



泰迪英语
TIDE ENGLISH

● 主编 / 石 驥

专项
突破
系列

南方出版社

中考

完形填空 终极揭秘

选择泰迪英语的理由

- 各个热点问题集中训练，综合模拟
- 科学命题，不是真题，胜似真题
- 08年真题详尽剖析，透视09年考试热点



◎使用说明◎

CHARACTERISTIC

本书特色

◆体例独特

本书精选与全书涉及到的话题相对应的2008年和2007年全国各地中考完形填空真题,最近几年全国各地中考完形填空模拟试题,并辅以数名一线教师的经典原创题作为专项训练,专门为考生量身打造,力求通过实战,增强实效。

◆选材广泛

所选练习材料涉及社会生活、生活感悟、科普技术、人际关系、人物传记、饮食健康、文体体育、自然环境、风土人情、语言学习等10个话题。选材广泛,内容丰富,涵盖重点题材。

◆命题科学

精确地分析全国各地中考完形填空的命题趋势和命题特点,细分切入点,锁定考查点,准确定位,零误差瞄准“靶心”,方便学生把握中考脉搏,自信应战。

◆讲解透彻

注重解题方法的点拨,结合答案解析实现讲解与方法的互动。明确了考试的方向,导出了得分秘诀。

知己知彼,才可百战百胜。
书的开头带你去“知彼”。

全面囊括中考十个热点话题,进行针对训练,各个击破,全面提升,让学生在中考中游刃有余。

精选全国各地一篇2008年和一篇2007年关于这节话题的中考真题。对近两年来的中考真题进行归纳分析,指明中考中常涉及的考查点,便于读者明确目标,确定方向。

“体裁”、“难度”、“词数”、“建议用时”等参考信息详尽,力求在标准状态下高效训练,迅速提升能力

第一章 解题技巧

◎命题趋势

完形填空是在一篇短文中人为地挖去若干单词和短语,要求考生通过阅读全文,掌握文章大意,运用所学知识在规定时间内从所给的三个或四个选项……

◎方法技巧

完形填空属于综合性较强的“阅读理解”题型。平时的学习过程中,要从听说读写各方面入手,整体提高运用英语的能力。还要养成良好的阅读习惯,广泛涉猎多方信息,特别是英美文化、社会科技等方面的信息,增加自己的社会生活常识储备。做完形填空题还要注意灵活运用下面的技巧:……

第二章 题材攻略

第一节 社会生活

◎定位仪

A (2008年陕西中考)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★★	184	10'		

One day a young man put an ad in most of the newspapers in England.

致读者

多年以来,考试用书把学生束缚在应试教育的框架中,大搞题海战术,同类型的繁、难、旧题反复练习,导致学生负担沉重,无力进行自主的研究与探索,失去了学习的主动性。

自从教育部推行新的课程标准以来,中学英语教学的理念已经发生了根本性的转变。新的教学理念以学生为本,关注学生的实际需求、个性特点和情感体验。教学在改,考试也在改。中高考英语试题呈现出这样的命题趋势:不仅考查语言知识,而且更加注重考查实际的语言应用能力;不仅考查听、说、读、写的单项技能,更注重这些能力的综合运用。试题充分考虑到学生的实际生活和认知水平;所选语言素材真实、地道;试题内容、形式新颖开放,贯彻了新课标的理念,体现了时代性、教育性、科学性和实用性。

“专项突破”系列考试用书是“泰迪英语”秉承最新的教育理念、结合最新的考试趋势并聘请国内众多英语教研专家为莘莘学子精心打造而成的,本系列丛书具有以下特点:

一、体例新颖,方便实用。与常见的专项复习用书一味地搞题海战术迥然不同,本系列丛书讲练结合,栏目设置科学合理,针对语法、阅读理解、完形填空和写作各个专项的特点以精选的最新真题为例证说明,精确地提炼考点,精妙地解析考点,翔实地佐证考点,并辅以数名一线教师的经典原创题作为学生评价与提高的“黄金素材”,讲练一体,浑然天成。

