



初中英语经典 完形填空 150篇

(2012 版)

刘决生 主编

内容趣味新颖 难度循序渐进
同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报

精选全国各 真空经典试题



分为标准化多项选择题、根据首字母填空题与单词填空题三大类

全面反映初中英语完形填空命题的最新动态

典型的试题 权威的命题 明确的导向

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

初中英语经典完形填空 150 篇

(2012 版)

刘决生 主编



YZLI0890141308

上海科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语经典完形填空 150 篇/刘决生主编. —上海:上海科学技术出版社, 2011. 7
(中学英语经典试题 150 系列)
ISBN 978-7-5478-0928-0

I. ①初... II. ①刘... III. ①英语课—初中—习题集—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 131915 号



上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行
上海科学技术出版社

(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销

苏州望电印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张:7

字数:180 千字

2011 年 7 月第 1 版 2011 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5478-0928-0/G·172

定价:15.00 元

本书如有缺页、错装或坏损等严重质量问题,
请向工厂联系调换

前 言

随着基础教育课程改革的全面深入,全国已有上百套中考英语试题各展风采。各地的中考英语试题在结合本地初中英语教学实际的同时,都在努力体现着课程改革的基本评价理念。在这些试题中,完形填空题一直占有一定的比例,且题型日益多样化,标准化选择题与主观题型同步出现的频率增多,考查的篇幅与分值均呈上升趋势。因此,熟悉中考英语完形填空的命题特点,进行系统而有针对性的训练,对快速有效地提高中考英语完形填空答题能力至关重要。

本书编者深入研究、参照了各地命题组对近年中考英语完形填空题的权威分析,撰写了一篇非常详细的初中英语完形填空应试指导文章,力图简明扼要地系统阐述初中英语完形填空特点,并结合各地最新试题具体分析,为广大初中学生备战初中英语完形填空提供了详细的答题策略指导。以此为基础,本书精选了全国各地最新初中英语完形填空模拟试题 150 篇,分为标准化多项选择题、根据首字母填空题与单词填空题三大类,力图全面地反映出初中英语完形填空命题的最新动态。

本书最大特点就是试题内容新颖、题型多样,与新课程背景下各地中考英语试题的命题方向完全一致。同时,考虑到初中学生的学习水平,试题的难度呈现出一定的梯度,既有基础性的试题,又有接近中考难度的提高题。初一年级英语学科的优等生、广大初二与初三年级的学生都可以选用。

参加本书编写的老师既有华东师范大学外语学院毕业的从事中、高考英语专业研究的语言测试专家,又有多年奋战在初三英语教学一线的名师。王炎、李力、张敏、孙文宾、李达、王文生、李珊珊、张欣、李丽、张建国、赵情、李志兵、吴建民、梅丽、孙辉、赵小静、钱志宏、刘湘、洪峰、王博等同志参加了本书的资料收集与编写。上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限,书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出,以便再版时及时修正。

编 者

2011 年 7 月

liujuesheng@yahoo.com.cn

目 录

前 言

第一章 初中英语完形填空命题特点与答题指导·····	1
第一节 最新中考英语完形填空的命题特点·····	1
第二节 初中英语完形填空答题示例与指导·····	2
第二章 最新初中英语完形填空经典试题 150 篇·····	7
第一节 标准化多项选择题·····	7
第二节 根据首字母填空题·····	70
第三节 单词填空题·····	94
参考答案·····	101

第一章

初中英语完形填空命题特点与答题指导

完形填空 (Cloze) 又称综合填空, 综合考查考生英语语言运用能力。目前, 全国各地中考英语试卷都设置了完形填空题型, 少则一篇, 多则三篇。以 2011 年上海中考卷为例, 就测试了两篇完形填空, 共 14 题, 分值高达 28 分。由此可见, 完形填空的得分情况直接影响到中考英语能否获得高分。如果我们能从英语测试学的角度来分析中考英语完形填空, 及时总结出各地中考英语完形填空的命题特点与规律, 从初一开始就有针对性地进行完形填空的答题训练, 就完全可能在英语中考中赢得高分。

