



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYU WANXING TIANKONG

畅销10年

英语完形填空 天天练

蔡晔◎主编

30天掌握技巧，突破高分》》

学透一篇，胜过泛读10篇

强化训练，经典习题举一反三



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYU WANXING TIANKONG

英语完形填空

天天练

主 编 蔡 晔

副主编 王红梅

参 编 涂 颖 刘 静 王红艳 李 莹

康立芳 张 军 陈建超 边相宇

马 瑞 张晓贤 苏艳蕾 付江华

罗细华 崔树艳 刘晓英 严冬萍



 机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书以教育部最新颁布的“英语课程标准”为大纲,在分析了近年来中考命题趋势的基础上精心编写。本书安排了30天的内容,每天精选一篇典型题,从“疑难词释义”“重点词汇解析”“答案详解”到“全文翻译”让学生真正学透,并通过少而精的强化训练以点带面,扎实提高。书中材料内容新颖,贴近生活,趣味性强。题目设计紧扣考试大纲,使用现行各种版本教材的地区均适合使用本书。本书适合八年级学生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语完形填空天天练. 八年级 / 蔡晔主编. —5版

—北京:机械工业出版社,2013.4

(天天练系列)

ISBN 978-7-111-41484-1

I. ①英.. II. ①蔡.. III. ①英语课—初中—习题集
IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第030065号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街22号 邮政编码100037)

策划编辑:高亚威

责任编辑:高亚威 杨洋

责任印制:邓博

三河市国英印务有限公司印刷

2013年4月第5版·第1次印刷

184mm×260mm·10.25印张·260千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-41484-1

定价:18.00元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

电话服务

社服务中心:(010)88361066

销售一部:(010)68326294

销售二部:(010)88379649

读者购书热线:(010)88379203

网络服务

教材网:<http://www.cmpedu.com>

机工官网:<http://www.cmpbook.com>

机工官博:<http://weibo.com/cmp1952>

封面无防伪标均为盗版

完形填空题是在语篇中测试学生英语基础知识和能力的综合性试题，是一种要求较高、区分度较大的题型，近年来考生在完形填空题中的失分率居高不下。鉴于以上因素，我们精心策划并组织了一批有丰富教学经验并能代表先进英语教学方向的一线教师，编写了“天天练系列”英语完形填空分册。我们力图从一个全新的视角为中学生打造一套针对性强、难易度适中、紧扣课程标准、题型完备、直击中考的自学提高用书。

本书特点如下：

方法新颖，内容经典，功能全面。

本书讲究“精、透”，首先注重所选文章的代表性，不求多，但求精和实用。我们精选了部分海内外原版资料，根据课程标准和中考大纲的考试要求编写了练习题，并精选了一些省市重点中学的测试题和最新的中考真题；全书选择 30 篇最具代表性的篇章，从文章结构、词汇及包含的语法现象、解题技巧等方面进行全解全析。

学透一篇，经典训练，扎实提高。

本书安排了 30 天的内容，每天精选一篇典型题，从“疑难词释义”“重点词汇解析”“答案详解”到“全文翻译”让学生真正学透，以点带面，扎实提高。随后又精选了强化训练篇章，及时巩固，让学生在训练中得到提高。

本书适应面广，实用性强。

使用现行各种版本教材的地区均适用本书。本书旨在为学生打下一个坚实的英语学习基础，题目设计新颖，难度循序渐进，试题设计贴近中考，答案解析透彻到位，最大程度地帮助学生走近中考。

作者队伍经验丰富，实力雄厚。

本书由北京、江苏、山东、河北、湖北等地区省级重点中学的一线教师编写而成，并特聘加拿大籍英语教育专家 Noel Doherty 先生为丛书顾问。本书作者队伍经验丰富，实力雄厚，英语教学理念超前，能让每一位致力于学好英语的中学生都有机会获得一流的英语教育和学习经验，体验英语学习的乐趣，快乐地学习英语。

