



八年级 英语·完形填空

丛书主编 蔡晔



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金点思维系列

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龍門書局
北 京

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

金点思维 八年级英语·完形填空/蔡晔主编;韩静,李春立编. —北京:龙门书局,2011.6

ISBN 978-7-5088-3113-8

I. ①金… II. ①蔡… ②韩… ③李… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 112829 号

责任编辑:潘恭华 高 鹏/封面设计:浩蓝书籍设计

龙 门 书 局 出 版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

www.longmenbooks.com

北京一二零一工厂印刷

科学出版社总发行 各地书店经销

*

2011 年 6 月第 一 版 开本:B5

2011 年 6 月第二次印刷 印张:17

字数:181 944

定 价:26.00 元

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换)

* 前 言 *

在多年执教生涯中,我深深感到很多学生在学习英语的过程中苦恼不堪。成绩低的被找不到一条入门捷径所困扰,成绩中等的却为停滞不前的分数而烦闷,成绩高的又因无法突破高分关卡让自己继续攀升而感到遗憾。这种问题的根源是学生欠缺一套高效的英语学习思维。金点学习法是一种能够提高班级整体英语成绩的方法;是一种让学生掌握后能够迅速提高做题精准度的方法;是一种让父母相信自己的孩子掌握后能靠自己逐步提高学习成绩的方法。

什么是金点学习法?举例说明:She is the girl _____ I wanted.
A. when B. where C. who D. what。从这道题中不难看出加彩的词是全题的核心。将这两个词放在一起可以组成一个意群,即想要的姑娘。再来看答案,能代表人的只有 who。这就是金点提取学习法。金点学习法贯穿的思想是突出核心点的价值,掌握提炼句子、篇章核心词的技巧,以记忆少数几点的方式来进行演绎推理,获悉全篇内容的思维方式。让学生根据句子和篇章提供的信息主动出击,准确推理出各题所需内容,直线提高做题的精准度。金点学习法的要点如下:

- 金点提炼——每个句子或篇章都有其要阐述的核心,这里称之为“金点”。我们首先要以点的形式提出并体现要阐述的核心内容,即能体现文章文眼的语法点、词汇或句子。这一方法在教学过程中有助于教师引导并鼓励学生进行自主学习,另外,点化的知识面也有利于学生记忆。

- 取意总结——让学生自行根据提出的核心词组成意群,进行文意推测,也就是根据取意(词、句、或语法点)推理出本文在阐述什么内容或要表达何意。

- 论证推理——这是一个将“金点”“取意”的逻辑推理进行实体论证的过程。将金点还原于文章,以金点为核心,对文章进行字句的梳理。

前言

由于已掌握大概的、正确的文章核心内容,依此方式进行解题的准确性高、时效性强。

• 训练巩固——设一定量的模式化练习,分层次、阶梯化地让学生依此模式进行定量练习,形成一种主动的淘金取意的做题思维。

• 拓展升华——分为答案、解析、延伸三部分。该部分内容不仅仅是“金点”部分内容的简单重复,还是“金点”部分内容经过论证后的一个精简的总结和向下一部分发展的有效延伸。这部分看似是对上部分内容和即将出现的内容的重复,实则是帮助学生不经意地进行记忆和拓展。

金点学习法从金点的提炼到取意的总结再到论证的推理最后到升华部分,这一有机布排,切实做到了逐词、逐句、逐篇的步步讲究、步步深究。依据此法,我们科学地为学生创造了一套改变学习方法,更新学习理念,培养主动思考,树立学习信心的思维训练丛书,希望能帮助广大还在为学习英语而感到苦恼的学生指点迷津、取得佳绩。

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Module 1 中考完形题型点津

题型分析

完形填空在中考中是一种常见的题型,它是一种旨在考查学生对词汇和语法知识综合运用能力的典型试题。

完形填空是一种障碍性的测试题,它有多种形式,但其基本设计原则上都是一致的。即:命题者在一篇结构完整、语义连贯的文章中有目的地去掉一些单词或词组,设置成题目,让考生根据上下文填入适当的词,使文章恢复完整。为了有助于考生填入适当的词,可以提供四个或三个答案(其中包括一个正确答案),让考生从中选出正确的答案;可以是选词填空;也可以根据给出的单词首字母或提示词填空;也可以不给考生提供任何线索,让考生完全凭借对文章的理解和现有的语言能力填入适当的词,使文章恢复完整。不过,四选一是最常见的完形填空题型,命题人在一段难度适度的文章中留出10或15个空格,要求考生从所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文意思通顺、结构完整。可以说,它是根据一篇文章所提供的情景进行选择填空,也可以说它是在缺少个别单词情况下的阅读理解。完形填空既有对语法规则、习惯用法和词语搭配的考查,又有对文章内容的通篇理解的考查。

