



根据义务教育英语《课程标准》编写
配各种版本教材使用



主编：陈占勇 李保卫

初中专项训练新设计

A New Design of Special Exercise for Junior Middle School

完形填空



Cloze

中考

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奔腾英语

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完形填空

中考

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出版说明

为了帮助广大初中师生把握我国目前基础教育和高等学校招生考试的发展方向,领会新教学大纲有关初中英语教学的精神,我们特邀请了一批在教学及中考阅卷第一线、具有丰富教学经验的特、高级英语教师,编写了这本《奔腾英语·初中专项训练新设计——完形填空·中考》。

本书以新课标为依据,紧扣教育部颁发的最新《考试说明》,又结合近年的英语中考试题内容,力求新颖、全面、实用。我们坚信本书既可供广大初中同学在平时学习及复习备考时使用,也是广大英语教师教学的参考书。

本书栏目包括:解读中考、专项训练新设计、答案与详解三部分。

【【解读中考】】 本部分在全方位透视完形填空题型与命题特点的基础上,深入总结了完形填空题的解题思路与技巧,可帮助中考考生更好地了解中考的知识能力要求,熟悉题型特点,把握命题趋向,探索命题规律和应试对策,提高能力,掌握解题的步骤与技巧。

【【专项训练新设计】】 本栏目下设两个小板块:

· **真题演练** —— 编者以“中考真题是最好的中考模拟题”为编写主题,精选近年各省份有代表性的题目,以便于帮助考生由此及彼掌握中考命题轨迹。希望同学们通过对近年中考真题的演练,比较全面地了解中考英语的命题规律,以便在复习备考中有的放矢。

· **创新训练** —— 编者在深入研究近几年中考试题的基础上,以“实战演练”为编写主题,精心编制了足量针对性强、训练价值高的习题,注重突出对考生能力的考查,这些习题既与中考命题趋势相吻合,又具有全新视角,从“雪灾”到“神舟七号”,紧扣社会生活的各方面,内容接近中考真题。功夫是练出来的,通过本部分的练习,定能帮你实现从知识到能力的转变。

【【答案与详解】】 编者以“点拨精要”为编写主题,不仅给出了习题的标准答案,而且对解题思路、解题过程进行了精要分析,同时指出了考查范围。如师在侧般的透彻详解,定能帮你扫清学习中的所有障碍。

编委会

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第1章

解读中考

一、完形填空题型概述

完形填空是一种综合性的阅读测试题,是提高学生阅读理解能力的有效途径,其考查目的是语篇意义理解的连贯性和运用语言的准确性。它是各类英语考试中一种重要的题型,也是考生们公认的难度最大、失分最多的题型之一。与其他题型相比较,完形填空题更注重对文章内容本身的完整性、情节发展的逻辑性,以及前后语境相呼应的统一性的综合性考查。一般情况下完形填空有两种:

1. 选择填空题。

也称完形填空,每空给出四个选项,要求为该空选出一个最佳的选项。常用来检测学生对句子结构、语法运用、词语辨析、固定搭配和习惯用法等多种语法和基本语言知识的运用能力。

2. 综合填空题。

也称非选择填空题或短文填空题。每空中有的给出待填词的首字母,有的是根据相关提示完成待填词。常用来检测学生对短文、词汇的意义理解和单词的掌握以及句型的运用,是考查学生的观察分析能力、组织运用语言能力的主要题型之一。

二、完形填空的命题规律

完形填空题通常是一篇语意完整的短文,在选材上各地试卷都把新颖、富于时代感,贴近现实生活,贴近学生校园生活的材料放在首位。在内容、组织结构和语言上有着显著的特点。当文章中的一些词语被去掉后,文章仍然能够提供充足的提示和线索。学生可以借助这些提示和线索,通过推理判断,从而选择正确

的选项填空,使文章形式和内容完整。完形填空题的命题基本形式是从短文中删除若干词(一般是10~20个),然后让学生运用所掌握的知识,在理解短文意思的基础上,经过认真分析和判断,从所提供的四个选项中选出最佳一项填入短文相应空格处,使短文恢复原貌。

经分析近年来各省份的中考试题,其完形填空部分有如下规律:

1. 所选短文体裁以记叙文、说明文为主,其他体裁为辅。
2. 所选短文逻辑性强,层次分明。
3. 所选短文第一句为引导句,通常不设置空格。
4. 挖去的单词,多以实词为主,虚词为辅。根据历年来中考完形填空题检测的分析,各种词类的比例由多至少顺序如下:动词、名词、形容词、副词、连词、代词等。
5. 从语篇主旨、行文逻辑、词语用法、词语辨析和语法分析角度设题占据了主导地位。
6. 文章短、挖空多。

三、完形填空的命题角度

1. 考查学生对词汇的含义及用法的掌握情况

要求学生能根据特定的语言环境,对词汇(特别是一些同义词或近义词)的含义及用法进行区分。

2. 考查学生对词的惯用法及词语搭配的掌握情况

要做好这方面的题目,需要靠平时有良好的学习习惯,在学习中注意对基础知识有效识记,牢固掌握。

3. 考查学生对语法知识的掌握情况

考查内容包括:动词时态、语态、常用动词

的基本用法、基本句型、主谓一致、代词、形容词、副词等。

4. 考查学生综观全文,前后联系的能力

所要选择的词语都处在短文所提供的语言背景下,所以联系上下文是解题的关键。

5. 考查学生的逻辑推理能力

四、完形填空答题步骤与答题策略

根据完形填空测试的重点语言技能,我们建议考生运用下列解题技巧:

1. 阅读全文,弄清大意

首先把整篇文章通读一遍,速度不妨稍快,掌握文章的大意,了解文章主题以及细节事实,为正确选择答案奠定基础。完形填空不同于单项选择题,切勿边读边填。否则很可能欲速而不达。

2. 边读边填初步完成

填空时,不要急于在四个选择项中找答案。在阅读全文的基础上,根据自己所学知识,从语法、习惯用法等方面入手,先提出一个设想答案,再对照四个选择项,若其中有一个与你想的相仿,该答案正确性则较大,但还要对其他三个进行分析,以确认他们不正确。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。

3. 推理判断解决疑难

在选择过程中,可以利用辨异法、语法判断法、推理法、选义法、逐一排除法等进行判断,还可利用语感。

对于某些比较难填的空格,应注意以下几点:

①**注意词法关系。**逐句阅读文章,理顺句子意思。分析所需要填充的词语的句子成分(主语、谓语动词、定语还是状语),弄清楚所需要填充词语与毗邻词语的搭配关系(主谓搭配、动宾搭配、固定搭配还是宾补搭配),判断所需要填充词语的形式(动词的时态和语态、名词的单复数等),以利于正确选择答案。

②**注意句法关系。**逐句阅读文章,梳理句子之间的关系。从句或句子之间到底是什么关系?是因果、递进、对比,还是转折、例示、结论?

③**注意此处是否使用惯用语或成语。**

4. 复核全文,消除疏漏

读完之后,应再次通读全文,检查是否前后贯通,全文的内容与结构是否完整,逻辑关系是否合理。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帅全文,重新考虑。

根据以上答案步骤与答题策略,我们总结出以下三条原则:

1. 先整体,后局部原则

正确的做法是快速跳过空格通览全文,力求对文章的整体意思有个大致了解,把握全局,为作出正确的选择奠定基础。

2. 先易后难原则

全文大意理顺之后,本着先易后难的原则逐空试填。一时举棋不定的,暂且放一下,这些貌似很难的空的最佳答案可能就隐含在下文之中。

3. 前后呼应原则

完形填空题的目的不是单纯考语法,多数题目是考查综合运用语言能力的。因此,必须选那些结构上和上下文的意义都说得通的答案。同时,填空题的选项很多情况下是利用内容的排斥性与语法的正确性之间的矛盾设置的。因此,答题时,不能只看只言片语,断章取义,要连接上下文,使前后句子连贯通顺,还必须借常用的连词、副词和一些固定词组来判断、分析,确保语法结构(主谓一致,语态,从句的连接词,代词的性、数、格、动词的谓语、非谓语动词形式等)正确。