编者

目 录

前言			
完形填空全解	1	强化训练	45
Day 1	3	Day 11	47
学透一篇	3	学透一篇	47
强化训练	6	强化训练	50
Day 2	9	Day 12	52
学透一篇	9	学透一篇	52
强化训练	11	强化训练	54
Day 3	12	Day 13	56
学透一篇	12	学透一篇	56
强化训练	15	强化训练	58
Day 4	17	Day 14	60
学透一篇	17	学透一篇	60
强化训练	19	强化训练	62
Day 5	21	Day 15	64
学透一篇	21	学透一篇	64
强化训练	24	强化训练	67
Day 6	26	Day 16	68
学透一篇	26	学透一篇	68
强化训练	29	强化训练	71
Day 7	31	Day 17	73
学透一篇	31	学透一篇	73
强化训练	33	强化训练	75
Day 8	35	Day 18	77
学透一篇	35	学透一篇	77
强化训练	37	强化训练	80
Day 9	39	Day 19	82
学透一篇	39	学透一篇	82
强化训练	41	强化训练	84
Day 10	43	Day 20	86
学透一篇	43	学透一篇	86
		强化训练	90
		Day 21	92
		学透一篇	92
		强化训练	94
		Day 22	96
		学透一篇	96
		强化训练	99
		Day 23	101
		学透一篇	101
		强化训练	103
		Day 24	105
		学透一篇	105
		强化训练	109
		Day 25	111
		学透一篇	111
		强化训练	112
		Day 26	114
		学透一篇	114
		强化训练	116
		Day 27	118
		学透一篇	118
		强化训练	120
		Day 28	122
		学透一篇	122
		强化训练	124
		Day 29	125
		学透一篇	125
		强化训练	127
		Day 30	130
		学透一篇	130
		强化训练	132
		答案与解析	135

完形填空全解

第一节 完形填空题型分析及解题对策

完形填空题的基本题型分为两类：选择型完形填空题和填词型完形填空题。

一、选择型完形填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干词抽掉，留下空格，对每一个空格提供若干个备选项。该题型要求学生运用所学的词语、句型、语法等语言知识，从所提供的备选项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文内容完整正确。

选择型完形填空题的一般解题思路是：

- (一) 跳过空格、通读全文、把握大意
- (二) 结合选项、综合考虑、初定答案
- (三) 瞻前顾后、先易后难、各个击破
- (四) 复读全文、逐空验证、弥补疏漏

二、填词型完形填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干词抽出后，要求学生根据短文的意思，在每个空格中填上一个词，使短文意思正确。

(一) 选词填空题

该题型的特点是把抽出的词打乱顺序，放在短文上面或下面的方框内，有时还增加几个与短文无关的词，要求学生从中选出适当的词并以正确的形式填入短文空格内。解答这类题一定要注意联系上下文，以适当的形式答题。名词要注意单复数形式，动词要注意时态以及主语是第三人称单数时动词的变形，形容词要注意比较级和最高级形式。

(二) 限词填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干词抽出，留下该词的第一个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。答这类题时应先跳过空格，通读全文，理解文章的大意后再认真复读短文，利用空格所给的首字母提示，结合上下文的内容，先确定所填词的意义，再考虑其正确形式。

(三) 自由填空题

该题型的特点是将一篇短文中的若干词抽出后，不给任何提示，要求学生完全根据短文的意思填词。答这类题时，同学们可以根据全文大意及各段落的中心内容，利用上下文的语境，同时结合学过的知识，对每个空白处进行判定，先确定空缺词的词义，再判定其词形。动笔时先做容易的、有把握的，再集中精力解决较难的。

在填词型完形填空题中，多以选词填空题为主。为此，本书的训练题也以此类题型为主，并少量选取了一些“限词填空”和“自由填空”等题型。

第二节 完形填空题型文章体裁分析及解题对策

记叙文

题型分析

一般来讲，记叙文的开篇第一句都不留空，通读的关键是要弄清第一句。有时，只读文章和段落的首句，即可清楚地知道作者的思路，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、句子与句子之间关系的连词等。

解题思路与技巧

记叙文的完形填空题较之议论文、科普性文章难度较小。具备一定的词汇知识和语法知识是解答完形填空题的语言基础。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,要遵循先易后难的原则,凡遇到没有把握的,不妨先放一放,等到要填的空逐渐减少,文章的情节越来越清楚,所剩的空也就容易填了。这类题主要考查语法结构、词汇和习惯用法,注意综合考虑这两方面,正确填空。

说明文

题型分析

说明文的完形填空题常涉及说明性的词汇及其有关的通用词,如 both, either, neither, the other 的用法,还常涉及人们的生活常识。试题设计的每个空格考查的虽然是一个词或一个短语,但这些词或短语绝不是独立存在的,答题时绝不能把它们割裂开来,以免造成“只见树木,不见森林”的错误。

解题思路与技巧

说明文要抓住主题句,读提示句和其他一些能读的句子。对全文作初步了解,理解文章大意,有利于从整体上把握文章,降低解题难度。例如,有些空格的答案提示设置在文章的最后,难度很大,采用先浏览全文的办法便可化难为易。同学们还要多积累常识,多练习说明文体的完形填空题,以从中吸取做题经验。

