北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

# 核心英语

# Kernel English

## 完形填空初中版

## Cloze

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东北师范大学出版社

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# UNIT 1 The Olympic Games

♥核心目标：

当奥林匹克圣火点燃时，人们看到了力与美，奥林匹克之声“更高、更快、更强”在空中久久回荡。当萨马兰奇说出“北京，China”时，人们为之欢呼雀跃，不知有多少中国人为之流出了幸福激动的泪水。同学们，努力吧，为迎接奥运的到来。

## Exercise 1

Every four years players from all over the world join __1__ the Olympic Games. __2__ the Summer and Winter Olympic Games are held every four years. The Winter Olympic Games are usually held two years before the Summer Olympic Games.

The ancient Olympic Games __3__ around the year 776 B.C. in Greece. Many of the sports were the same as they are now. Some of the games were: running, jumping and so on. Women didn't join in the games. For centuries there were no Olympic Games because of something happened. But they were not __4__.

The first Olympic Games in modern times happened in 1896. They were __5__ in Greece. In the Games there were 311 players from just 13 countries. After that more and more countries joined in the Games. In 2000, over 10 000 players from 227 countries went to Sydney, Australia, for the 27th Olympic Games! There are 300 different games in the Olympic Games.The Olympic motto is "Faster, Higher, Stronger", It __6__ that every player should try to run faster, jump higher and throw farther.

The 29th Olympic Games will be held in our country __7__ four years' time. __8__ a great many people will visit the country, to make it the best ever Games, the capital city will make several big changes.New building will be built.

More trees will be __9__ and new roads will be built. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held before in this country. The people of Beijing, and of the whole country, will __10__ the Olympic torch to welcome players and sports fans from all over the world.

♥核心词汇：

1. join in 动词短语，加入，参加

May I join in your conversation? 我可以加入你们的谈话吗？

2. hold *v.* 举行（会议等）

We will hold a concert tomorrow. 明天我们要举行音乐会。

3. around *prep.* 大约，将近

I'll be there around three O'clock. 我大约三点会在那里。

4. happen *v.* （偶然地）发生

The accident happened at the corner. 那事故发生在拐角处。

happen+to+sb. 发生在……身上

She hoped nothing bad would happen to him.

他希望不会有坏事发生在他身上。

happen+to+do 意思是“碰巧”

I happened to see him on the street. 我碰巧在街上见到他。

5. mean *v.* 意味，指的是

What does the word mean? 这单词是什么意思？

mean+（that）表示……的意思。

I mean that you are kind. 我是说你很友善。

6. motto *n.* 箴言、座右铭

7. torch *n.* 火炬、火把

♥核心语法：

被动语态

Both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games are held every four years.

夏季和冬季奥运会每四年举行一次。

一般现在时的被动语态由“is，am，are+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

New buildings will be built. 新的建筑就要建成。一般将来时的被动语态由“will be+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

But they were not forgotten.但他们并没被遗忘。一般过去时的被动语态由“was, were+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

♥核心解读：

1. Many of the sports were the same as they are now.

很多体育项目和现在的一样。“be the same as…”意思是“与……一样”。

2. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held before in this country.

我们都非常激动，盼望着奥运会的到来，因为在这个国家里还从未举办过奥动会。“Look forward to”意思是“热切盼望……”。

3. The people of Beijing, and of the whole country, will light the Olympic torch to welcome players and sports fans from all over the world.

北京人民将和全国人民一道点燃奥运圣火来欢迎来自世界各地的运动员和体育爱好者。

♥核心测试：

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (　) 1.A.in | B.on | C.at | D.on |
| (　) 2.A.All | B.Both | C.Among | D.And |
| (　) 3.A.begin | B.began | C.begins | D.beginning |
| (　) 4.A.forget | B.forgets | C.forgot | D.forgotten |
| (　) 5.A.hold | B.holds | C.held | D.holding |
| (　) 6.A.mean | B.meaning | C.means | D.meant |
| (　) 7.A.after | B.later | C.in | D.before |
| (　) 8.A.As | B.On | C.At | D.In |
| (　) 9.A.plant | B.plants | C.planted | D.planting |
| (　) 10.A.lights | B.lighting | C.light | D.lighted |

# Exercise 2

Born: Sept 12, 1980 in Shanghai, China.