第一节 最新中考英语完形填空的命题特点

完形填空题型的命题原理是什么? 完形填空题型源于格式塔心理学 (Gestalt Psychology)。Gestalt 源自德文, 它的意思是“形状”“完形”, 其基本理论是, 人们一般都不会孤立地、个别地去感知外界事物, 而是把事物看成普遍联系的、统一的整体, 强调从整体的角度去感知事物。换句话说, 我们不能孤立、片面地去理解某一具体事物, 而是要把它看成周围整体环境中的一个部分。所以, 完形填空题就是测试考生根据上下文所提供的整体语境来理解文章细节的能力。考生必须整体把握阅读材料所提供的语境, 并以此为依据, 把文章中故意挖去的空格部分补充完整, 使上下文文意通顺。英语测试学知识告诉我们, 一篇完形填空测试考生哪方面的能力, 与短文的空格设计密切相关。如果空格要求考生填入连词、介词、冠词等, 则这类空格只有一个正确答案, 属于功能性空格; 如果空格要求填入名词、形容词、动词、副词、动名词、代词等实义词, 则这类空格的答案可能不止一个, 属于语义空格。从近几年各地的中考完形填空试题看, 中考完形填空正从功能性空格向语义空格发展, 主要测试考生排除空格干扰的篇章阅读能力和语义理解水平。国内也有英语命题专家将完形填空分为四种类型: 词内项 (根据所填单词本身确定答案)、词间项 (根据所填单词前后的单词确定答案)、句内项 (根据所填单词所在句子本身确定答案)、句间项 (根据所填单词所在句子的前后提示确定答案), 试题难度依次递增, 句内项和句间项已成为最近几年中考完形填空测试的热点。

完形填空命题的形式分为客观题与主观题两种。客观题就是标准化多项选择题, 一直是

中考英语完形填空命题的主要方式。随着初中英语新课程的全面实施,主观题在近年课改实验区的中考试题中呈现出题量与分值都日益增加的趋势,如根据首字母填空、填写单词的合适形式(含提供单词原形、选词填空等形式),尤其值得广大考生注意。

那么,中考英语完形填空的试题设计究竟有什么特点呢?

中考完形填空题所选文章的首句一般不设置空格,通常是主题句,或提示考生文章所要讲的主要内容与体裁。试题以考查实词为主,例如动词、名词、副词、形容词等,介词等功能词也占有一定的比例。试题选项的设计思路清晰,充分反映出本题型的一个命题倾向:单纯的语法试题逐渐减少。在多项选择题中,每小题所给出的 3~4 个选项一般都是相同词类,意思相近;错误选项也多半可以和空前、空后文字形成某种搭配,有一定的干扰与迷惑作用;选项中的词汇不重复,尽可能增加考查词汇的覆盖面。值得广大考生关注的是,近年来中考完形填空试题考查趋势由局部理解向整体理解转移:根据单句设计的试题减少,根据语篇理解的试题明显增加,突出考查对整句、对上下文乃至全篇的理解。在单词填空题中,不仅仅要求考生能正确写出单词原形,还要求考生能结合上下文选用合适的单词形式,如时态变化、分词形式等。

而且,值得广大考生关注的是,近年来中考完形填空试题的选材也是特色鲜明,所选题材基本贴近考生实际生活,贴近时代,内容积极、时尚,融知识性、教育性与趣味性为一体;内容难度适中,强调语篇分析和理解的连贯性。例如,近年来,很多英文网站、报刊上的时新题材,都成为中考完形填空的素材,这完全符合国家英语新课程标准所倡导的选材要求。

中考英语完形填空试题对考生的能力考查有何具体要求呢?中考完形填空考查目标一般可以分解为点、线、面三个层次:“点”通常考查考生对某一知识点的掌握程度,如词组的固定搭配等;“线”通常考查考生对某一具体句子语境理解的能力,考生必须通过上下文语境判断,尤其要关注前后一两句话的情景铺垫,对相关句子的细节意思做出判断;“面”通常考查考生对文章内容进行逻辑分析、上下联系、综合判断的能力,主要是对片段或全文中心意思的考查。要求考生能正确理解上下文(包括上下段)之间的连贯意义,对文章的主旨能准确判断。因此,只有在做好“点”“线”题的基础上才能做好“面”的题。

从下文的例题可以看出,中考完形填空试题一般都分别从点、线、面不同的层次对考生的英语语言运用能力进行综合考查。

第二节 初中英语完形填空答题示例与指导

中考英语完形填空试题要求考生在有限的时间内完成答题,考生既要通读全文,把握大意,又要能准确理解具体细节意思,做出正确选择,因此该试题难度较大。考生完形填空题的失分率普遍很高。那么,我们如何才能答好完形填空题呢?