应用文

题型分析

应用文的完形填空题包括:日常书信、公函、通知、广告、日记等。其语言重在实用,力求平实、准确、简洁,因此它的内容严谨、结构清晰。较之其他体裁也易于理解掌握。

解题思路与技巧

做应用文的完形填空题时,应该仔细、认真,切不可觉得容易理解而粗心大意,它所涉及的词一般都是常用词的基本意义和用法,只要考生掌握大纲所要求的词汇,理解词与词之间的差别,根据上下文进行推测便可。做完后,应再次通读全文,检查是否前后贯通,如某些地方意义含混或矛盾,就应该根据文章的中心思想来统率全文,重新考虑。

议论文

题型分析

议论文通常是对某件事发表自己的观点,同学们要紧跟作者的观点,从作者的观点出发来做题。另外还要多了解生活常识,为解题提供帮助。

解题思路与技巧

解这类题的关键在于通读全文,找准主题句,读懂总起句与文章情节的相互关系。这里要强调的是:阅读要牢记文章的中心思想,每个空格的含义要与前后句子联系起来理解。很可能文章的头几个空格提出的问题,要到读完文章的尾段后,才能最后判定其正确答案。如有个别句子或单词不明白,可猜测一下,再串联上下文。

Day 1

学透一篇

(浙江宁波中考)阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A little boy named Harry became very ill. He had to lie in bed all day, unable to move. He spent his days feeling 1 and blue.

There wasn't much he could do except look out of the 2. Time passed, and his illness **frustrated** him. Until one day he saw a strange 3 in the window. It was a penguin eating a sausage sandwich. The penguin got in 4 the open window, and said "good afternoon" to Harry, turned around, and 5 quickly.

Of course, Harry was very 6. He was still trying to work out what had happened. Outside his window he saw a monkey busy **blowing up a balloon**. At first Harry asked himself 7 that could possibly be, but after a while, as more and more **crazy-looking** 8 **appeared** outside the window he **couldn't help** 9 and found it hard to stop.

An elephant jumped on a stone, or a dog **wore** a pair of glasses and acted in a 10 way. The little boy didn't tell anyone about this. Those strange **characters ended up putting** joy back in his heart, and in his body. **Before long**, his health had 11 so much that he was able to go back to school again.

There he told his classmates all that he had 12. While he was talking to his best friend, he saw 13 coming out of his friend's school bag. Harry asked his friend what it was, and he was so insistent(坚持) that 14 his friend had to show him what was in the bag.

There, inside, were all the things that his best friend had been using to try to 15 the little boy.

And from that day on, Harry always did his best to make sure that no one felt sad and alone.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. happy | B. sad | C. excited | D. cool |
| () 2. A. roof | B. hole | C. window | D. wall |
| () 3. A. photo | B. painting | C. sign | D. shape |
| () 4. A. above | B. below | C. over | D. through |
| () 5. A. left | B. slept | C. flew | D. drove |
| () 6. A. annoyed | B. surprised | C. bored | D. tired |
| () 7. A. what | B. which | C. when | D. where |
| () 8. A. people | B. students | C. children | D. characters |
| () 9. A. crying | B. laughing | C. running | D. coughing |
| () 10. A. funny | B. rude | C. dull | D. strict |
| () 11. A. frown | B. improved | C. increased | D. developed |
| () 12. A. acted | B. heard | C. experienced | D. dreamed |
| () 13. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |

疑难词释义

blue 忧郁的,沮丧的
 frustrate 使感到灰心
 blow up a balloon 吹气球
 crazy-looking 样子滑稽的,古怪的
 appear 出现
 couldn't help doing sth. 情不自禁地做某事
 wear 戴,穿
 characters 人物角色,古怪的人,有趣的人
 end up doing sth. 最后做某事;以……而告终
 before long 不久以后



- ()14. A. quickly B. suddenly C. immediately D. finally
()15. A. cheer up B. give up C. make up D. put up

► **重点词汇解析** >>>

1. **frustrate** [frʌs'treɪt] v. 挫败; 阻挠; 使感到灰心

The bad weather frustrated all our hopes of going out. 糟糕的天气粉碎了我们出去的所有希望。

He was frustrated by repeated failures. 他因一再失败而灰心丧气。

★ frustrated [frʌs'treɪtɪd] adj. 懊恼的, 沮丧的

★ feel / get frustrated at/with sth. 对某事感到懊恼

They felt frustrated at the situation. 他们对目前的处境感到很是沮丧。

2. **couldn't help doing sth.** 情不自禁地做某事

Michael couldn't help jumping at the good news.

