

沸腾英语
Fit English

中考 英语

完形填空

蔡晔 主编

广外中学英语新课程研究组 编写

WANKING TIANKONG



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广东高等教育出版社

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致读者

“完形填空”是中、高考英语必考的题型,它不仅考查对文章的理解,还对涉及的其他语言知识进行考查,因此与其说它是对知识的考查,倒不如说是对能力的测试。对于初中生来说,做“完形填空”练习不仅仅是考试的需要,更是巩固所学的语法、词汇、句型等英语知识的有效手段之一。

为了帮助初三学生更好地复习、巩固初中阶段所学的知识,突破中考完形填空的难关,在中考中取得优异的成绩,我们组织了一批长期工作在一线、有着丰富的教学和写作经验的优秀资深作者,结合教学和考试中经常遇到的问题以及解决此类问题所积累的经验,在指导学生掌握解题技巧的基础上,有目的地从全国近几年各省市的中考试题中精选了一部分典型试题,并根据学生最薄弱的环节以及近几年中考试题的走向,精心编写了此书,以解广大学生在复习备考阶段的燃眉之急。

本书的特点:

1. 选材精良。

就全国而言,每年各省市的中考试题近百套,选材各式各样,设置的练习也各有千秋,但要从中挑选出具有指导意义的考题却不是一件易事。本书作者反复对比、仔细推敲,选择了具有典型意义的试题,特别是那些自己编写的练习,能从各个层面来帮助学生复习、巩固所学的知识,提高解题能力和应试技巧,也为升入高级学校继续学习奠定基础。

2. 范围广泛。

本书的选材广泛,其中不仅有故事性强的幽默短文,也有名人轶事、历史和地理知识、科学知识、文化体育知识等。文体多样,有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。学生在解题过程中,既能增长知识,也能开阔眼界。

3. 针对性强。

本书根据学生在学习过程中存在的一些问题对症下药,使其能了解正确的解题方法,掌握应对不同类型考题的技巧,避免失分。在编写过程中,我们注意难易结合,使本书能适应不同层次的学生需求。

4. 读者面宽。

本书作者在编写之前,不仅阅读了全国各地的中考试题,还参考了各地所使用的不同版本的教材,使本书对不同地区、使用不同教材的学生都有所裨益。它是学生的良师、教师的益友。

本书编写者:刘咏梅 白玉荣 王红梅 田宁

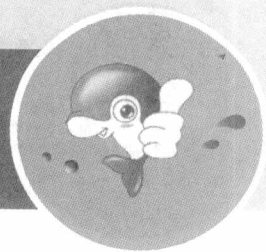
学英语就像烧开水,要一鼓作气。不能烧一把,停一阵再去烧。否则,水永远烧不开,至多成为温水。因此,我们要持之以恒,学到沸腾,消灭夹生,才能突破高分!

“沸腾英语,让您的英语沸腾起来!”

编者

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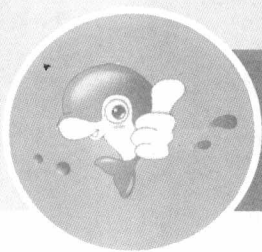
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Part 1 突破篇

完形填空题是中考英语常见的融能力与基础知识测试于一体的一种题型。它是中考英语中的难点和失分率最高的题型之一，也是中学生最感头痛的题型之一。在中考英语试卷里，完形填空占全卷总分的10~15分。完形填空考查内容以词汇辨析、词组搭配、惯用法为主，篇章结构理解方面对连词的考查和根据生活常识进行推理及辨别是对学生的挑战。完形填空题既考查学生的阅读理解能力、逻辑推理能力、分析判断能力和语言运用能力，又考查学生对语法、词汇、习语、句型以及固定搭配等基础知识的综合运用能力。它分为“四选一”和首字母填空两大项。考试中虽然只有一篇完形填空，但选材范围很广，所以考生平日应广闻博记，熟悉各种不同文体、不同题材以及不同语言风格的文章。

第一节 体裁突破

综观这几年的中考完形填空题，我们发现其体裁可分为记叙文、说明文、议论文和应用文四类。

一、记叙文

记叙文体的完形填空是考试的重点，比议论文、科普说明文的完形填空难度小一些，其内容主要包括幽默故事、名人传记、社会文化生活、风土人情、历史地理等。目前，大部分记叙文以描述事件为主，主要测试对文章整体的理解。