二、内容鲜活,命题科学。本套丛书由最新中高考真题、全国各省市的最新模拟试题及原创试题构成。内容新颖,紧密契合最新时事和热点话题。命题以国家教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》、《初中英语课程标准》及现行中高考教材为依据,以中高考真题为依托,针对初高中学生常见的疑难问题和解题技巧进行分类讲解,点、线、面相结合,深入浅出,使纷繁复杂的问题变得简洁明了。

三、讲解透彻,激活思维。本套书每册书中的题目都提供了切中肯綮的答案点拨,解析独到,循循善诱,逐步激活学习思维。讲解突出考查重点,探究命题规律,第一次实现了“思路+方法+技巧”的完美组合。

“专项突破”系列考试用书,为你插上有力的双翼,高翔长空!“泰迪英语”祝您在成功的路上乘风破浪,英勇无敌!

He said that his parents 1 him millions of pounds. He graduated from Oxford University. Everyone knows this university is one of 2 universities in the world.

- () 1. A. give B. gave C. has given D. will give
() 2. A. the most famous B. more famous C. most famous D. famous

◎ 加油站

C (2008 年义乌中考模拟)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★	230	6'		

A Frenchman went to visit New York. He didn't know English. When he 1 New York, he 2 a bus to a hotel.

- () 1. A. reached to B. got C. arrived in D. arrived
() 2. A. had B. bought C. drove D. took

◎ 指南针

H (原创题一)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★★★	290	15'		

Barbara Walters first got to know the Pisher's children—Devin, Ian, Shira, Michael and Elliot 1 they were 14 months old. She revisited the quintuplets (五胞胎) last year, as they prepared to 2 their home in Olney, Md. and head off to college.

- () 1. A. when B. where C. what D. how
() 2. A. go B. come C. take D. leave

参考答案

【答案速查】

1-5 BACDD 6-10 CACBA

【指点迷津】

一个自称百万富翁、毕业于牛津大学的年轻人在英国的报纸上做征婚广告。他最喜欢的作家是毛姆，心仪的姑娘必须像作家毛姆小说中的一个人物。一时间毛姆的作品行销一空，毛姆名噪一时。原来，广告中的年轻人不是别人，正是毛姆自己。

【——化解】

1. B 主句谓语 said 为一般过去时，宾语从句也须用过去时态，故 B 项正确。
2. A one of ... 表示范围，常与最高级连用，形容词最高级前通常用定冠词。
3. C 由下文中 ... so that they could marry the young man. 可知，年轻人想找一个姑娘做他的“妻子”。

精选全国各地五篇最新模拟试题，仿真演练，为您提供最前沿的试题来源。

一线教师在详细地分析各中考完形填空的设空的考点的基础上，精确地提炼了各个考查要点，让考生有的放矢，倍增复习效率。

给出参考答案，方便考生快速查找和核对答案。

概括了文章的大意，直击主题，让考生在第一时间把握文章脉络，思路清晰，一目了然。

点明考查点，准确、简洁地分析题目，有助于学生理解，更快、更准确地找到题目的突破点。

前言



完形填空是在一篇短文中人为地挖去若干单词和短语,要求考生通过阅读全文,掌握文章大意,并运用所学的综合知识在限定时间内从所给的选项中选出使文章意思通顺、结构完整、逻辑合理的最佳选项。它全面考查考生的语言运用能力、阅读理解能力、逻辑分析能力、推理判断能力及常识应用能力。这是一种考查英语综合运用能力的题型,也是考生觉得难度较大、得分率较低的一种综合性题型。