一、初中英语完形填空基本答题步骤

1. 通读全文,了解大意

有的考生在没有通读全文、理解大意的基础上,就边阅读边依照空格答题,这是非常不

良的答题习惯,因为错误答案往往会在考生的大脑中先入为主,检查时一般很难发现;而且,考生最常见的失误是,由于错误理解所选文章某一部分的信息,导致后面连续几题跟着出错。所以,考生正确答题的第一步应该是根据短文开头不设空格的句子提示,跳过空格快速通读全文,了解所选文章的主题,做到掌握大意,通篇考虑。

2. 先易后难,迂回答题

先易后难是考生答题的基本原则。考生在通读全文、掌握大意的基础上,首先要将自己一眼就能看出答案的几道题答出,以减少对整篇文章理解的障碍。然后采用迂回答题的策略,切忌按题号顺序答题,不能确定答案的空格可先跳过去,在答完容易的题后再回过头来思考那些难题,根据上下文提供的语境与提示语,一题一题地去推敲,答题的同时要把已经确定的答案恢复到原文,加深自己对全文意思的理解。此时考生必须抓住结构、语义和逻辑三条线索:首先要注意所选的答案填入空格后,整个句子的语法结构是否合理;其次,看填入选项后句子的语义是否通顺,尤其是上下文之间是否连贯、呼应;最后,如果几个选项填入空格后,结构与语义都不存在问题的话,就要从上下文的逻辑关系上考虑哪项填入最为合理。很多测试专家都说做完形填空时要做到“瞻前顾后”,确实形象化地说出了完形填空题的答题要领。

3. 浏览全文,检查核定

考生在答完题后必须快速浏览一遍全文,看看答案与文章的整体意思是否吻合,文章的上下文之间是否意思通顺,重点检查读起来感觉与全文语境不相称的选项,仔细推敲,最后再确定答案。

二、初中英语完形填空答题示例

1. 标准化多项选择题答题示例

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)

“Lifelong learning” is a popular idea all around the world, but what does it mean?

Many people believe we can learn everything we need to be successful in life at school. 1 it is not true. In modern society, everything is changing very fast, Lifelong learning means learning new skills and knowledge through our 2 lives, not just when we are young.

Lifelong learning can also mean learning something to make our lives happier or easier. Older people might attend a 3 course because they cannot send an e-mail to their children, or someone might learn a new 4 so he/she can talk to his/her foreign neighbor. In one American city neighborhood, all the women went to a self-defense(自我防护) class so they could 5 back if a thief attacked them! All these are different examples of Lifelong learning.

Lifelong learning has helped people like Peter J. Daniels, an Australian businessman. Peter grew up poorly and when he was a child he experienced learning difficulties. A teacher once told him, “Peter, you will never become anything in life.” After leaving school, Peter became a builder, but he still wanted to 6 and learn how to read. He bought a dictionary and slowly taught himself how to pronounce words and form sentences. Later, Peter started to read books from cover to cover. He read 6,000 books on politics, religion, business and history in two years. All this knowledge helped Peter start

a business career. He has written several books and received many honours and awards.