迈克尔听到这个好消息情不自禁地跳了起来。

3. **wear** [weə] v. 戴(首饰、帽子、眼镜等), 穿(衣服), 蓄(须、发等)

He was wearing a brown sweater. 他穿着一件棕色的毛衣。

Danny hates wearing glasses when he is on holidays. 休假的时候, 丹尼讨厌戴眼镜。

★ wear, put on 与 dress (up)
三者都与穿衣有关, 但 wear 强调穿的状态, 意为“穿着”; put on 强调穿的动作, 意为“穿上”; dress 意为“给……穿衣”。

Jane always wears black clothes. 简总是穿黑色衣服。

You'd better put on your sweater for it is too cold outside. 外面太冷了, 你最好穿上毛衣。

She dressed herself in her best clothes. 她让自己穿上最漂亮的衣服。

4. **end up doing sth.** 最后做某事; 以……而告终

Every time he tried to play chess with his father, he always ended up crying for his failure. 每次他和爸爸下棋, 都是以他因输棋哭泣而告终。

► **答案详解**

内容介绍: 本文是一篇有关友情的故事, 主人公小哈利生病期间度日如年, 很是沮丧。一天, 他从窗户里看到各种小动物在做搞怪动作, 很是惊讶, 也很开心。心情变好的哈利恢复得很快, 没多久就重返校园了。偶然的的机会, 他才发现他所见到的那些小动物都是他最好的朋友装扮而成的。哈利很是感动, 也是从那天开始, 哈利决心要尽自己最大的努力去帮助他人, 不让任何人感到悲伤或者孤独。

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
1	B	简单题	根据 Harry became very ill 以及 lie in bed all day, unable to move 可直接得出答案	并列结构以及前后照应
2	C	简单题	根据 Until one day he saw a strange 3 in the window 可直接得到答案	语境提示
3	D	中档题	根据 The penguin got in 4 the open window, and said "good afternoon" to Harry, turned around, and 5 quickly 可知, 这个奇怪的东西是一只吃着香肠三明治的企鹅, 这只企鹅后来还和 Harry 打了招呼, 故能排除选项 A 和 B; 选项 C 意思为“符号, 信号”, 与题意不符, 答案为 D. 文章末尾提到这些小动物都是作者的好朋友所扮的, 所以“企鹅”并不是真正的企鹅, 只是形状像企鹅, 所以说作者看到的是“奇怪的形状, 轮廓”	句意分析

(续)

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
4	D	中档题	本题考查固定搭配。through the window 意为“透过窗子”; above the window 意为“在窗户的上方”; below the window 意为“在窗户的下方”; over the window 意为“越过窗户”,故答案为 D	固定搭配
5	A	简单题	根据 The penguin got in 4 the open window, and said “good afternoon” to Harry, turned around, and 5 quickly 中 open, said, turn around 这几个连续的动作,最后“企鹅”只能“离开(left)”,不能“睡着了”、“飞走了”或者“开车走了”	语境分析及动词的有序性
6	B	简单题	企鹅吃香肠三明治本身就奇怪,又跑过来和 Harry 打招呼就更奇怪了,所以 Harry 对此肯定是充满好奇、“感到惊讶的”	语境分析
7	A	中档题	此题涉及语法的考查。而且是名词性从句中引导词的选择。句中的 that 指代 a monkey busy blowing up a balloon,并不是从属连词,在宾语从句中作主语,而这个宾语从句中动词 be 后面缺表语,故排除选项 C 和 D。而选项 B 意为“哪一个”,故答案为 A,意为“什么”	要求对名词性从句的引导词掌握清楚
8	D	易错题	该题四个选项,都会有可能选,学生会认为哪个都可以,但 characters 意为“古怪的人,有趣的人”包含其他三个选项(people, student, children)。并且文章第四段中的 Those strange characters ended... 也给出了提示,those 是复数,代替上面提到的那些“动物”,即那些 characters	名词辨析,同时关注上下文提示
9	B	中档题	couldn't help doing sth. 意为“情不自禁地做某事”,作者看到越来越滑稽可笑的“小动物”,肯定是大笑(laughing),其余三个选项语境不符	语境分析法
10	A	中档题	下文提到 Those strange characters ended up putting joy back in his heart, and in his body 这些有趣的“小动物们”给 Harry 找回了快乐,那么这些表演也一定是滑稽好笑的。故戴眼镜的小狗,肯定会用一种滑稽的方式表演	词义分析法及语境暗示
11	B	中档题	在本句中出现了 so... that 句型,意为“如此……以至于”,后面“提到以至于他都可以回到学校上课了”(that he was able to go back to school again),说明作者的身体一定是“痊愈”了。故选 improve,意为“康复,改善”	做题不要“只见树木,不见森林”,应整体把握句子
12	C	简单题	这件事是作者亲身经历的,故选 experienced	词义辨析
13	A	简单题	肯定句中用不定代词 something 表示“某事,某物”	不定代词的区别