Height: 2.26 m (7.5 feet)

Weight: 134 kg

Position: Center

Club: the Houston Rockets

Full name is Yao Ming, with Yao his first name and Ming his __1__ name. Both of his parents played for China's National Teams. He joined the Youth Sports School at age 9, selected to the Shanghai Youth Team at age 14, has played against international team, when he joined the Chinese National Team __2__ age 18.

In his last season with the Shanghai Sharks, Chinese superstar basketball player Yao Ming __3__ 32.4 per game. Now the big man from China is helping the Houston Rockets in the NBA. __4__ the tallest and second-heaviest player become the third Chinese player in NBA history, following Wang Zhizhi and Mengke Bateer.

Yao Ming has __5__ just size: he also has great skill and speed. Now, as one of the stars in the NBA, Yao Ming's motto is working hard, and all of his fans __6__ that he can fly.

♥核心词汇:

1. join *v.* 加入,参加

   He joined the army. 他从军了。

2. play against 是动词短语,与……比赛。

   We played basketball match against them yesterday. 我们昨天跟他们打了一场比赛。

3. score *v.* 进球,得分

   He scored well on the English test. 他在英语测验中得了高分。

4. as *prep.* 作为

   We chose him as captain of our team. 我们挑选他当我们队的队长。

   当……之时。

As I was walking down the street, I met a friend of mine.

当我走在街道上时，我碰见了一位老朋友。

表原因，语气比 because 弱。

As I had a cold, I didn't go to school. 由于我感冒了所以没去上学。

♥核心语法：

被 动 语 态

表示主语是动作的承受者。

He joined the Youth Sports School at age 9, selected to the Shanghai Youth Team at age 14. 他 9 岁时加入了少年体校，14 岁时被选入上海青年队。

♥核心解读：

As the tallest and second-heaviest player become the third Chinese player in NBA history, following Wang Zhizhi and Mengke Bateer.

作为身高第一、体重第二的球员，他成为 NBA 历史上继王治郅、巴特尔之后的第三位中国球员。

♥核心测试：

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (　　) 1. A. give | B. gave | C. gives | D. given |
| (　　) 2. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| (　　) 3. A. score | B. scored | C. scoring | D. scores |
| (　　) 4. A. As | B. On | C. At | D. In |
| (　　) 5. A. more than | B. less than | C. most | D. least |
| (　　) 6. A. thinks | B. thought | C. thinking | D. think |

# Exercise 3

**Beckham's boyhood**

David Robert Joseph Beckham was born on May 2nd 1975, in Leytonstone, London. Althought __1__ in the capital city, he __2__ Manchester United and that's probably his dad—Ted was a massive Red Devils fan. He first saw Man-United when his dad __3__ him to White Hart Lane. Since then, he started liking the likes of Bryan Robson, Gordon Strachan, Frank Staphelon and Remi Moses.



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His parents always bought him a brand new football for Christmas, Every year and his dad always bought him the new Tottenham kit. He always had to __4__ the Tottenham kit when he went up to his grandad's because it was a Christmas present and it made him happy. David's dream of becoming a footballer began, when he was about 8 years old. He wanted to score as many goals as he could to become famous as those who were on TV every weekend. His team Ridgeway Rovers was first __5__ up the local newspaper when they won the Fyfield five-a-side soccer tournament. In a later match they won 23:0! The article said that David Beckham had played an outstanding game on the right wing. The real breakthrough to his dream came at the age of 11. When he came home from school, he turned on the TV and saw a feature on the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills Competition. The skills were going to be __6__ throught out the country and the winners from the regions would have a chance to __7__ in the Final at Old Trafford. David qualified for the final by __8__ the London area competition, where they judged their control of the ball using different parts of the body.