为帮助参加中考的考生更好地掌握这种英语综合运用能力,提高应试技能,我们针对中考完形填空的特点,根据考生学习的实际需要,精心策划编写了这本书。从选材到设题,本书严格依据课程标准要求,合理确定训练目标要求,为学生构建规范的完形填空训练平台。**【定位仪】**确定中考目标,**【加油站】**鼓足中考干劲,**【指南针】**把握训练方向,**【答案速查】**及时反馈鼓励,**【指点迷津】**减轻学习压力,**【一一化解】**激发解题灵感。完形填空,练什么?怎么练?本书表达了编者的主张,更是课程标准的客观体现。

本书严格按照中考完形填空的命题原则和考场的实战要求编写,注意题材、体裁、难易的结合,符合中考学生备战中考的需要。本书具有以下特点:

一、方法与训练相结合。

本书首先对近年来英语中考完形填空真题进行分析,使考生从选材、设空、语境等方面加强认识,了解该题型的发展趋势,做到有的放矢。通过中考真题讲解,了解解题策略,并辅之以适当的练习,提高考生的实战能力。

二、实战性强,贴近中考。

为考生提供的训练材料有最新中考真题、近年来各地重点中学模拟试题和最新原创题,真实实战,贴近中考。



三、角度广泛。

所选练习材料涉及社会生活、生活感悟、科普技术、个人情感、人际关系、人物传记、饮食健康、文娱体育、语言学习等多个方面,在加强训练的同时,有助于拓宽考生的知识面,提高应对各种题材试题的能力。

四、命题注重科学性。

试题设计完全遵循中考完形填空命题原则,在避免直观题目和纯语法空的同时,解题中要求考生尽量注重对上下文、语段和语篇的整体理解。在对文章进行选择时注意难易结合,按照中考命题原则,以中等难度试题为主。

五、详细解析,启迪思维。

在给出答案的同时,有针对性的给出了详细解析,有助于考生加深对文章的理解,培养考生形成良好的思维模式。

明年中考考什么? 怎么考? 《中考完形填空终极揭秘》为你揭秘完形填空、提供训练平台、构筑成功之路。完形填空练什么? 怎么练? 《中考完形填空终极揭秘》助你形成解题思路,体会语言奥妙,享受语言学习。

本书从策划、编写、审核到出版,我们都精心设计、细致操作,但仍难免存在疏漏之处,诚望广大师生批评指正。

编者

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第一章 解题技巧

◎ 命题趋势

完形填空是在一篇短文中人为地挖去若干单词和短语,要求考生通过阅读全文,掌握文章大意,运用所学知识在限定时间内从所给的三个或四个选项中选出最佳答案,从而使短文的结构完整,意思通顺,前后连贯。完形填空是中考的重要题型之一,全国所有地区中考都采用了这一题型。抽样分析近年中考试卷,完形填空设题通常为 10-15 个,平均分值约 13 分,占总分值的 11% 左右。分析近两年全国各地中考试题,尽管有教材版本的差别,地域文化的差异,但由于比较严格地遵循《课程标准》,全国中考命题在选材、难度、题型与范围上仍然有很大的共性:

1. 选材渠道多维。由于新课程的实施,“学英语,用英语”的观念不仅表现在学习过程中,也反映在中考完形填空中。试题选材大多富有时代特征,贴近学生实际,关注社会生活,重视语言文化。不少材料选自国内外报刊、网络、教材以及名篇美文,自编的中国式英语已不多见。

2. 题材内容丰富。从题材方面来看,中考完形填空选材新颖时尚,将知识、文化、教育融为一体,符合中学生的阅读兴趣。选材广泛,更趋于信息化、时代化、生活化和知识化,涉及社会生活、生活感悟、科普知识、人际关系、人物传记、饮食健康、文娱体育、个人情感、自然环境、风土人情、语言学习等方面。

3. 体裁形式多样。体裁以记叙文为主,说明文和议论文为辅。据不完全统计,近年来全国各地中考完形填空记叙文约为 60%,议论文约 25%,说明文约 15%。完形填空基本上都是内容相对完整的材料,全文围绕主题展开,结构严谨,层次分明,逻辑性强。材料难度一般与初三教材相当。