做这类题时，首先应该对全文有一个整体的把握，了解文章的梗概，明确文章主要讲什么，弄清记叙文中的角色及作者对他们的态度，事件是如何发生、发展的以及过程和结局如何等。考题主要考查语法结构和词汇的习惯用法，学生应注意综合考虑这两个方面。

【示例】

Tom is six now. It's time for him to go to school. A new 1 begins and the boy is in Grade 2. He must get up at six thirty in the morning and after 3 he can't play with his dog, so he doesn't like to be 4.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. week | B. month | C. term | D. lesson |
| () 2. A. One | B. Two | C. Three | D. Four |
| () 3. A. class | B. school | C. supper | D. breakfast |
| () 4. A. at home | B. at school | C. at work | D. in the park |

解析：本段讲述了 Tom 不愿去上学的原因——他不能与他的小狗玩了。

第1题：由文章第二句的“*It's time for him to go to school.*”得知，新学期开始了。

第2题：从“*Tom is six now.*”可知他上一年级。

第3题：通过理解整个句子的意思知道，Tom 必须在6点半起床，在早饭后不能与狗玩了。

第4题：从此段最后一句中的“*so*”可知，Tom 不愿去上学。

答案：1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B

二、说明文

完形填空中的说明文一般都比较短，它是用言简意赅的文字，按照一定的方法来介绍事物、解释事物的文章，其内容包括事物类别、性质、特点、构造、用途等，解释事物产生、变化、消亡的过程及原理、规律等。

做说明文类的完形填空题时，要抓住主题句，即明确说明对象是什么，是具体的实物还是理论性的概念，同时，也要把握文章的说明顺序。

【示例】

Paris has a beautiful name, the city of lights. Do you know 1 it means? Many beautiful buildings are lighted at 2. The streets are very 3. When you 4 in Paris, you needn't turn 5 your head lights even after dark.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| () 1. A. what | B. how | C. where | D. why |
| () 2. A. morning | B. night | C. day | D. afternoon |
| () 3. A. clean | B. black | C. noisy | D. bright |
| () 4. A. live | B. go | C. drive | D. walk |
| () 5. A. off | B. down | C. out | D. on |

解析：本文说明了巴黎是一座不夜城。

第1题：此句的句意为“你知道这意味着什么吗？”应用 what it means。

第2题：根据此段的首句可知：晚上很多美丽的建筑都灯火通明。

第3题：根据本段大意知道应用 bright。

第4题：由下句“你不需打开车的前灯”可知此处应用 drive。

第5题：应用 turn on “打开”，因为不夜城不需打开车的前灯。

答案：1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D

三、议论文

议论文体的完形填空比其他两种文体的完形填空都难。这类题通常是作者对某件事发表自己的观点，并用很多论据来加以证明。学生要理解作者的观点，并以此为出发点来做题。

【示例】

What is the best way to study? This is a very important question. Some Chinese students often 1 very hard for long hours. It is a 2 habit, but it is not a better way to study. An efficient (讲效率的) student must 3 enough sleep, enough food and enough rest. Every week you 4 to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good 5 your study. When you return to your studies, you'll find yourself 6 than before and you'll learn more.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| () 1. A. play | B. study | C. sleep | D. think |
| () 2. A. best | B. better | C. good | D. bad |
| () 3. A. have | B. do | C. want | D. make |
| () 4. A. want | B. hope | C. need | D. wish |
| () 5. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. at |
| () 6. A. weaker | B. stronger | C. fatter | D. thinner |

解析：本文作者的观点是：有效率的学习是最好的学习方法。

第1题：根据作者的观点应用 study。

第2题：句意是“长时间努力学习是好习惯，但不是好方法”。

第3题：此句说明讲效率的学生应有充足的睡眠、足够的食物和休息。

第4题：此句是对好好休息的进一步解释，即每周需要出去走走，散散步等。

第5题：此句意为“外出活动对学习有好处”，用 be good for。

第6题：此句意为“休息后你就会发现精力比以前更充沛，并且学得更多”。

答案：1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B

四、应用文

这类体裁的完形填空题，语言平实、准确、简洁，内容贴近生活，一般包括日常书信、电子邮件、通知、公告、广告、日记等，因而比其他体裁的文章易于理解。

做这类题时，应该仔细推敲，切不可粗心大意。要注意所给词、短语在一定语境下的正确意义，以及词语之间的细微差别，保证文章前后连贯，顺理成章。

【示例】

115 Park Road

London SE3 7SD

December 23rd

Dear Jim,

How time flies! More than a week 1 already.