(续)

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
14	D	易错题	根据 and he was so insistent that <u>14</u> his friend had to show him what was in the bag 中的 so... that“如此……以至于”这个句型,作者 so insistent(如此坚持)让他的好朋友说出答案,以至于拗不过作者的要求,好朋友才不得不告诉他事情原委,所以选 finally(最终),表示经历了很长一段时间才做成某事。选项 quickly 和 suddenly 都表示“很快,立即”,这并不符合好朋友的初衷,而选项 immediately(立即),学生会因不认识该词的意思而误选	完形填空考得最多的是语境问题,因此遇到考查词汇题时,要多联系语境,比较固定搭配考得并不多
15	A	中档题	考查动词短语的区别。作者的好朋友的书包里所有的道具就一个目的——让作者高兴起来,尽快康复。cheer up 意为“使高兴起来”;give up 意为“放弃”;make up 意为“化妆”;put up 意为“搭建,举起”	多积累动词短语,尤其是有相同部分的词组

▶ 全文翻译 >>>

一个叫哈利的小男孩病得很厉害。他不得不整天躺在床上,不能走动。他每天在悲伤和忧郁中度过。

他除了看窗外就没有什么事情可做了。随着时间的流逝,他的病折磨着他。直到有一天他看到窗户上有个奇怪的形状,是一只企鹅正在吃香肠三明治。这只企鹅从开着的窗户进来,并对哈利说“下午好”,然后转身很快地离开了。

当然,哈利十分吃惊,他还在试图弄明白发生了什么。他看到窗外有一只猴子正在忙着吹气球。起初,哈利问自己那到底是什么,但过了一會兒,越来越多的疯狂人物出现在窗外,他情不自禁地大笑不止。

一只大象跳到石头上,或是一只戴眼镜的狗滑稽地表演。小男孩没有把这件事告诉任何人。那些奇怪的家伙们让他觉得身心愉快。没过多久,他的身体恢复得很好,他又能重返校园了。

他把他的经历告诉他的同学们。当他和他最好的朋友说话时,他看见有个东西从他朋友的书包里掉出来。哈利问他的朋友那是什么。在他的坚持下,最后他的朋友不得不给他看书包里有些什么。

书包里都是他最好的朋友曾经用来让他振作起来的東西。

从那天起,哈利总是尽力地帮助别人,不让他们感到伤心和孤独。

» 强化训练 «

Passage 1

A

难度: 基础 | 答题时间: 6 分钟 | 答对题数 _____ 个

Why 1 children go to school? Do you know? You may 2 that they go to school to learn Chinese, English and 3 subjects(课程). This answer is 4. But do you know 5 they learn all these things? And are these things all that they can learn 6 school?

The answer is “No”. Children must learn how to learn at school. No one can learn 7 from school. When they 8 school they must continue(继续) to learn. So a good teacher at

school 9 his students to learn something and teaches them how to learn something and the ways to learn something. Then children can continue to learn 10 after they leave school.

- () 1. A. can B. do C. may D. are
 () 2. A. talk B. say C. speak D. tell
 () 3. A. others B. the others C. other D. another
 () 4. A. right B. wrong C. easy D. hard
 () 5. A. which B. who C. what D. why
 () 6. A. for B. to C. at D. on
 () 7. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
 () 8. A. leave B. begin C. over D. go to
 () 9. A. teach B. teaches C. teaching D. is teaching
 () 10. A. good B. fine C. nice D. well

Passage 2

A

难度: 基础 | 答题时间: 6 分钟 | 答对题数 _____ 个

Someone says, "Time is money." But I think time is 1 important than money. Why? Because when money is spent, we can get it back. However, when time is 2, it'll never return. That is 3 we mustn't waste time. It goes without saying that time is usually limited. Even a second is very important. We should make full use of our time to do 4 useful.

But it is a pity that there are a lot of people who don't know the importance of time. They 5 their limited time smoking, drinking and playing cards. They don't know that wasting time means wasting part of their own 6.