Lifelong learning can help people realize their ambitions ____7____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. And | B. So | C. But | D. Because |
| 2. A. whole | B. most | C. part | D. some |
| 3. A. dance | B. cook | C. science | D. computer |
| 4. A. invention | B. knowledge | C. subject | D. language |
| 5. A. push | B. fire | C. turn | D. fight |
| 6. A. make progress | B. gain knowledge | C. have honors | D. achieve success |
| 7. A. at teenage | B. at old age | C. at young age | D. at any age |

答案与分析:

1. C. 文章谈论的主题是“终身学习”，空格前一句谈论的是很多人的观点，即学习只在学校进行，下文提到终身学习，意思发生转折，故选择 But。
2. A. 与终身学习意思一致，选择 A 项，意思是学习贯穿人的整个一生。
3. D. 结合老人不会发送电子邮件给孩子的语境，他们选择学习的应该是电脑课程。
4. D. 结合下文能与外国邻居交谈的语境，他们选择学习的应该是新的语言课程。
5. D. 女子参加自我防护班课程，学习的应该是回击小偷的技能。
6. B. Peter 少年时学习少，工作后自学成才，结合语境，B 项“获得知识”与下文 learn how to read 相对应。
7. D. 与终身学习相一致，人们通过终身学习，可以在任何年龄段实现自己的梦想。

2. 根据首字母填空题答题示例

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格处填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空限填一词，首字母已给出)

The Youth Olympic Games (YOG) is a new event. Like the Olympic Games, YOG takes place every 4 years. Only players aged between 14 and 18 can take part in it. The first Youth Olympic Games was h__1__ in Singapore last year. On February 11th, 2011, Nanjing, the c__2__ city of Jiangsu Province, got the right to host the 2014 Youth Olympic Games and will become the s__3__ Chinese city to welcome the Olympic flame after the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008. The Games will take place in August, 2014, and l__4__ 12 days. There will be up to 3,600 athletes competing in 26 sports.

The theme of YOG is “Green Youth Olympic Games, Dynamic Youth Olympic Games, and Cultural Youth Olympic Games.” Green Youth Olympic Games calls on us to p__5__ the environment so that we can breathe fresh a__6__ and show visitors beautiful scenery and give people from other countries a good impression.

The government has done a lot for the Youth Olympic Games, and we are s__7__ that YOG will speed up the developing process of Nanjing. Workers are busy b__8__ new roads and new subway lines for the Youth Olympic Games. A new Olympic Village and a Youth Olympic Centre are being built in Jianye District, which will be part of the International Youth Olympic City.

People in Nanjing are p__9__ of the big event, and their living habits are improving now. They are growing trees to make Nanjing g__10__ and more beautiful. They are very excited and looking forward to YOG. They hope the Youth Olympic Games will be a big success.

答案与分析:

1. held. The first Youth Olympic Games (第一届青年奥运会) 作句子主语, 谓语动词填写 hold (举行) 的被动形式。
2. capital. 根据常识, 南京是江苏省省会。
3. second. 南京市申办 2014 年青年奥运会成功, 继北京市成为中国第二个举办奥运会赛事的城市。
4. last. 2014 年青年奥运会赛事将持续 12 天。
5. protect. 文中 Green with the environment 都提示填写“保护”。
6. air. 空格前 breathe fresh (呼吸新鲜的) 提示填写“空气”。
7. sure. 根据语境, “我们确信青年奥运会将会加速南京市的发展进程。”
8. building. 根据语境, 工人在忙着修路, 故填写 building, 这里是 be busy doing 句型。
9. proud. 根据语境, 南京人对举办青年奥运会的态度应该是很自豪。
10. greener. 与上文 They are growing trees 相对应, 南京市将变得更绿。

3. 单词填空题答题示例

根据短文内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使短文内容完整正确。

join together protect themselves the hottest cartoon films reached sold out

The Chinese home-made cartoon film *Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf* has become one of 1 .

The film has the same name and same characters as the TV series. But the film tells a new story. In the TV series, Big Big Wolf wants to eat the goats, but the goats 2 successfully. In the movie, Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf 3 . After hard work, they defeat (击败) their common enemy in the end.