I hope that you and everybody at school are all well. Please give them all my best wishes. During the flight Kate kept 2 me how about Polly. Don't forget to give her some food and change her water, 3 you?

Tomorrow is Christmas Eve, and everybody here is busy 4 ready for it. Today my father and I went to choose a big Christmas tree. It is now standing in the corner of our sitting room. Kate has covered it 5 Christmas lights. Well, I must stop now. Please write me soon.

Merry Christmas and best wishes for the New Year!

Yours,

Tom

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. is passed | B. are passed | C. has passed | D. have passed |
| () 2. A. ask | B. to ask | C. asking | D. asked |
| () 3. A. will | B. won't | C. do | D. would |
| () 4. A. get | B. to get | C. getting | D. got |
| () 5. A. by | B. with | C. in | D. for |

解析：此文是 Tom 写给 Jim 的一封信，信中介绍了 Tom 一家是如何为圣诞节作准备的，并提醒 Jim 别忘记照顾 Polly。

第1题：书信的开头习惯用“时间过得真快，一个多星期已经过去了”，因而此题应用“has passed”。

第2题：keep doing sth. 是固定词组，意为“不停地做某事”。

第3题：应为祈使句的反意疑问句，应用“will you?”。

第4题：应用 be busy doing 意为“忙于做某事”。

第5题：考查介词的用法，with 有“用”的意思，此句意为“Kate 用圣诞彩灯装饰了圣诞树”。

答案：1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

第二节 题型突破

一、考查形式

完形填空题一般有以下四种考查形式：

1. 选择填空题。每个空格提供四个或三个备选项，其中只有一个是正确的。
2. 限词填空题。根据短文内容及首字母提示完成所缺单词。
3. 选词填空题。将供选择的词放在题前或题后方框内，其中有几个是多余的。有些词需变形后方可填入空格。
4. 自由填空题。不给任何提示，给出一段文章，要求根据文章内容，完成短文内所缺单词。

二、考查题型

1. 词汇题。

这种类型的题是在一定的语言环境中全面考查名词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、连词、介词、动词等词的意义和用法，其中以考查实词为主，虚词为辅。做这类题不仅要理解词义，还要注意运用词的正确形式。

2. 语法题。

这类题主要考查动词的时态、语态，非谓语动词，各种从句等，要注意做到主谓一致。但近几年的完形填空题，在语法方面的考查越来越弱，而更趋向于情景意义的选择，即使考查语法也是从语境的层次上来考查。这就要求同学们不仅要有扎实的语法知识，而且还要会依据短文的整体内容来进行选择。

3. 固定搭配题。

这类题涉及动词短语、介词短语、副词短语等的搭配和用法，是完形填空测试的重点，这要求同学们平时多读、多记、多积累，牢固掌握所学短语、词组的意义和习惯用法。

4. 句型题。

这类题主要涉及简单句的五种句型及复合句（并列句、状语从句、宾语从句、定语从句、同位语从句、表语从句等），这要求我们平时多进行句型的总结和练习。

5. 综合分析题。

这类题主要考查阅读理解、综合分析以及逻辑推理能力。做这类题时，对短文内容的理解是非常重要的，若从单句或局部来分析，所给的选项有可能在语法结构上都是正确的，若放在文章中综合分析，则不一定正确。这类题通常要求同学们通过上下文的逻辑关系来进行推断。

【示例】

Once there was a king. He was very rich and 1 great power. But he wasn't happy. He was 2. It made him feel sad all the time. No doctor knew 3 was wrong with him. One day one of them 4 to him, "After much thought and study, I have found out that there is only one way for you to get 5. You must wear the shirt of a happy man."

So the king sent (派遣) his men to every part of his land to look for a happy man. First, they visited the rich. They asked these people if they were happy 6 everyone of them answered that they didn't know 7 real happiness meant (意味着).

One day one of the king's men met a woodcutter. "Are you happy?" asked the king's men.