In a word, we should save time. We shouldn't leave today's work for tomorrow. Remember: we have no time to lose.

- () 1. A. less B. much less C. even more
 () 2. A. lost B. finished C. bought
 () 3. A. what B. because C. why
 () 4. A. nothing B. something C. anything
 () 5. A. spend B. take C. pay
 () 6. A. work B. money C. lives

B

难度: 中 | 答题时间: 8 分钟 | 答对题数 _____ 个

When Liu Kaiqu was young, he was poor in Shanghai. One day he 1 a picture of a tiger and tried to sell it on the street. It caught the 2 of an American, who asked, "How much does it cost?" He said, "500 dollars." The American thought it was too 3 and asked again, "Can you make it cheaper?" He answered, "No." Then he tore (撕) it to pieces. In great 4, the American said, "Young man, are you angry?" "No, sir. I'm not angry. I sold it 5 500 dollars because I thought it was worth the 6. But you wanted a lower price. It means 7 didn't think so and it is not good enough. I'll go on working 8 until my customers (顾客) are pleased." At that time, 9 Liu Kaiqu was not famous at all, he never 10 his dream. Now he is well-known all over the world as a great artist.

- () 1. A. stole B. picked C. drew D. saw



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| () 2. A. attention | B. instruction | C. decision | D. discussion |
| () 3. A. terrible | B. big | C. old | D. dear |
| () 4. A. fear | B. difficulty | C. surprise | D. excitement |
| () 5. A. over | B. for | C. about | D. among |
| () 6. A. size | B. price | C. weight | D. position |
| () 7. A. we | B. he | C. you | D. it |
| () 8. A. faster and faster | | B. better and better | |
| | C. slower and slower | D. harder and harder | |
| () 9. A. though | B. because | C. whether | D. until |
| () 10. A. broke off | B. cut up | C. gave up | D. sent off |

Passage 3

A

难度: 基础 | 答题时间: 6分钟 | 答题题数 _____ 个

I have a big plan for my future. I'm going to 1 to somewhere interesting. I want to go to Paris very much. There are lots of art exhibitions(展览会) there. I want to be an 2. First, I'm going to find a part-time job for a year or two and 3 some money. Then I'm going to be a student at an art school in Paris. And I'm going to study 4 at the same time. Next, I'm going to hold art exhibitions because I want to be 5 and buy a big house for my parents. I also want to travel all over the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. work | B. fly | C. hide | D. move |
| () 2. A. artist | B. inventor | C. engineer | D. actor |
| () 3. A. borrow | B. spend | C. save | D. change |
| () 4. A. English | B. French | C. German | D. Chinese |
| () 5. A. lonely | B. kind | C. healthy | D. rich |

B

难度: 中 | 答题时间: 8分钟 | 答题题数 _____ 个

Mr. Wang had a nice, blue coat. He 1 it very much, 2 his wife didn't like it, because it was too 3. She often said, "Give it to a 4 man." But Mr. Wang often said, "No, I like it." One day a cigarette fell on it and made a hole in it, 5 his wife said, "Please don't 6 it again." Mr. Wang felt that was a pity and he took it to a small tailor's and said to the tailor, "Please make another coat 7 this one." This tailor made the coat very 8. Then he lit(点燃) a cigarette and made a 9 in the 10 place.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| () 1. A. wore | B. had | C. put | D. loved |
| () 2. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. for |
| () 3. A. new | B. big | C. small | D. old |
| () 4. A. rich | B. kind | C. poor | D. friend |
| () 5. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| () 6. A. had | B. wear | C. wore | D. take |
| () 7. A. and | B. with | C. like | D. of |
| () 8. A. happily | B. hard | C. sad | D. carefully |
| () 9. A. picture | B. hole | C. map | D. flower |
| () 10. A. same | B. different | C. great | D. fine |

Day 2

学透一篇

(厦门中考)阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A doctor said in his study that four “people” live in a person’s mind. They are father, mother, **adult** and child. The father is like a teacher 1 asks himself and others a lot. The mother is **so** 2 **that** she always cares about other people. The adult is a **smart** worker but likes to correct others’ mistakes. And the child is **cute** but may not 3 others.

If the four “people” in a person’s mind 4, the person can become a happy and healthy man. He 5 his life and people like to be with him. **However**, not everyone is like this, because people come from 6 families. If a person’s parents ask him 7, he will not show his real feeling easily. He asks too much of himself, too. That is, **among** the four people in his mind, the “father” and the “adult” are stronger than the “mother” and the “child”. 8 if a person’s parents are **too** kind to ask him anything, he will care about himself only. In his mind, the “9” is stronger than the other three “people”. How to 10 the four “people” in the mind is very important in having a happy life. So we need to **learn to develop** a happy and healthy mind.