It's so popular that the tickets were 4 in hours. Many people stood in a line for the next day's tickets. Its box office (票房) has 5 3,000,000 yuan. The film is very interesting, and you can go to see it with your parents.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

答案与分析:

1. the hottest cartoon films. 根据语境与常识, 电影《喜羊羊与灰太狼》已经成为中国最热门的动画片之一。
2. protect themselves. 喜羊羊在与灰太狼的斗争中, 成功地保护了自己。
3. join together. 与下文他们击败共同的敌人相对应, 他们应该是联合起来。
4. sold out. 与 It's so popular 相对应, 电影票很快售光。
5. reached. 根据语境, 电影的票房价值达到 3,000,000 元。



三、初中英语完形填空训练提示

完形填空题属于对考生要求较高的题型, 考生既要有一定的语法与词汇基础, 又要具备足够的阅读技能。如何才能答好初中完形填空题呢? 广大初中生必须在日常的英语学习中一步一个脚印, 掌握基本的句法结构知识, 进行适当的句法结构分析训练, 加深对复杂句子与

文章整体意思的理解;同时要自觉扩大自己的词汇量,尤其要侧重近义词的比较分析与运用;尽量多掌握一些固定搭配和习惯用法,因为完形填空题经常要求补全残缺的搭配;要学会寻找上下文之间的各种线索,尤其是要善于寻找文章与句子的关键词与提示语,进行综合分析判断;注意培养对全文结构的整体把握能力和对中心思想的概括能力。

心动不如行动,适量的完形填空训练必不可少。我们只有在平时训练中不断总结,及时查漏补缺,才有可能在将来的中考中立于不败之地。

3. 单词填空

根据短文内容,从下面表格中选择合适的单词或短语填空,使短文内容完整正确。

join together protect themselves the hottest cartoon films reached and out

The Chinese home-made cartoon film Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf has become one of the most popular cartoon films in the TV series. But the film tells a new story. In the TV series, Big Big Wolf wants to eat the goats, but the goats are very clever. After hard work, they defeat their common enemy in the end.

It's so popular that the tickets were sold out in a few days. The film is very interesting and you can go to see it with your parents.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

答案解析:

1. the hottest cartoon films 根据上下文可知,《喜羊羊与灰太狼》已经成为中国最热门的电影之一。

2. protect themselves 喜羊羊与灰太狼的斗争中,灰太狼经常想伤害喜羊羊,所以喜羊羊必须保护自己。

3. join together 喜羊羊和灰太狼的敌人联合起来,他们应该联合起来。

4. sold out 2. It's so popular that the tickets were sold out in a few days.

三、初中英语经典完形填空训练提示

完形填空属于语言知识考查题,考查学生对语法的掌握,同时也考查学生对语境的把握。在解题时,首先要通读全文,了解文章大意,然后根据上下文,选择正确的选项。在解题过程中,要注意以下几点:

第二章

最新初中英语完形填空经典试题 150 篇

第一节 标准化多项选择题

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词语，完成短文)

Passage 1

A girl complained to her father about her hard life. She didn't know what she had to do and wanted to ___1___. She felt tired for fighting and fighting. One problem had been finished but another came.

Her father, a cook, took her into the kitchen. He poured water into the pans (锅) and boiled it. When the water was boiling, in the first pan he put some carrots, in the second he put some eggs and in the last he put some coffee. He ___2___ them for a few minutes without any words.

The girl closed her mouth and waited impatiently, not knowing ___3___ her father was doing that. After about 20 minutes, her father turned off the stove, took out the carrots and put them in a bowl. He took out the eggs and put them in another bowl. After that the coffee was poured into a cup. Turning back to his daughter, he asked, "What do you see?" "Carrots, eggs and coffee," she answered.

Her father told her to close her eyes and let her touch the carrots. She did and felt that the carrots were soft. After that he asked her to take eggs and ___4___ them. Then, she got boiled and hard eggs. At last, the father asked her to smell the coffee. "What's the meaning, Father?" He ___5___ that each one had the same unlucky experience—the boiled water, but each had a different reaction (反应). The strong and hard carrots had become soft and ___6___ after being in the boiling water. The eggs became hard after being cooked. The coffee was very special and it changed the water. "Who are you?" asked her father, "When calamity (厄运) ___7___ your door, what's your reaction? Are you carrots, eggs or coffee?"

1. A. grow up B. give up C. set up D. pick up

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. A. looked for | B. searched for | C. waited for | D. cared for |
| 3. A. that | B. where | C. what | D. why |
| 4. A. keep | B. protect | C. break | D. drink |
| 5. A. explained | B. complained | C. told | D. expected |
| 6. A. strong | B. thin | C. weak | D. hard |
| 7. A. break into | B. comes into | C. arrives at | D. knocks at |

Passage 2

A father sent his 5-year-old son to learn how to play the piano.