“As happy as the day is long,” answered the woodcutter. “Oh, good!” said the man. “Give me your shirt.” “Why?” said the woodcutter, “I haven’t got one.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| () 1. A. has | B. had | C. with | D. have |
| () 2. A. ill | B. healthy | C. fine | D. well |
| () 3. A. there | B. it | C. what | D. this |
| () 4. A. told | B. asked | C. said | D. answered |
| () 5. A. sick | B. back | C. power | D. well |
| () 6. A. and | B. so | C. if | D. but |
| () 7. A. why | B. what | C. when | D. how |

解析：通读此文可知其内容是：一个国王有钱有权，但不快乐。他生病了，没有医生能找出病因，有人要他找到一个快乐的人，说把他的衣服穿上就行了。后来他手下找到了快乐的人，但这个人穷得连衣服都没有。

第1题：考查动词的过去式。由其前的“was”可知应用动词的过去式。

第2题：考查词义。由下句得知国王病了，应用 was ill。

第3题：“What was wrong with...”为固定句型。

第4题：考查固定词组 say to sb.。

第5题：考查句意理解。此句意为“医生说有一种方法可以让他好起来”，故选 D。

第6题：考查并列句的转折连词 but，故选 D。

第7题：综合分析题。通过上下文的逻辑关系可知，富有的人不知道真正的快乐意味着什么，故选 B。

答案：1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. B

第三节 技巧突破

完形填空难于单句填空，因为它要求应试者从对单句的理解提高到对语篇的理解。完形填空所设计的每一处空白在内容上都与上下文密切相关，因此在做这类考题时，我们不应像对待单句选择那样孤立地解决某一问题，而是通过一定的语境线索进行分析。要做好完形填空题，考生不但要有相当的语法、词汇、写作知识及运用技巧，而且要有一定的语篇分析能力，较好的语感和逻辑思维以及比较广泛的背景知识。在阅读的过程中要注意知识的积累，特别要加强对语言感受力的培养。所以只有通过大量地阅读，才能培养语感，增强对语言的敏感程度。

完形填空考题的设计一般有以下几个方面：(1) 语法结构；(2) 词法结构；(3) 上下文之间的逻辑关系。在 10 或 15 个空格中，要求填入实词（动词、名词和形容词等）的约占 70%，其他为虚词（介词、副词等），约占 30%。要填的词几乎涉及各种词类，动词含有不同的时态和语态。

做完形填空试题时，比较忌讳看一个空填一个空。这样做尽管所选的词可能从语法和词义上都比较合适，但由于缺乏对整篇文章的了解，可能会出现一连串的选词错误，造成这些句子的句意与全篇文章的意思不和谐，甚至出现前后矛盾的现象。

选择词时，应善于通过阅读上下文找出与空中所缺词有关的线索。比如，注意前面是否已经提到该词所涉及的内容，所缺词应是肯定形式还是否定形式等。

一、完形填空的应试技巧总则

在把握整篇文章的基础上对句子内部的情况进行分析。

1. 必读首尾句，预测主题，判断文体。

完形填空短文无标题，首句不设空，所以一定要读首句。另外，还要认真读第二段的首句，第一段的尾句及整篇文章的尾句（文章的主题句有时在第二自然段的句首，有时在第一自然段的句尾或整篇文章的尾句）。

记叙文：首句交代 4 个 W (when, where, who, what)。

说明文：首句提出或解释说明某事物。

议论文：首句提出论点。

2. 跳读全文，领会大意。

借助首尾句提示，跳过空格，快速把短文从头至尾读一遍，进一步从整体上把握短文大意。

3. 通读全文，试选答案。

抓住上下文内容联系和逻辑关系，把所给 4 个选项分别放入空格所在句子中试填，弄清空格处待填的是什麼词，起何作用，同时注意习惯表达及语法知识。

4. 细读全文，推敲难题。

根据常识，运用逻辑推理，结合语境和已选答案提供的信息，对难的备选项仔细推敲。如果实在难以确定，采用“排除法”，首先排除在语法或内容上明显不符合要求的答案，再对剩下的选项进行比较。

5. 复读全文，调整答案。

把所填的答案代入空格，检查所选答案是否能使文章上下文连贯，前后照应，逻辑合理。还要看常见词汇、语法、习惯用法及固定的句型结构是否正确，句意是否通顺，核对之后，如有疑问，应仔细考虑，谨防前功尽弃。

二、完形填空应试注意事项

1. 注意前后语境。

要根据上下文提供的信息进行分析及推理。

2. 注意固定搭配。

要掌握常见的英语固定短语和习惯用法，如动词与名词的搭配、动词与介词或副词的搭配、介词与名词的搭配等。

3. 注意词语辨析。

一般来说，每题的 4 个选项词性相同，意义相近，要求我们在特定的语境中区分它们之间的细微差别。

4. 注意行文逻辑。

要注意上下文的逻辑关系，如转折关系、让步关系、因果关系、递进关系、增补关系、比较关系、对比关系等。

5. 注意经验常识。

要联系日常的学习和生活中所积累的经验 and 基本常识，以及一些基本的科学常识等来确定答案。

6. 注意文章结构。

要注意把握文章脉络层次。

7. 注意逻辑推理。

应根据文意和所掌握的知识、经验，进行简单的逻辑推理来确定选项。

8. 注意语法规则。

这就要求同学们平常打好基础，掌握基本的语法知识。

三、完形填空解题“三步法”