4. 重视情景设置。与传统的完形填空相比较,语法结构不再是当今完形填空考查的重点内容,而语境分析已经成为主要的考查目标。所给的选项往往在语法方面都能成立,考生答题时要整体理解语篇,考虑上下文的内在联系,认真分析语境,合理判断推理,才能作出正确选择。

◎ 方法技巧

完形填空属于综合性较强的“阅读理解”题型。在平时的学习过程中,要从听说读写各方面入手,整体提高运用英语的能力。还要养成良好的阅读习惯,广泛涉猎多方信息,特别是英美文化、社会科技等方面的信息,增加自己的社会生活常识储备。做完形填空题还要注意灵活运用下面的技巧:



一、通读全文,整体感知。完形填空不同于语言知识单项选择题,其题干及其答案处于一篇意思完整的短文之中,答题之前应首先快速通读,整体感知全文,抓住文章主旨,了解背景知识,对题材、体裁,基本内容有一个整体的了解,边读边填。如果只见树木,不见森林,会导致顾此失彼,影响思维的连贯性,既影响答题速度,又影响答题的准确性。第一次整体阅读要注意速度,整体感知全文而不要拘泥于细节。如:

通读下面的短文可知,其主题是关于时间的宝贵。答题时围绕这一主题思考判断,有助于作出正确选择。

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 will 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. (2007 年, 山西省)

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 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 |

【解析】

1. C 由 than 及下文的表述推断,这里用比较级 even more,句意为“我认为时间比金钱还要宝贵”,从而强调主题。

2. A 时间消逝了,就不会重来。

3. C 系动词 is 后是表语从句,分析全句,表语从句表示不能浪费时间的原因,故用 why 引导表语从句。

4. B 由上文推断,我们应当充分利用时间做些有用的事情。

5. A 由“他们不知道时间的宝贵”推断,他们把有限的时间花在抽烟打牌上;spend time/money(in) doing sth 是固定结构,意为“花费时间或金钱做某事”,通常用人作其主语。

6. C 句意为“……浪费时间意味着浪费生命”。

二、细读首尾,推测意图。抓住文章的主旨就抓住了文章的脉络走向。文章的首句(段)是观察全文的“窗口”,有的文章会开门见山,揭示主题。尾句(段)是文章的结论或点睛之笔,会给人许多启示。抓住文章的首尾句(段),能获取很多

重要信息,这对把握文章的主旨大意,了解作者意图,选择正确答案,有很大的帮助。

例如下面的短文开头交待“门锁上了”,其后事件的发生,都与之相关。

A door was locked. A big stone came and hit the door. But he couldn't 1 it. Later a key came. He 2 the lock and the door opened. The stone was so 3 that the key could open it so easily. He asked the key ... (2007 年,成都市)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. touch | B. open | C. reach |
| 2. A. got out | B. got to | C. got in |
| 3. A. worried | B. thankful | C. surprised |

【解析】

1. B 上文 A door was locked ... ,下文用 but 表示转折,故推断,石头砸不开门。

2. C 由“钥匙来了”,推断钥匙插进锁中,就把门打开了。

3. C 石头看见钥匙不费力地打开了门,“感到惊奇”。

三、瞻前顾后,通盘考虑。在选择答案时既要考虑对所填内容的语法要求,如词法、句法结构、惯用法等,又要考虑其意义是否恰当,合乎逻辑。要充分利用上下文的语言线索和自己各方面的知识,瞻前顾后,通盘考虑。要善于从全文发现信息句,从字里行间寻求答题启示。一篇文章中词与词,句与句之间总是按照一定的逻辑关系联系在一起的,上文找不到答案,下文可能有启示;下文没有启示,上文可能有信息。要先做有把握的题,对于一时难以判断的题目,可暂时搁置不管,待全文其他题做完后,再结合全文主旨,采用排除法或推断法等逐一解决。