A few months passed, and then a very famous pianist came to their town. They 1 to get two tickets to one of his concerts.

On that day, the father sat down with his son. However, it was too difficult for the child to just sit doing nothing, so he walked away quietly.

When the stage (舞台) lights became dark, the father found that his son was no longer with him. 2, he found his son was on stage and walking towards the piano. The child sat in front of the piano and started playing a very 3 tune (曲调) *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*.

The light operator was also surprised when he heard the music, and he thought that the concert had made some 4. So he turned the lights on the boy. Everybody was surprised to see the little child sitting at the piano 5 the famous pianist.

The pianist was surprised, too. 6 when he saw the child playing happily, he was not angry: he sat down and played with the child. The pianist filled the weaknesses so that they could give a beautiful piano concerto (协奏曲).

When they finished, the audience gave them a big round of cheers.

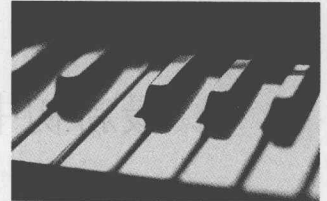
Unfortunately, because of this, the child became too proud, "Just after one month of piano practice I can be so great!" The child didn't 7 that the one that made the concert perfect was the pianist sitting beside him.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. preferred | B. managed | C. wanted | D. started |
| 2. A. After all | B. In other words | C. To his surprise | D. At least |
| 3. A. difficult | B. perfect | C. successful | D. simple |
| 4. A. progress | B. fun | C. changes | D. mistakes |
| 5. A. instead of | B. in front of | C. because of | D. in charge of |
| 6. A. But | B. So | C. Since | D. After |
| 7. A. expect | B. believe | C. hope | D. realize |

Passage 3

An agriculture expert in West Africa once wrote about methods of how to kill mice without a lot of money. These methods are used by some local farmers. This expert in Mali said his gardener set four traps (陷阱) with this method—and caught one hundred and fifty 1 in just one night.

The trap is easy to make. You need a plastic bucket (桶) that is empty and uncovered. Dig a hole in the ground and place the bucket inside. The top should be the same level with the 2 of the ground. Fill the bucket with water to within eight centimeters of the top. Add small pieces of



food waste. These food waste should float (漂浮) 3. Also put some wastes on the ground near the trap.

During the night, mice will come out to 4 food waste. They will fall into the trap.

If you don't have enough food to float, you can try another way. Put two pieces of cloth over the top of the bucket or the hole in the ground and cave a small opening where the two pieces of cloth meet. Put a little food waste on the cloth. When mice walk onto the cloth to eat, they will slide through the opening into the water.

At one time or another, most farmers have problems with mice. Mice eat a lot of rice. They also carry diseases. People get 5 from eating or touching the rice that mice have got into.

There are other ways that farmers can 6 these problems. One way is to use buildings specially designed to keep mice out. Another way is to use poisons(毒药) to kill mice. However, both of these methods can be costly.

Farmers must buy die materials to build the buildings. Or they must buy chemical poisons to jail the mice. But these poisons can also be 7 to other living things—including the farmers who use them.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. cats | B. mice | C. dogs | D. chickens |
| 2. A. surface | B. cover | C. part | D. halfway |
| 3. A. on the trap | B. on the top | C. on the water | D. on the ground |
| 4. A. drink | B. eat | C. make | D. hide |
| 5. A. a fever | B. a cold | C. sick | D. a headache |
| 6. A. deal with | B. get on | C. take care | D. cut down |
| 7. A. various | B. dangerous | C. nervous | D. precious |

Passage 4

This story happened in a small mountain village. One day there was an earthquake. Nothing was destroyed and 1 was hurt. But a huge rock fell from a nearby mountain and stopped in the middle of the road.

When the earthquake stopped, many people came to the road and saw the huge rock. Some of the strongest men tried to lift the rock 2 the road. But they couldn't move it. They tried to pull it with ropes but nothing worked.

