take | D. pay |
| 6. A. hands | B. bag | C. glasses | D. hat |
| 7. A. a helping hand | B. glasses | C. some money and glasses | |
| 8. A. took back | B. took out | C. took away | D. took off |
| 9. A. glass | B. glasses | C. money | D. hats |
| 10. A. hats | B. trucks | C. glasses | D. bags |

解析

1. B 由下文司机从汽车里出来 looked at the broken glasses 可知, 汽车里装满的玻璃杯都打碎了, 故此空应填 broken。
2. A 根据上文 The truck was full of glasses and they were all broken now. 司机看到此情景, 心里自然感到非常难过了, 故此空应填形容词 sad。
3. B 街上的人们都为司机的不幸遭遇而感到“遗憾”, 故填 sorry。
4. C 这里是说一位老人走到司机跟前, 看了他一会儿, 故 minutes 为最佳选项。
5. D pay... for... 表示“赔偿……的款”是固定搭配。
6. D 由下文 The driver held out his hat 可知, 这里是老人让司机拿出帽子。

7. A 在司机遇到困难的时候,人们会伸出友谊之手,向他提供帮助。不可能都给他汽车、玻璃杯等。
8. B 四个选项的短语动词所表达的意义不同:take back 收回;take out 拿出;take away 拿走;take off 脱下(衣服),(飞机)起飞。根据后边并列的谓语 put all the money in 的语境,可以判断出这里是司机拿出袋子,最佳答案为 B。
9. C 根据上文 over a hundred people came and put their money in it. 可推断出,司机拿出口袋,将钱全部装起来。
10. C 此空填 glasses, 与短文第二句中 The truck was full of glasses 相照应。

典型题例

There was 1 a rich man named Steve. Once he asked his friend Jack 2 and buy a bottle of wine(酒) 3 him, without giving him any 4. Jack asked, "Steve, how can I buy wine without money?"

"Anyone can buy wine with money," Steve said, "a person who can buy wine without money is really an able(有能力的)man."

Jack 5 to go to the street to buy wine. "What 6 I do?" he thought as he went.

After a while, Jack came 7 with an empty bottle. Steve 8 happy about this and said, "9 do you want me to drink?"

Jack answered, "Anyone can drink from a bottle with wine in 10. A person who can drink from an empty bottle is really an able man!"

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|--------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. once | B. before | C. ago | D. long time |
| 2. A. go | B. goes | C. to go | D. went |
| 3. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. from |
| 4. A. bottle | B. money | C. shopping list | D. shopping basket |
| 5. A. had | B. went | C. would | D. begin |
| 6. A. did | B. shall | C. am | D. may |
| 7. A. back | B. to | C. late | D. over |
| 8. A. didn't | B. wasn't | C. not | D. was |
| 9. A. How | B. Where | C. When | D. What |
| 10. A. one | B. it | C. them | D. him |

解析

1. A 这里应注意区分 once, before 和 ago 的用法,意思上相近,但 once 表示“从前”是一般过去时的时间状语, before 表示“以前”,常用于完成时态,而 ago 不能单独

- 使用,必须用“时间段 + ago”表示“一段时间以前”。例如:five days ago,意思是“五天以前”,而在本句中,通过排除法,可确定答案 A。
2. C 应当注意本句中用到的重点句型“ask sb. to do sth.”意思是“请求某人做某事”,ask 后应用动词不定式作宾语补足语,只有 C 项在这里合适。
3. C buy sth. for sb. 是固定词组,意思是“给某人买某物”,例如:My sister bought a new watch for me yesterday.
4. B 从下文提供的信息:how can I buy wine without money. 便可选出该词;without giving him any money.
5. A 从本项中的 4 个选择看,B 重复,C 不可以直接与 to 连用,D 项时态不合适,而 A 项的 had 的运用,无论从时态还是语意上都胜过别的选项。have to 意思是“不得不,必须”。
6. B “我该怎么办”习惯上说“What shall I do?”
7. A come back 意思是“回来”,come to 和 come over 意思上相近,表示“来”,而 come late 则指“来晚了”,在区分以上词组的基础上,根据句意,便可推测出答案是 A。
8. B 因为句中有 happy,所以谓语动词一定是系动词,故将 A, C 排除,而 D 显然不合题意。
9. D 瓶子里没有酒,所以他问“你想让我喝什么?”D 项最合文意。
10. B 在这里应用代词指代前文的 bottle,应将 C, D 排除,而 A 项,one 指“同类事物中的一个”,而 it 特指上文提到的某物或某件事。

典型题例

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming home to an empty house. Some of them watch TV at 1. Some of them may hide themselves in 2 places. But all of them have 3 in common. They spend part of each day 4. They're called latchkey children. The latchkey children 5 to look after themselves while their parents work.

Lynette Long was once the 6 of a junior middle school. She said, “We have made a school rule against 7 jewellery (珠宝). A lot of children had chains with keys 8 their necks. I was 9 telling them to put them inside their shirts. There were so many keys that I didn't understand what they 10.” Slowly, she learned that they were 11 keys.

She and her husband began 12 these children. They 13 that fear (害怕) is the biggest problem 14 by children at home alone. Over 30% of the latchkey children were worried about their own 15.

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| 1. A. school | B. home | C. cinemas | D. libraries |
| 2. A. many | B. any | C. different | D. some |