四、复核全文,调整答案。选填完毕后要再通读一遍短文。如果所填、所选词语正确,则全文应意义连贯,语法正确,逻辑合理。对于有疑问的地方再根据短文内容、上下文联系、语法结构、逻辑发展及一般常识等反复斟酌,从而推断出正确答案。如下文:

这是一篇关于人生哲理的短文,通过汤姆一年的假日劳动给人以这样的启示:不劳者,不得食;付出一定有收获。做这道题要充分理解各选项的词义,根据语言知识并结合上下文的意义作出正确选择。

Tom is the son of a farm owner. One New Year's Day, when he was 15, his father 1 him to work on the farm for one year when he was free. Tom was 2 with his father's idea. "That isn't my job. I have 3 school work to do." Hearing this, his father said, "I promise(许诺) to give you the best present if you 4 finish one year's work." Tom thought for a while and 5.

Starting one Saturday, the boy got up early and worked 6 until evening, just like any other farmer. Time passed quickly. Tom's crops(庄稼) grew well. 7 the last day of the year, the father called his son to him. "I'm happy to see that you have worked very hard the whole year," said the father. "Now, tell me 8 you want."

The boy smiled and showed his father a big piece of bread made from his wheat(小麦). "I've already got the 9 present. No pains, no gains. I think this is what

you wanted 10 to know." His father was quite pleased to hear that.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. asked | B. let | C. made | D. stopped |
| 2. A. happy | B. unhappy | C. excited | D. worried |
| 3. A. much too | B. so little | C. too much | D. a lot |
| 4. A. shall | B. must | C. need | D. can |
| 5. A. said | B. answered | C. agreed | D. began |
| 6. A. hard | B. hardly | C. slowly | D. difficultly |
| 7. A. At | B. On | C. In | D. By |
| 8. A. where | B. which | C. how | D. what |
| 9. A. least | B. worst | C. best | D. fewest |
| 10. A. mine | B. I | C. my | D. me |

【解析】

1. A ask sb to do sth 是固定结构,意为“请某人做某事”。
2. B 从下文 That isn't my job ... 推断,汤姆对父亲的决定感到“不高兴”。
3. C 由汤姆对爸爸的决定不高兴推断,他有很多事做;too much 用来修饰不可数名词。
4. D 句意为“如果你能完成一年的工作……”;用 can 表示能力。
5. C 通读全文可知,汤姆“同意”了父亲的决定。
6. A 由“起得早,农活学得快,庄稼长得好”等推断,汤姆“辛勤”劳动。
7. B 表示在具体的某一天用介词 on。
8. D 横线及其后部分为宾语从句;横线部分应在宾语从句中作 want 的宾语;what = the thing which。
9. C 通读全文可知,可以明白 No pains, no gains. 这样的道理是汤姆得到的最好的礼物。
10. D 动作后面的宾语应该用人称代词的宾格形式。

第一章 题材攻略

第一节 社会生活

◎ 定位仪

A (2008 年陕西中考)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★★	184	10'		

One day a young man put an ad in most of the newspapers in England. He said that his parents 1 him millions of pounds. He graduated from Oxford University. Everyone knows this university is one of 2 universities in the world. So he had got great education there. He'd like a girl to be his 3. The girl must be like the one in the books written by Somerset Maugham(英国小说家及剧作家), 4 Maugham was his favorite.

This ad was read and known 5 by parents and young girls all over the country. Parents went to shops to 6 the books. They bought those books for their daughters 7 presents. Girls tried to get those books 8. They wanted to know what kind of person the writer liked so that they could marry the young man.

All the books written by Maugham 9 in a short time and the writer became famous.

Can you guess who the young man was? It was Somerset Maugham 10! What a clever man he was!