"Well," they all agreed. "There's nothing we can do about it. We'll have to change the 3." At this time, a small boy of 12 years old said, "I think I can help you to move the rock."

"You?" they shouted. "What are you talking about?" The men all 4 at the boy.

The next morning some people came into the street. One of them shouted. "The rock is 5!" More people ran out to see. It was true. The rock wasn't in the road any more.

"This is 6," they said. "Where did it go?"

The boy stood in the street, crying, "I told you I could do it, but you don't believe my words."

The boy walked over to where the 7 had been and uncovered some earth. "I buried it," He said.

The people looked 8. "You see," he said. "I dug a deep hole next to the rock and I dug a small incline (斜坡), the rock 9 down into the hole by itself. I covered it with earth."

The crowd shouted, "What a 10 boy!" And some of them said, "Why haven't we

thought of this good way?"

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. somebody | B. nobody | C. anybody | D. everybody |
| 2. A. off | B. into | C. over | D. onto |
| 3. A. road | B. rope | C. stone | D. village |
| 4. A. looked | B. pointed | C. laughed | D. called |
| 5. A. stolen | B. broken | C. missed | D. gone |
| 6. A. heavy | B. impossible | C. dangerous | D. special |
| 7. A. rock | B. street | C. town | D. mountain |
| 8. A. relaxed | B. surprised | C. happy | D. sad |
| 9. A. walked | B. ran | C. lay | D. dropped |
| 10. A. clever | B. strong | C. brave | D. poor |

Passage 5

Is there anything we don't know about Victoria Beckham? She was a member of the most successful British girl band (乐队) of all time—the Spice Girls—who sold more than thirty million ___1___ all over the world. She is married to the England football captain, David Beckham. She is one of the most photographed women in the world.

So can her autobiography (自传) tell us anything we haven't known about Victoria Beckham? The surprising answer is yes.

Victoria's book, *Learning to Fly*, is about her thoughts to be famous. We learn that at the age of eight, Victoria ___2___ one day turning on the Christmas light in London. She tells us about getting into the Spice Girls and what she first thought of is the other band members. And, of course, we can also read about the moment her and David's ___3___ first met at a party and they fell in love at once.

Many people do not know that Victoria is a trained dance teacher. She graduated from a famous dance school in England—Lane's Theatre Art School. While she was there, she was bullied (欺负) by other students. And the headmistress ___4___ liked her for not being as slim and beautiful as the others.

The best part of *Learning to Fly*, is its honesty. Victoria does not hide her ___5___ side because she was brave enough to face it. She describes how at one point she almost went away from David because of her worry about other women—she once hit him in the face when she heard he had kissed another girl.

She tells us that when her baby, Brooklyn, was first born she spent thousands of pounds each week on his protection. She explains she often feels much pain these days ___6___ the newsmen who always follow her and keep searching the next photograph of her.

This is a story about the real truth behind all the photographs. Her autobiography tells the world that Victoria, as the rest of us, ___7___ the same ambitions and fears as well. Through her book, she encourages her fans that dreams can come true.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. footballs | B. photos | C. records | D. robots |
| 2. A. consisted of | B. dreamed of | C. took care of | D. made fun of |
| 3. A. eyes | B. books | C. parts | D. presents |
| 4. A. always | B. certainly | C. already | D. seldom |

5. A. luckier B. cheaper C. weaker D. prouder
 6. A. instead of B. because of C. in favour of D. with the help of
 7. A. prevents B. wastes C. enables D. shares

Passage 6

My mother often asked me, "What is the most important part of the body?" Through the years I would guess at what I thought was the correct answer.

When I was younger, I thought light was very important to us as humans, so I said, "My 1, mommy."

She said, "No, many people are blind. But you 2 thinking about it and I will ask you again soon."

Then last year, my grandpa 3. Everybody was hurt. Everybody was crying. My mom looked at me when it was our turn to say our final goodbye to Grandpa. She asked me, "Do you know the most important body part yet, my dear?"

I was shocked 4 she asked me this at that time. I always thought this was a game between her and me. She saw the confusion on my face and told me, "This question is very important. It shows that you have 5 lived your life." I saw her eyes well up with tears. She said, "My dear, the most important body part is your shoulder (肩膀)."