第一步，通读全文，掌握大意。

首先要快速地通读全文，通读时跳过空格，运用所学的语言知识进行推测和联想，努力理解短文大意。文章的首句通常是一个完整无缺的句子，它能为我们了解全文大意提供重要的信息，帮助我们理顺思路，把握全篇。如果是记叙文，通读时应特别注意文章中提到的时间、地点、人物、事件和结果；如果是议论文，就应注意论点和论据。同时要注意全文的语言表达方式，从文章所用的时态、语态，文章的措辞与口气等方面得出大致印象。通读时可先在草稿纸上做尝试性的填充。

第二步，综合考虑，逐项填空。

要前后照应，全面思考。在掌握大意的前提下做到能抓住关键词句，确切理解词义、句意，初步判断每个空所缺的词的语言形式，如词类、时态、语态等，同时运用所学的语言知识进行综合思考分析。选词时，必须纵观全文，既要注意语法、习惯用法、短语搭配等问题，又要考虑上下文语境，逐一加以推敲权衡，选出意义和结构都正确的答案。做题时可先选出那些根据上下文内容稍加推理判断就能确定的答案，如一些固定的词组、常见的句型、惯用法等，从给出的4个选项中，选出在语法和词义上均与原文相符合的一项。剩下的疑难问题可根据已补上的空缺再读全文，待对内容有进一步理解后再确定选项。

第三步，复读全文，验证答案。

复读检查就是把选好的答案带入文中通读一遍，看读起来是否通顺，语法结构和词语搭配是否正确，是否符合英语的表达习惯和英美文化习俗等。需要注意的是，若实在无法确定答案，可以进行合理猜测，切不可空着不填。



Part 2

常规题型精练篇



阅读下列短文，从所给的选项中选出最佳答案。

Passage 1

Curtis Jackson has lived on the streets of Chicago since 2004. He made a living 1 asking for money. Most people don't give him a cent. But one woman, a single mother who worked at a local bank, was always 2 to him. She'd give him a few dollars and stopped to ask him 3 his day.

But last year the woman lost job. 4 could no longer to make money. She also 5 her home, and a social worker gave her enough money for her and her son to spend a few nights in a hotel. She wasn't sure what she'd do next until Jackson came to 6 her.

Because the 7 had been so kind to him when he needed help, Jackson is repaying kindness with his own. Every night, he paid her hotel bill out of the money he's collected from panhandling (乞讨) that day.

"All I can do is to get out there and put a sign in my hand, or put a cup in my hand and ask people to help me. I give 8 I get to her," he said. Since December, he's 9 her \$9,000 to support herself and her son.

The single mom is 10 that Jackson has come through for her. "So thank God that we did have an angel waiting for us," she said.



- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. by | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| () 2. A. cool | B. kind | C. bad | D. thankful |
| () 3. A. of | B. about | C. through | D. across |
| () 4. A. He | B. I | C. She | D. They |
| () 5. A. needed | B. found | C. bought | D. lost |
| () 6. A. help | B. teach | C. hit | D. hurt |
| () 7. A. girl | B. boy | C. woman | D. man |
| () 8. A. nobody | B. nothing | C. everything | D. everybody |
| () 9. A. borrowed | B. given | C. snatched | D. changed |
| () 10. A. bored | B. careless | C. scared | D. amazed |

Passage 2

Hopefully, you feel like your friends have your back when you need it. But how many of them would give you a 1 ride?

Lu Shao, a teenager from Hebei, China, has a 2 in Liu Shicheng. Lu Shao has an

illness that makes 3 difficult for him. As a young child, Lu Shao would 4 his mother to pick him up from school. But one day, she wasn't able to make it. Liu Shicheng offered him a ride home on his own back.

Ever since, he has 5 his best friend to and from school, and even helped him get around the school hallways. Nowadays, Lu Shao is much 6 than he was as an eight-year-old boy, but Liu Shicheng says that is not a problem.

"How did I carry him when he's so heavy? I was happy to help 7 and it's been 8 years already," he said.