♥核心词汇：

1. support *v*. 拥护

   I don't support his opinion. 我不赞成他的观点。

2. fan *n*. 球迷

3. the likes of. 像这般的人（们）

   the likes of you. 像你们这般人

4. kit *n*. 队服

5. score *v*. 得分

   Did he score in the game? 他在那场比赛中得分了吗？

6. tournament *n*. 比赛，联赛

7. compete *v*. 比赛

   Will you compete in the race? 你参加赛跑吗？

8. qualify. *v*. 取得资格

   His training qualified him for the job. 他所受的训练使他具有担任那项工作的资格。

9. take up 占据时间、空间

   This desk takes up too much space. 这张桌子占据了太多的地方。

♥核心语法：

**时间状语从句用法说明**

1. He always had to wear the Tottenham kit when he went up to his grandad's because it was a Christmas present and it made him happy. 他去爷爷家时总是穿着托特纳姆热刺队的新球服，因为它是一件圣诞礼物，能够使他的爷爷开心。

2. When he came home from school, he turned on the TV and saw a feature on the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills Competition. 当他放学回家时，他打开电视看到了一个有关鲍比·查尔顿足球竞技赛的画面。

♥核心解读：

1. Although living in the capital city, he supported Manchester United...

尽管他住在首都，他支持曼联队……

Although living=Although he lived（让步状语从句）

2. He wanted to score as many goals as he could to become famous as those who were on TV every week.

他想像每个周末电视转播的著名球星那样尽最大努力多进球。

...who were on TV every week. 这是定语从句。

3. His team Ridgeway Rovers was first taken up the local newspaper when they won the Fyfield five-a-side soccer tournament.

他所参加的瑞德维勒沃斯少年队以5:0战胜了Fyfield队，赢得了冠军，球队因此上了地方报纸。

4. David qualified for the final by winning the London area competition.

大卫因在伦敦赛区取胜而获得了决赛资格。

♥核心测试：

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (　　) 1. A. live | B. lives | C. living | D. lived |
| (　　) 2. A. support | B. supports | C. supporting | D. supported |
| (　　) 3. A. take | B. takes | C. taking | D. took |
| (　　) 4. A. wears | B. wore | C. in | D. wear |
| (　　) 5. A. takes | B. take | C. took | D. taken |
| (　　) 6. A. holds | B. held | C. holding | D. hold |
| (　　) 7. A. compete | B. competes | C. competed | D. competing |

( ) 8. A. wins B. won C. winning D. win

# Exercise 4

Sir Edmund Hillary was the first man __1__ climb Mount Everest. On May 29 1953 he climbed the highest mountain then known to man—29 000 feet high. He was __2__ because __3__ it. However we don't understand how he has got the success until we read this book, High Adventure. You see, in 1952 he tried to climb Mount Everest, but not succeed. A few weeks __4__ a group in England asked him to give a talk. Hillary came to the meeting and was warmly welcomed. But Edmund Hillary thought __5__ as a failure. He was excited and pointed at a picture of the mountain. He said __6__ a loud voice. "Mount Everest, you beat me the first time, but I'll beat you the next time, because you've grown and won't grow any more—but I'm still growing."

♥核心词汇:

1. because of 因为，由于。用法与because不同，后面不接从句。
   I was late because of the rain. 我因为下雨所以迟到了。
2. not...until 直到……才
   He didn't leave the cinema until the film ended. 他直到电影放完才离开电影院。
3. try to do 试图做……
   I try to speak English well. 我试图讲好英语。
4. later用法与before不同，它只能放在时间的后面，而before必须放在时间之前。
   Tow hours later she left. 她两个小时后离开。
   I'll be back before ten o'clock. 我会在10点之前回来。
5. in a loud voice 大声（说）
   He speaks in a loud voice. 他大声演讲。

♥核心语法:

1. 不定式

Sir Edmund Hillary was the first man to climb Mount Everest. 不定式"to climb"做定语。

2. Have you got something to eat? 你吃了什么吗?

♥核心解读：

1. However we don't understand how he has got the success until we read this book, High Adventure.

   直到读了他的书《高度冒险》后我们才知道他是怎样成功的。

2. But I'll beat you the next time, because you've grown and won't grow any more—but I'm still growing.

   但是我下一次会击败你，因为你已经不能再增高了，而我还将继续成长。

♥核心测试：

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (　　) 1. | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| (　　) 2. | A. praise | B. praises | C. praising | D. praised |
| (　　) 3. | A. in | B. on | C. to | D. of |
| (　　) 4. | A. before | B. after | C. in | D. later |
| (　　) 5. | A. he | B. him | C. his | D. himself |
| (　　) 6. | A. on | B. to | C. of | D. in |

# Exercise 5

Henry and Mike were good friends. They worked in the same office and always __1__ each other. Sometimes they went to play football or travel in another city when they were __2__.