I asked, "Is it because it holds up your head?"

She replied, "No, it is because it can hold the head of a friend or loved one when they 6. Everyone needs a shoulder to cry on sometimes in life, my dear. I only hope that you have enough love and 7 that you will have a shoulder to cry on when you need it."

1. A. ears B. eyes C. head D. body
 2. A. feel B. stop C. forget D. keep
 3. A. came B. worried C. died D. disappointed
 4. A. if B. when C. before D. unless
 5. A. really B. easily C. carefully D. especially
 6. A. sleep B. think C. laugh D. cry
 7. A. visitor B. classmates C. friends D. teachers

Passage 7

We often say that intelligence (智力) means being able to solve problems. Sometimes animals seem able to do this. 1, dogs and cats often find their way home from long distance. To do this, they have to use their intelligence. They have to remember and think. But many birds find their way over long distances, too. They 2 thousands of miles every year when they move from cold to warm countries. We do not know how they do this, but we know they do not use their intelligence. They do not remember places and directions and then make decisions. 3 birds are able to make these journeys without help as soon as they can fly. They are born with this ability. This is not intelligence. We call this "instinct" (本能).

Often we can not be sure whether an animal is 4 intelligently. When a dog hears a strange noise, it barks. This is instinct. It can not stop itself from doing this. It does not 5 know why it is doing this. But suppose a house is on fire and the dog barks outside its master's

bedroom until he wakes up. Is the dog using its intelligence? Is it solving the problem by waking its master or is it simply barking instinctively because it is afraid? Often we can not be sure.

Many animals, however, can be taught to solve problems, especially when they are given ____ 6 _____. Rats have been taught to touch a key to get food. Animals in circuses have been taught to do all sorts of tricks to amuse the audience. In all these cases, we may say that an animal is using intelligence. This may be thought of as a ____ 7 ____ kind of intelligence.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. In fact | B. For example | C. On the other hand | D. At present |
| 2. A. travel | B. litter | C. escape | D. jump |
| 3. A. Early | B. Clean | C. Young | D. Big |
| 4. A. acting | B. shouting | C. selecting | D. disturbing |
| 5. A. mainly | B. usually | C. suddenly | D. really |
| 6. A. examples | B. suggestions | C. rewards | D. seats |
| 7. A. perfect | B. low | C. different | D. strange |

Passage 8

Saving the environment is actually quite simple, when you come to think about it.

It does not have to be a complex ____ 1 _____. If you and everyone follow these tips, you are helping save the environment friendly.

Switch off the light when you leave the room. By now you have probably wasted thousands of watts lighting your room ____ 2 _____ you weren't there. If you work on a Home office, this habit is not only bad for the environment, but also for your pocket.

Turn off the computer when possible. If you know that you will be ____ 3 _____ for hours or more, turning it off could result in large saving over the long run.

Print only when necessary. Sure, reading on paper might be more ____ 4 _____, but you should avoid printing those two-line e-mails every time. Read it on the screen and print only necessary document. Remember also to use ____ 5 _____ sides of the sheet.

Use fluorescent lamps(荧光灯). The fluorescent lamps may ____ 6 _____ more in the stores, but within the time you use one, you should have already recovered the investment. A normal incandescent light bulb lasts 750 hours but a fluorescent one will give off the same amount of light yet last for 75,00 to 10,000 hours with 1/3 of the wattage.

Use low flush toilets. In your household, 40% of the pure water is flushed down the toilet. You can ____ 7 _____ this simple way at home: use small plastic bottles, filled with water or stones to displace the amount of water in toilets. This will makes it a low flush toilet or you can use a displacement bag in your tank, which might save you 1-2 gallons per flush.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. promise | B. process | C. product | D. progress |
| 2. A. while | B. before | C. after | D. since |
| 3. A. off | B. in | C. far | D. away |
| 4. A. careful | B. cheerful | C. comfortable | D. changeable |
| 5. A. all | B. some | C. both | D. either |
| 6. A. cost | B. take | C. spend | D. buy |
| 7. A. arrange | B. try | C. find | D. invent |