完形填空的阅读材料以叙事记叙文为主,一般按着事情发生的先后顺序可推测出文章大意;如果文章描写的是人物,我们可参照人物关系做题;逻辑关系则是说明文或议论文的解题关键。目前挖空设置日趋科学化,考点重在考查语言的意义,而不单纯考查词汇或语法。这一趋势降低了对单词本身的考查要求,重点考查学生对短文的整体理解、上下文之间的衔接、情理分析以及推理判断能力。完形填空题型常分为如下几类:

一、完形填空选择题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干词抽掉留下空格,对每一空格提供四个或三个选项,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,从备选项中选出最佳答案,使短文内容完整正确。

二、完形填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干个词抽出后,要求考生根据短文的意思,在每个空格中填一个词,使短文意思完整正确。根据难度的不同,该题型又分为选词填空题、限词填空题和自由填空题。

1. 选词填空题。该题型的特点是把抽出的词打乱顺序,放在短文前面或后面的方



框内,有时还增加几个原文外的词,要求考生从中选出适当的词以其正确的形式填入短文空格内。

2. 限词填空题。该题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干个词抽出后,给出提示词,用其适当形式填空,或根据首字母作为提示和限制,让考生根据短文的意思,把单词拼写完整,使句子意思正确、原文完整。

3. 自由填空题。该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干个词抽出后,不给任何提示,完全由考生根据短文的意思,在每个空格中填词,使短文意思完整。所填的词只要在词义上能使短文意思通顺,在语法上符合逻辑即可。因此,这类试题允许有多个正确的答案,考生可以自由选择,这是完形填空题型中难度最大的一种。

解题技巧及实例

一、解题技巧

1. 通读全文,了解大意

做完形填空时首先应把文章通读一遍,了解文章大概内容。不能读一句填一句,因为仅从一个句子的立意出发,备选项可能都成立,但从全文看又不可取。有些考生一开始就着手填空,到最后才发现所选答案与全文意思不符,只好从头开始,费时又费力,还不易做准确,这种方法是不可取的。

2. 瞻前顾后,逐步填空

了解文章大意之后就可逐步填空了。一般来说,文章后面所给的选择答案可分三类:意义符合但语法错误、语法正确但意义不符、意义与语法都正确。在选择答案时,一定要考虑到上下文的意思,还要考虑到句子的结构、习惯用法、固定搭配和词类的功能,以使选出的答案既符合语法又符合文意。

3. 认真复查,适当调整

做完全部填空以后,应把选项内容还原到原文中,把阅读材料从头到尾读一遍,检查文章是否连贯、情节是否合理以及语法结构是否正确。如果发现个别空格前后文意不通或逻辑不顺畅,或语法结构有问题,就说明所选答案不正确。对这样的填空应该认真推敲,进行调整。

二、中考题型

★ 四选一题型

例如:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

In the past, the transportation was not as convenient (方便的) as it is today. Letters 1 sent by train or ship. And it 2 much time. At that time, few people tried the 3 because they thought it was not safe. "What will happen 4 the plane falls down?" they asked themselves.



- ...
- () 1. A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 2. A. cost B. paid C. took D. spent
- () 3. A. e-mail B. air mail C. new plane D. post office
- () 4. A. if B. when C. while D. until

答案与解析

1. D. 【解析】由 In the past 可知,信件过去是通过火车或轮船邮递的,所以被动语态中的系动词 be 要用过去式,又因主语 letters 是复数形式,所以选 were。
2. C. 【解析】由 In the past, the transportation was not as convenient 可知,交通不便导致邮递工作“花费”时间多,故选 took。
3. B. 【解析】由 the plane falls down 可知,由于担心飞机会掉下来所以很少人尝试“空中邮递”,故选 air mail。
4. A. 【解析】由 what will happen 和 the plane falls down 可推断出,后句是条件状语从句,因此选表示“如果”的 if。

★ 三选一题型

例如:从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Monday is the beginning of the week. It is the day most Americans like worst. The day they 1 most is Saturday. Saturday is the 2 of the weekday. And it 3 the beginning of the weekend.