疑难词释义

adult 成年人,大人
so... that 如此……以至于……
smart 机灵的,聪明的
cute 聪明的
however 然而
among...之中(三者以上)
too... to... 太……以至于不能……
learn 学习
develop 发展

- () 1. A. who B. which C. what
() 2. A. serious B. kind C. wild
() 3. A. find out B. laugh at C. think of
() 4. A. get along well B. argue a lot C. fight hard
() 5. A. saves B. spares C. enjoys
() 6. A. different B. poor C. small
() 7. A. a little B. too much C. no more
() 8. A. And B. But C. So
() 9. A. mother B. adult C. child
() 10. A. balance B. discover C. describe

重点词汇解析

1. so... that... 如此……以至于……

★ “so... that...”句型常用来引导结果状语从句,其中,so是副词,常常用来修饰形容词或副词。

She is so young that she can't look after herself. 她太年轻以至于不能照顾自己。

The boy ran so fast that I couldn't catch him. 男孩跑得很快以至于我追不上他。

★ so... that... 与 such... that...

such... that 与 so... that 意思相同,但用法不同。在“so... that”句型中,so 后边可加形容词或副词,而 such 后边要用名词(这个名词前面可以带形容词,也可以不带)。注意:如果 such 后边的名词前由 many, much, few, little 等词修饰的话,则不用 such 而用 so。

He was such an honest man that he was praised by the teacher. 他非常诚实,因而



受到了老师的表扬。

He has so much money that he can buy what he wanted. 他有很多钱,可以想买什么就买什么。

2. too... to... 太……以至于不能……

★ “too+形容词/副词+动词不定式”结构简称为“too... to”结构。这种结构是英语中常用的一种句型,在大多数情况下表示否定意义,在翻译时,通常可译为“太……以至于不能……”“太……无法……”。

He is too young to learn. 他太小了以至于不能学习。

He is too young to join the army. 他太小了不能参军。

3. develop [dɪ'veləp] v. 发展; 成长

(1)发展; 成长; 发育; 生长

It's hard to say at this stage how the market will develop. 在现阶段,很难说市场将会如何发展。

Society begins to have an impact on the developing child.

社会开始对成长中的孩子产生影响。

(2) (问题或困难)出现,产生

A huge row has developed about the pollution emanating from a chemical plant.

一家化工厂造成的污染已经引发了激烈争论。

▶ 答案详解 >>>

内容介绍:本文主要介绍了人的潜意识里的各种“人”的存在,以及他们的关系。

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
1	A	简单题	先行词 a teacher, 是表示人的名词, 故定语从句的引导词应为 who	根据定语从句的引导词判断
2	B	简单题	根据空格后的 she always cares about other people(她总是关心其他的人)可知母亲是“很友善的”	根据形容词的词义判断
3	C	中档题	由空格前的 child 可知, 孩子应该是虽然聪明, 但不会太多考虑他人的感受, 故选 C	由常识判断入手
4	A	中档题	由 the person can become a happy and healthy man(这个人会变成一个快乐和健康的人)可知, 潜意识里的四个人应该是相处得很好, 故选 A	常用动词含义, 结合上下文语境
5	C	中档题	根据前文, 此人是快乐和健康的, 因此应该是很享受自己的生活, 故选 C	根据上下文语境
6	A	中档题	根据 not everyone is like this(并不是每个人都是如此)可推断出应该是因为人来自不同的家庭, 故选 A	根据上下文语境
7	B	简单题	由后文的句子 He asks too much of himself, too 可知应选 B	根据词义提示
8	B	简单题	根据上文的逻辑可知, 应该是转折关系, 故选 B	根据上下文逻辑关系
9	B	简单题	根据 the “father” and the “adult” are stronger than the “mother” and the “child”可知, 人的潜意识里的四种人, 爸爸和大人角色比较强, 故选 B	语境分析法
10	A	中档题	人的潜意识里的四种人已经存在并为人所知, 故不用去 discover(发现), 更不用去 describe(描述), 故选 balance, 意为“平衡”	词义判断题

▶ 全文翻译 >>>

一名医生在他的研究中指出一个人的内心住着四个“人”，它们分别是父亲、母亲、成人和孩子。父亲就像老师一样对自己和他人要求严格。母亲则十分善良，总关心他人。成年人很聪明，但总喜欢给别人纠错。小孩则很可爱，但可能不会顾及他人的感受。