- () 1. A. give B. gave C. has given D. will give
- () 2. A. the most famous B. more famous
C. most famous D. famous
- () 3. A. friend B. classmate C. wife D. teacher
- () 4. A. though B. so C. but D. because
- () 5. A. truly B. wrongly C. slowly D. quickly
- () 6. A. look at B. look over C. look for D. look after
- () 7. A. as B. with C. for D. like
- () 8. A. to keep B. to sell C. to read D. to show
- () 9. A. are sold out B. were sold out C. have sold out D. sold out
- () 10. A. himself B. herself C. itself D. themselves



【阅读心得】

B (2007 年武汉中考)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★★	291	15'		

My uncle John used to live in a beautiful little house by the sea in Atlantic City. I say he "used to" live there 1 he doesn't live there any more. He was killed two years ago.

Uncle John wrote novels. He not only 2 his job, but also made a lot of money by doing it. When he died, he had \$ 60 million in the bank.

After Uncle John's death, I came to stay in his house for a while. I had been there for two days when I 3 a message on the screen of the old computer. I was very surprised, because I thought the computer had been 4. The message said, "You have new 5!" When I read it, I thought it looked like the 6 of a novel. "This looks interesting," I thought. "It must be 7 one of Uncle John's friends." I decided I should make an answer to the e-mail to tell him or her that Uncle was 8. However, the computer would not let me 9.

Every day for the next three weeks, more e-mails kept arriving. I printed 10 of all of them. The story was about Jane Winterbourne, a young writer working on her first novel. She sent her novel to Jack Tanner, an old writer and asked him to 11 her to publish it. However, he cheated her, and published the novel himself—pretending that he had 12 it. The novel was very 13. Tanner made a lot of money, and bought himself a house by the sea in Atlantic City. It was then that I realized that "Jack Tanner" and "Jane Winterbourne" were 14 names. "Jack" was 15 to be Uncle John.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. so | B. because | C. though | D. once |
| () 2. A. lost | B. finished | C. changed | D. enjoyed |
| () 3. A. sent | B. noticed | C. read | D. typed |
| () 4. A. broken down | B. turned off | C. sold out | D. put away |
| () 5. A. information | B. post | C. mail | D. business |
| () 6. A. picture | B. story | C. end | D. beginning |
| () 7. A. like | B. about | C. from | D. to |
| () 8. A. dead | B. sick | C. out | D. busy |
| () 9. A. play | B. reply | C. watch | D. stop |
| () 10. A. copies | B. pieces | C. parts | D. covers |
| () 11. A. teach | B. help | C. show | D. refuse |
| () 12. A. missed | B. got | C. written | D. bought |
| () 13. A. new | B. expensive | C. important | D. successful |
| () 14. A. false | B. true | C. long | D. beautiful |

- () 15. A. pointed B. spelt C. meant D. called

【阅读心得】

◎ 加油站

C (2008 年义乌中考模拟)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★	230	6'		

A Frenchman went to visit New York. He didn't know English. When he 1 New York, he 2 a bus to a hotel.

It was Sunday. The Frenchman went out for a walk. As he went 3 the street, he suddenly thought of his way back. So he decided to write down the name of the street. On the wall near the corner of the street, he saw some English words. He wrote them down in his notebook. "Now I know the name of the street," he said to 4. "It'll be easy for me to 5 to the hotel." He walked for a long time in the city, then he felt tired and wanted to go back. He took the notebook out of his pocket and 6 the name of the street to a young man. The young man read the words, but he didn't know what the Frenchman wanted. The Frenchman decided to ask 7. He stopped an old man. The old man read the words but he didn't know what the Frenchman wanted, 8. Then the Frenchman saw a young woman. The young woman knew 9 French. When the Frenchman showed her the words in his notebook and asked where the street was, the young woman 10, for in the Frenchman's notebook, there were only three words, "One Way Street"—it was not a street name.