- () 1. A. like B. leave C. spend
- () 2. A. start B. middle C. end
- () 3. A. says B. thinks C. means

答案与解析

1. A. 【解析】由 the beginning of the weekend 可知,周六是周末的开始,所以美国人最“喜欢”星期六,故选 like。
2. C. 【解析】由 Saturday 和 weekday 的关系可推出,星期六是工作日的“结束”,所以 end 符合题意。
3. C. 【解析】由 beginning of the weekend 可知,星期六“意味着”周末的开始,故选 means。

★ 选词填空题型

例如:从方框内选择适当的单词,并用其正确形式填空,每词限用一次。

use on excite unless buy for send hard father what

Nowadays, mobile phones are popular with middle school students. One day, my neighbor's son asked his father 1 a mobile phone. His father said, "I will not buy you one 2 you show me you are a good boy." The son was so 3 that he studied very



hard every day.

...

答案与解析

1. for. 【解析】由 asked 和 a mobile phone 可知,“我”邻居的儿子向爸爸要手机,表达“向某人要某物”时应用 ask sb. for sth. 短语。此外,ask sb. to do sth. 表示“要求某人做某事”。部分同学在这里可能误填 to buy,可是做到后面第六空时很明显要使用 buy 这一单词,所以这里只能用 for。
2. unless. 【解析】由 will not... 和 show me... 可知,第二个空格前后表达的是条件关系,父亲的意思是:“除非”儿子表现好,否则他是不会给他买手机的,所以 unless 符合题意。
3. excited. 【解析】由 so 和 that he studied very hard 可知,儿子听到父亲的承诺很“兴奋”,才好好学习的,故选 excited。excited 和 exciting 都是由 excite 派生出的形容词,前者表示“(人)感到兴奋/激动”,后者表示“(事物)令人兴奋/激动”。

★ 限词填空题型

例如:用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

We Chinese will never forget the day of May 12, 2008. On that day, a terrible earthquake 1 (happen) in Sichuan Province. It was one of the biggest earthquakes in Chinese history. Tens of thousands of people 2 (kill) in the earthquake.

...

答案与解析

1. happened. 【解析】由 May 12, 2008 可知,这是一个过去的时间,所以应用 happen 的过去式 happened。
2. were killed. 【解析】由 people 和第 2 空所给提示词 kill 可知,人们死于地震,所以应用被动语态,又因 Tens of thousands of people 是复数形式,且事情发生在过去,故填 were killed。

★ 自由填空题型

例如:根据短文内容,在空格处填入适当的单词,使文章完整、通顺。

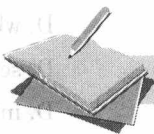
...

The third season is autumn. American people always call it 1. September, October and November are in fall. Winter is the 2 season of the year. The 3 is very cold in December.

...

答案与解析

1. fall. 【解析】由下文 in fall 可知,美国人常把 autumn“秋天”称作 fall。
2. last/fourth. 【解析】由常识或上文内容可知,冬季是一年中“最后的”季节,故填 last;此外,冬季还是“第四个”季节,所以 fourth 也符合题意。
3. weather. 【解析】由 very cold 可知,十二月的“天气”很冷,所以此处应填 weather。



Module 2 School Life

金点学习法范例

Part One New Beginning at School

体裁 记叙文 词数 192 考试用时 6 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

It is **September** in autumn now. Today is my 1 day of school. Everything is new and clear. It's really nice to see all my 2 and **classmates** back to school. In the classroom, **everybody** is **happily** 3 about something with others. Hmm, 4 is that tall girl with long black hair? Our **new classmate**? Wonderful! Any beautiful girl is welcome!

Now we are in the second year at school. Soon we'll have a new 5 —**physics**. It's said that this **subject** is not 6 at all, so I must **work hard** at it. Oh, I nearly forget! I'm going to the 7 to **borrow** some books on physics. Look! It's just over there! In front of the building, **new students** are 8 in a line for their **library cards**. Get there, find an interesting book, take a seat and spend a warm afternoon in the Reading Room. If you like, you can also 9 the **book** and **keep it in hand** for reading, but no longer than one month.

Now, with Dr. Hawking's book *A Brief History of Time* in hand, I say **softly** to 10, "Today is a new **beginning**."

金点

1. September
2. classmates; back to school
3. everybody; happily
4. girl 5. new classmate

取意

九月,“我”和同学们返校,每位同学都很高兴。新来一位女生。

金点

6. physics; subject
7. work hard
8. nearly forget; borrow; books
9. new students; for; library cards
10. book; keep ... in hand

取意

我必须努力学习物理课。如果去借书,新生需要领取图书证,然后可以把书留在身边阅读。

金点

11. say softly; new beginning

取意

轻声说:“今天是新的开始。”