如果这四种“人”在一个人心中能相处融洽，那么这个人就是健康快乐的。他会很享受自己的生活，人们也喜欢和他相处。然而，并非每个人都能做到这样，因为人们来自不同的家庭。如果一个人的父母对自己要求很多，那么他就不会轻易地表达自己的感情，他对自己也会要求很多。那么在他心中的这四种“人”中，“父亲”和“成人”比“母亲”和“孩子”所占的比重大。但是如果一个人的父母对自己太好了，什么都不让自己做，那么他就会变得只在乎自己。在他心中，“孩子”这一角色的比重则比其他三个都要大。平衡一个人心中的这四个角色对拥有一个幸福的生活尤为重要。所以我们有必要学习如何培养一颗健康快乐的心。

>> 强化训练 <<

Passage 1

难度：基础 | 答题时间：6分钟 | 答对题数_____个

In China, most people's names have 1 parts, the family name and the given name. A man may have 2 names. 3 example, when they are very young 4 home, they usually have informal(非正式的) names. If someone is a writer, he or she may have a 5 name. Now young couple(夫妇) become very careful when they 6 their child. Most of the names have special(特殊的) 7. Some show their parents' 8. Girls' names often show that their parents want them 9 nice. Boys' names often show that their parents want them to be useful 10 the country.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------|----------------|
| () 1. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| () 2. A. many | B. much | C. a lot | D. lots |
| () 3. A. Of | B. With | C. For | D. To |
| () 4. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. at |
| () 5. A. pen | B. pencil | C. ruler | D. knife |
| () 6. A. names | B. name | C. named | D. to name |
| () 7. A. mean | B. meaning | C. means | D. to mean |
| () 8. A. idea | B. think | C. ideas | D. think about |
| () 9. A. be | B. being | C. are | D. to be |
| () 10. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. about |

Passage 2

难度：基础 | 答题时间：6分钟 | 答对题数_____个

One day Einstein(爱因斯坦) is 1 in the street in New York. His friend meets him and 2 to him, "Einstein, you should buy a new coat. Look, 3 old your coat is!"

But Einstein answers, "It 4 matter. Nobody knows 5 here."

After a few years Einstein becomes a famous scientist. But he still wears 6 old coat.

His friend meets him again and asks him 7 a new one. But Einstein says, "I needn't buy a new one. Everyone 8 me here."



- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. walk | B. walks | C. walking | D. to walk |
| () 2. A. speaks | B. says | C. talks | D. tells |
| () 3. A. what | B. what an | C. how an | D. how |
| () 4. A. isn't | B. doesn't | C. don't | D. aren't |
| () 5. A. I | B. my | C. me | D. mine |
| () 6. A. the | B. an | C. a | D. / |
| () 7. A. buy | B. buying | C. to buy | D. buys |
| () 8. A. is knowing | B. knows | C. know | D. to know |

Passage 3

难度：基础 | 答题时间：6分钟 | 答对题数_____个

If you often have a cold, headache or backache, there is something wrong with your health. Eating healthy food 1 good for our health. Tofu(豆腐), milk, vegetables are healthy for us.

Tofu is a kind of traditional(传统的) 2 food. We often 3 it in China. Now more and more people 4 other countries think tofu is good for health, 5. They also like eating it.

Milk is 6 kind of health food. Every day you should 7 one or two glasses of milk. It can 8 us strong.

Vegetables are very important. You should eat 9 them. There are vitamin(维生素)A, B, C, D, E and so on in them.

As we know, it's important 10 a balanced diet(均衡饮食). We must have the right kinds of food. We should eat more fruit and vegetables but less meat.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. are | B. is | C. will be | D. was |
| () 2. A. Japanese | B. American | C. English | D. Chinese |
| () 3. A. eat | B. drink | C. take | D. play |
| () 4. A. for | B. with | C. in | D. at |
| () 5. A. too | B. also | C. well | D. either |
| () 6. A. the other | B. other | C. another | D. others |
| () 7. A. drinking | B. drink | C. take | D. to take |
| () 8. A. keep | B. makes | C. keeps | D. keeping |
| () 9. A. a lot | B. plenty | C. much | D. a lot of |
| () 10. A. making | B. to keep | C. keeping | D. to drink |

Day 3

学透一篇

(重庆中考)阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Are you nervous when you stand in front of the public? Are you afraid to **make a speech**?

Li Jun, a middle school boy, felt shy when he was making a speech the other day. Li had thought it would be quite easy to speak in front of 1 classmates.