The young man has never 8 what he did. It took four years for his parents to find out about his 9. As for Lu Shao, his friend's friendship has helped him find his own happiness. He wrote in his diary that Liu Shicheng had 10 a dark cloud and let sunshine into his life.

We should all be so lucky to have a friend like that.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. bike | B. horse | C. back | D. motorbike |
| () 2. A. friend | B. brother | C. uncle | D. cousin |
| () 3. A. riding | B. walking | C. reading | D. singing |
| () 4. A. listen to | B. talk about | C. look at | D. wait for |
| () 5. A. carried | B. drove | C. took | D. brought |
| () 6. A. thinner | B. taller | C. shorter | D. heavier |
| () 7. A. him | B. her | C. it | D. them |
| () 8. A. think of | B. talked about | C. put down | D. pick up |
| () 9. A. happiness | B. kindness | C. weight | D. height |
| () 10. A. bought | B. threw | C. lifted | D. cut |



Passage 3

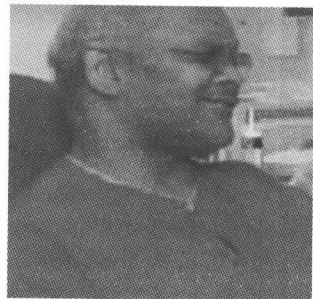
Tyrone Curry of White Center, Washington, loves his 1 jobs at Evergreen High School. One is keeping the 2 clean and the other is coaching a running team. So five years ago, when he won almost \$3.4 million in the Washington state lottery, he decided not to 3 a thing. He still goes to work every day, making the floors 4, and then heading outside to coach the team in their running exercises. The only difference? 5 athletes will soon run on a new track (跑道).

Long before Curry 6 the money, he'd already made a decision. "Ten years ago, I said I was going to put a track here," he said.

Earlier this month, Curry gave the school a check of \$40,000 to 7 a track.

"Tyrone goes above and beyond in the sports he teaches," high school senior Devante Botello said. "It's a 8 feeling. All I can say is thanks."

But Curry believes his students give him 9 than he's given them. "They do things for



you. They keep you young," he said.

Curry will finally retire this June. He has 10 for 34 years. But he's planning to run for the school board-and chances are, he won't miss a single track meet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| () 2. A. house | B. supermarket | C. school | D. park |
| () 3. A. smell | B. waste | C. make | D. change |
| () 4. A. dirty | B. clean | C. warm | D. cold |
| () 5. A. Her | B. His | C. Your | D. My |
| () 6. A. borrowed | B. lent | C. won | D. saved |
| () 7. A. build | B. find | C. buy | D. sell |
| () 8. A. deep | B. bad | C. terrible | D. good |
| () 9. A. less | B. worse | C. more | D. better |
| () 10. A. lived | B. worked | C. drove | D. studied |

Passage 4

Britons are expecting Bank Holiday weekend will be well. The heavy rain of the last few days looks like coming to 1, leaving Britain a few much brighter days. The dry, sunny weather will be welcomed by people who were facing the 2 all the time.

Paul Michaelwaite, of Netweather was forecasting(预报) a 3 Bank Holiday. He said: "Warmer, drier weather will start from the south-west from Friday, then north and eastwards over the weekend, and by Monday most parts of the 4 will get the effect, too." The temperatures of will be up to 22°C for the south, along with some sunshine.



People can 5 a dry and sunny Saturday and Sunday. But with rain forecast for tomorrow, they will still need to 6 the umbrellas. The north of the country can expect weekend 18°C and mainly 7 weather.

Met Office spokesman Barry Gromett said: "It seems like the Bank Holiday weekend will 8 bad weather, but goes well through the week." But put your umbrellas not 9 you.

Is there a wet September and October? Other 10 say "yes". They think it will be November before we put away our umbrellas.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. a beginning | B. an end | C. a rest | D. a good luck |
| () 2. A. storm | B. snow | C. rain | D. sunshine |
| () 3. A. better | B. more awful | C. busier | D. more difficult |
| () 4. A. village | B. town | C. city | D. country |
| () 5. A. forget | B. prevent | C. expect | D. remember |
| () 6. A. sell | B. bring | C. find | D. borrow |
| () 7. A. wet | B. dry | C. hot | D. cold |
| () 8. A. look for | B. start from | C. stay at | D. wait for |
| () 9. A. next to | B. far from | C. across from | D. in front of |
| () 10. A. actors | B. fisherman | C. policemen | D. weathermen |