() 1. A. last B. next C. first D. worst

() 2. A. parents B. teachers C. doctors D. foreigners



- () 3. A. talking B. working C. studying D. thinking
- () 4. A. how B. who C. why D. where
- () 5. A. life B. classmate C. subject D. schoolbag
- () 6. A. easy B. hard C. boring D. interesting
- () 7. A. library B. classroom C. playground D. dining room
- () 8. A. jumping B. looking C. learning D. waiting
- () 9. A. go away B. come in C. take away D. bring in
- () 10. A. itself B. myself C. yourself D. ourselves

论证与升华



金点提取思路

以 September, classmates back to school 点明文章的主要内容,从开学后 everybody 都 happily talking,到作者提到了即将学习的新课程——physics,并表示要 work hard. 最后由 say softly, new beginning 说明了作者的感受。

1. C 题意:今天是开学第一天。解析:由金点 September 和 back to school 可知,这是“第一天”,所以 first 符合题意。延伸: first (第一)是序数词,它由基数词 one (一个)变化而来,反义词是 last 或 final。

2. B 题意:(我)见到所有的老师和同学们回到学校真的很高兴。解析:由金点 classmates; back to school, everybody; happily 可知,返校的应该是“老师”和学生,所以 teachers 符合题意。

3. A 题意:教室内,每个同学都正和其他人高兴地讨论着什么。解析:由金点 everybody; happily 可以推测出开学后大家非常高兴,相互聊天谈论一些事情,所以 talking 符合题意。延伸: talk with sb. about sth. 表示“和某人谈论某事”。

4. B 题意:嗯,那个高个子长发女生是谁?解析:由金点 girl, new classmate 可知,这里问的是女生是“谁”,所以 who 符合题意。延伸:用 how 对人健康与否进行提问,why 是对原因“为什么”提问,where 则是对地点“在哪里”提问。

5. C 题意:我们马上就要学一门新课——物理。解析:由金点 physics 和 subject 可知,我们要学的是一门新“课程”,所以 subject 符合题意。

6. A 题意:据说这门课程一点儿也不容易,所以我必须努力学它。解析:由金点 work hard 可知,物理不“容易”,所以 easy 符合题意。延伸: easy 的反义词是 hard 或 difficult, boring 意为“枯燥的”,反义词为 interesting “有趣的”。

7. A 题意:我去图书馆借一些关于物理的书籍。解析:由金点 borrow; books 可知,“我”要去借书的地方,所以 library 符合题意。延伸: classroom 意为“教室”,playground 意



为“操场”, dining room 意为“餐厅”。

8. D 题意:(图书馆)楼前,新生们正排队领取图书证。解析:由金点 borrow; books, new students; for; library cards 可知,学生们“等待”领取图书证,所以 waiting 符合题意。延伸: wait for sth. 意为“等待某物”, look for sth. 意为“寻找某物”。

9. C 题意:如果你愿意,可以把书带走,放在身边阅读,但别超过一个月。解析:由金点 keep...in hand 可知,把书“带走”才能随手阅读,所以 take away 符合题意。延伸: go away 意为“走开”, come in 意为“进入(房间等)”, bring in 意为“带来”。

10. B 题意:现在,手里拿着霍金博士的《时间简史》,我轻声对自己说:“今天是新的开始。”解析:由金点 say softly 可知,“我”在自言自语,所以 myself 符合题意。延伸: oneself 是反身代词, itself 意为“它自己”, ourselves 意为“我们自己”, yourself 意为“你自己”,如果要表示“你们自己”,则要用 yourselves。

一级训练

Part Two Aimee's School Life

体裁 记叙文 词数 186 考试用时 6 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Hello, everybody! My name is Aimee. Now I'm 14 years old, and I'm in Grade 8 at No. 1 Middle School of Youth City. My school is 1 bigger than any other school in our city. There are forty-eight classes and more than 2,400 students and teachers in our school. It's very 2 just like a park.

After getting up at 6 o'clock, I 3 in the playground. After breakfast, I often read English with my classmates. We have seven classes every day. The first class begins at 8 am, and the last class 4 at 4 pm. Then we're free!

I like all the classes because my teachers make the classes 5 and interesting. My favorite subject is English, so I 6 English Corner every week. English is my favourite; however, I will work hard at 7 subjects at school.

金点

1. Aimee
2. at No. 1 Middle School
3. bigger than
4. like a park

取意

Aimee 在一中学习,学校比其他学校大,像一个公园。

金点

5. getting up; playground
6. breakfast; English
7. seven classes (8 am - 4 pm)

取意

(Aimee)起床后去操场,早餐后读英语。七节课从早上八点到下午四点。

金点

8. like all; classes; make; interesting
9. favorite subject; English
10. however; work hard; subjects

取意

我喜欢所有课程,很有趣。我最喜欢英语,但是我要努力学习所有课程。



I also like ball games, like basketball, 8 and so on. These days I often 9 football matches between my class and others. 10 a word, I love my school life. I find that my school life is more and more colourful and meaningful.