- () 1. A. reached to B. got C. arrived in D. arrived
() 2. A. had B. bought C. drove D. took
() 3. A. along B. across C. away D. to
() 4. A. a policeman B. the man C. himself D. him
() 5. A. come B. walk C. return D. go
() 6. A. read B. put C. showed D. wrote
() 7. A. himself B. someone C. others D. other
() 8. A. too B. also C. neither D. either
() 9. A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
() 10. A. cried B. laughed C. thought D. said

【阅读心得】

D (2008 年宁波中考模拟)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
说明文	★★★	258	12'		

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but 1 is it, do you know? The Internet is a network. It uses the telephone to join millions of computers together around the world.

Maybe that doesn't sound very 2. But when you've joined to the Internet, there are lots and lots of things you can 3. You can send e-mails to your friends, 4 they can get them in a few seconds. You can 5 do with all kinds of information on the World Wide Web(WWW).

There are many different kinds of 6 now. They can be joined to the Internet. Most of them are small machines sitting on people's 7 at home, but there are still many others in schools, offices or large factories. These computers are 8 by people and factories, but no one really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of 9 for you to go into the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet. You can use it during 10 or free time. Libraries often have computers joined to the Internet. You are 11 to use it at any time.

Thanks to the Internet, the 12 is becoming smaller and smaller. It is possible for you to 13 at home with a computer in front, getting and 14 the news you need. You can 15 whatever you want by the Internet without going to the shop. But do you know 98% of the information on the Internet is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. where | B. how | C. what | D. which |
| () 2. A. easy | B. interesting | C. difficult | D. new |
| () 3. A. think | B. have | C. ask | D. do |
| () 4. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| () 5. A. hardly | B. also | C. never | D. only |
| () 6. A. machines | B. computers | C. people | D. telephone |
| () 7. A. cars | B. TVs | C. desks | D. chairs |
| () 8. A. sold | B. borrowed | C. used | D. owned |
| () 9. A. places | B. books | C. pictures | D. buses |
| () 10. A. meetings | B. lessons | C. games | D. meals |
| () 11. A. lucky | B. welcome | C. alone | D. kind |
| () 12. A. computer | B. number | C. world | D. school |
| () 13. A. watch | B. rest | C. play | D. study |
| () 14. A. to send | B. sending | C. to take | D. taking |

- () 15. A. find B. return C. guess D. buy

【阅读心得】

E. (2008 年山东中考模拟)

体裁	难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
记叙文	★★★★	290	15'		

I saw the shock and joy in my stepfather's(继父) eyes when he was told that his first child would 1. I could not help but feel excited. I could hardly wait to 2 everyone and my joy showed on the outside.

Sitting in the delivery room(分娩室) that June 17, knowing that the 3 would soon be here, I began to feel 4 about myself. What was my life going to be 5? Would it be one endless baby sitting job? What would I have to 6? Most important, would I lose my mother? The time passed quickly. The baby 7.

It was the most important experience of my life, being in the delivery room that day, for 8 is truly a miracle(神奇的). When the doctor announced that it was a 9, I cried. I had a baby sister.

All my fears and insecurities(不安全感) have passed now, 10 the help of a warm and understanding family. I cannot explain how special it is 11 a tiny person 12 waits with me every morning until my ride to school comes and then, as Mom holds her in the window, waves her little 13, saying good-bye. It is so wonderful to come home and not even have a chance to take off my coat before she is tugging(用力拖) at me 14 her.

I never thought I could love a baby this much, and I would remember the joy I get from being her big sister for 15.

- () 1. A. get to B. arrive C. reach D. arrive at
 () 2. A. say B. tell C. talk D. speak
 () 3. A. boy B. girl C. baby D. children
 () 4. A. excited B. interested C. happy D. worried
 () 5. A. like B. likes C. liking D. of
 () 6. A. give in B. give away C. give out D. give up
 () 7. A. is coming B. had come C. has come D. was coming
 () 8. A. birthday B. born C. birth D. going
 () 9. A. boy B. brother C. baby D. girl
 () 10. A. for B. of C. with D. without
 () 11. A. have B. to have C. had D. has
 () 12. A. which B. what C. where D. who
 () 13. A. foot B. hand C. hair D. body