Last month there was a big football match between England and France. Henry thought the French team would win but Mike was __3__ that the English was stronger. So they had a bet. At last Henry __4__ and he had to buy some food and drinks for their picnic. He felt sorry and decided to __5__ his friend one day.

Last week they went to a city to visit the places of interest. At noon they were both __6__ and wanted to have something. They found a restaurant. As soon as they sat down, Henry said, "Let's have a bet, shall we?"

"OK," said Mike, "But what shall we bet on?"

"We'll eat a friend chicken today." Said Henry. "We'll do our best to eat the chicken's rump, The one who will lose the bet must __7__ the dinner."

Mike agreed with him and they began to wait. A few minutes later Henry __8__

and said, "Let me go and see if our chicken has been ready."

After a while he came out with a plate of friend chicken in his hands. He had a look at Mike and quickly __9__ the rump into his mouth. As soon as the plate was placed on the table, Mike began to look for the rump. Henry __10__ and said, pointing to his mouth, "Don't look for the rump. Look, it's here!"

♥核心词汇:

1. have a bet 打赌
2. rump 屁股

♥核心语法:

as soon as ……就……

I'll go home as soon as school is over tomorrow. 明天一放学,我就回家了。

She went to bed as soon as she finished her homework. 她一做完家庭作业就睡觉了。

♥核心解读:

The one who will lose the bet must pay for the dinner.

打赌输了的那个人必须付饭钱。

♥核心测试:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ( ) 1. A. called | B. helped | C. fought with | D. agreed with |
| ( ) 2. A. free | B. busy | C. ill | D. poor |
| ( ) 3. A. afraid | B. strange | C. worried | D. sure |
| ( ) 4. A. forgot | B. remembered | C. lost | D. found |
| ( ) 5. A. beat | B. win | C. surprise | D. prefer |
| ( ) 6. A. sorry | B. tired | C. thirsty | D. hungry |
| ( ) 7. A. look for | B. pay for | C. wait for | D. spend on |
| ( ) 8. A. lay down | B. got up | C. stood up | D. fell behind |
| ( ) 9. A. pushed | B. put | C. pulled | D. showed |
| ( ) 10. A. cried | B. sang | C. laughed | D. danced |

♥核心探索:

英美人喜欢的球类运动

足球(football)是英美国家最盛行的运动项目之一,世界上第一个足球协会于

1863年在英国成立。足球在英国俗称为soccer，每年5月的伦敦足球协会杯足球赛是一年一度的大事。还有一种“拉格比足球”（我国称橄榄球）也很盛行，特别是传到美国以后，更有“后来者居上”之势，成了最吸引观众的球类运动（ball games）之一。

美国是篮球（basketball）的故乡。美国的职业篮球队水平很高，是世界上最有名的运动队。棒球也是美国人所喜欢的运动项目。1910年，当时的美国总统甚至批准棒球为美国的“国球”。一些棒球比赛中的专用术语也用到了日常生活中，如用“打了就跑（hit and ran）”来借指那种从车祸现场溜走的肇事司机，“为你拿起球棒（go to the bat for you）”用来表示帮你摆脱困境，等等。

高尔夫球、网球也是英美国家比较普及的运动，已不仅仅是富人们的消遣项目。

下面是几种球类运动的名称：

手球 handball　　冰球 ice hockey　　高尔夫球 golf　　橄榄球 rugby

排球 volleyball　　保龄球 bowling　　棒球 baseball　　曲棍球 hockey

羽毛球 badminton



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