金点

11. like ball games
12. football matches
13. love; school life

取意

我还喜欢球类运动,爱看足球比赛。我喜欢校园生活。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| () 1. A. many | B. much | C. more | D. most |
| () 2. A. useful | B. careful | C. wonderful | D. beautiful |
| () 3. A. read English | B. have lessons | C. have breakfast | D. do morning exercises |
| () 4. A. ends | B. closes | C. stops | D. starts |
| () 5. A. alive | B. lively | C. lovely | D. living |
| () 6. A. go | B. join | C. like | D. take |
| () 7. A. any | B. one | C. all | D. some |
| () 8. A. running | B. skating | C. swimming | D. volleyball |
| () 9. A. see | B. find | C. surf | D. enjoy |
| () 10. A. At | B. By | C. In | D. With |

二级训练

Part Three Different School Education

体裁 说明文 词数 190 考试用时 6 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

There are **two terms** in a school year in the USA. The **first term** begins in **September** after a long 1 holiday, and ends in **January** of the next year. The **second term** is from **February** to **June** after a 2 winter holiday. When most American children are **five** 3 **six years old**, they begin to get school education. At school, they may learn some 4, such as **English, Chinese, French, Spanish** and even **Arabic**. They may also learn other 5, like **maths, physics, history, PE** and so on. They have **homework** after class, but not too much. So they have a

金点

1. two terms; USA
2. first; Sept. — Jan.; second; Feb. — Jun.
3. five/six years; begin; school education
4. learn 5. English, Chinese...
6. maths; physics...
7. homework; not; much

取意



lot of time to play and enough time 6 every day.

In China, we **also** have two terms a year. At school, teachers give students a lot of homework. **At home**, parents are 7, and they give children homework, too. So we students have no time to play games, or even **not enough time** to sleep. We are getting 8 sleep than before. Most of us can't sleep 8 hours every evening because we have 9 a lot of homework to do. 10 **poor** we Chinese students are!

① 金点

8. China; also 9. At home

10. not enough time

11. poor; students

② 取意

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| () 2. A. short | B. long | C. fast | D. slow |
| () 3. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| () 4. A. people | B. languages | C. countries | D. states |
| () 5. A. abilities | B. classes | C. sports | D. subjects |
| () 6. A. to watch TV | B. for sleeping | C. to do homework | D. for playing games |
| () 7. A. actors | B. doctors | C. teachers | D. students |
| () 8. A. fewer | B. much | C. more | D. less |
| () 9. A. quite | B. truly | C. very | D. much |
| () 10. A. What | B. How | C. So | D. Very |

三级训练

Part Four America's Education

体裁 说明文 词数 166 考试用时 6 分钟

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

① 金点

In the USA, children start school when they are five or six years old. In some states, they must stay in school 1 they are sixteen. But most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they 2 secondary schools. There are two kinds of schools in the USA: public schools (公立学校) and private schools (私立学校). 3

② 取意



children go to public schools because these schools are cheap. Parents do not have to 4 their children's education because these schools get 5 from the government. Some parents 6 like private schools though they are much more expensive.

金点

取意

Today about half of the high school students 7 in universities after they finish secondary schools. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much 8 his parents live in that state.

金点

取意

Many students 9 while they are studying at universities. In this way they get into 10 working habits and live by their own hands.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. and | B. so | C. till | D. since |
| () 2. A. leave | B. enter | C. reach | D. pass |
| () 3. A. Several | B. Most | C. A few | D. Few |
| () 4. A. worry about | B. pay for | C. ask for | D. think of |
| () 5. A. books | B. teachers | C. food | D. money |
| () 6. A. still | B. never | C. surely | D. already |
| () 7. A. play | B. change | C. study | D. meet |
| () 8. A. before | B. because | C. if | D. though |
| () 9. A. smoke | B. drink | C. fight | D. work |
| () 10. A. good | B. bad | C. happy | D. wrong |

考纲词句检测

单词

1. forget v. 忘记, 忘掉. forget to do sth. 表示“忘记要(去)做某事”, 而 forget doing sth. 表示“忘记(已经)做过某事”。如:

I forgot to lock the door. 我忘记锁门了。

I forgot locking the door. 我忘了我已经锁上门了。

2. make v. 使, 让. make sb. do sth. 表示“让某人做某事”。如:

Mother makes me wash the dishes every day. 妈妈让我每天刷碗。

3. finish v. 结束; 完成. finish doing sth. 表示“做完某事”。如:

I finished doing my homework at 11 last night.