五、做完形填空题必须具备的基本知识

1. 丰富扎实的语法知识

完形填空是介于阅读理解和单项选择之间的一种题型,它侧重考查考生对短文的理解,对文章思路的把握。掌握了丰富扎实的语法知识,就能跳过一个一个空格读懂文章大意。语法知识越扎实,阅读速度就越快,理解就更加深刻全面。

2. 扎实的词汇词法知识

包括各类词性的用法、固定搭配、词汇辨析等知识。完形填空在具体的语境中考查词汇用法,要求考生在理解上下文的基础上,运用自己掌握的词汇、词法知识,选出符合文意的最佳答

案,所以说词汇词法知识是做好完形填空的基础。

不是根据具体的语境去选择答案,结果使填充完整的文章文意不通,逻辑不连贯。

六、完形填空常见解题失误分析

1. 不通读全文,急于选答案

有些考生认为通读全文费时费力,拿到题目就急于选答案,边读边填,结果无法形成连贯的思路,做起题来速度慢,出错多。

2. 受思维定势干扰

有些考生往往根据自己熟悉的词组句型而

3. 不注意分析句子结构

有些考生不注意分析句子结构,不能读懂单句含义,影响对文章的理解,结果不能选定使全文文意通顺的答案。

4. 习惯搭配掌握不熟

Children sometimes 12 adults with unexpected ideas. When Gilbert first saw the other cars, he didn't cry out, "Not fair! Other children had their fathers' help!" Gilbert didn't wish for victory in the race; instead he wished for courage.

1. A. send C. lend
2. A. instructions C. message
3. A. easily C. proudly
4. A. lived C. met
5. A. ran C. came
6. A. whether C. when
7. A. sure C. tired
8. A. effort C. speed
9. A. past C. after
10. A. excitement C. agreement
11. A. change C. leave
12. A. sadly C. please

B. return
D. give
B. passage
D. explanations
B. carefully
D. kindly
B. got
D. passed
B. moved
D. rushed
B. why
D. where
B. ready
D. sorry
B. energy
D. value
B. over
D. before
B. enjoyment
D. achievement
B. break
D. win
B. surprise
D. encourage

2008 · 北京卷

Gilbert joined the Science Club last summer. One day he was handed a piece of paper, a block of wood and four wheels; he was told to go home and I them all to "dad". However, Gilbert, a man knew that his dad wasn't good at making things and decided that she would read the 2 and let Gilbert do the work. A few days later the block of wood was turning into a car that Gilbert 3 named "Blue Lightning". Then he and his mother went to a car race together. But when they 4 there, Gilbert found that his car was the only one that had not been made by a "father-son" partnership (合作).

The race began. One by one the cars were knocked out until it 5 to the final between Gilbert and Jimmy. Just before the race, Gilbert asked 6 they could stop for a minute so that he could make a wish. After a long minute, Gilbert said that he was 7.

People cheered as the race began. Jimmy stood with his father and watched their car racing down the road while Gilbert was surprised at the great 8 of his car as it rushed over the finishing line less than a second 9 Jimmy's. Gilbert jumped up and down with 10.

Soon the club manager came over and asked him, "So, Gilbert, your wish was to 11, right?" "Oh no, sir," he replied. "I just wished I wouldn't

第 2 章 专项训练新设计

真题演练



Exercises

2008 · 北京卷

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cry if I lost."

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- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. send | B. return |
| C. lend | D. give |
| 2. A. instructions | B. passage |
| C. message | D. explanations |
| 3. A. easily | B. carefully |
| C. proudly | D. kindly |
| 4. A. lived | B. got |
| C. met | D. passed |
| 5. A. ran | B. moved |
| C. came | D. rushed |
| 6. A. whether | B. why |
| C. when | D. where |
| 7. A. sure | B. ready |
| C. tired | D. sorry |
| 8. A. effort | B. energy |
| C. speed | D. value |
| 9. A. past | B. over |
| C. after | D. before |
| 10. A. excitement | B. enjoyment |
| C. agreement | D. achievement |
| 11. A. change | B. break |
| C. leave | D. win |
| 12. A. satisfy | B. surprise |
| C. please | D. encourage |

2008·南京卷

In America, where labor (劳工) costs are so high, "do-it-yourself" is a way of life. Many people 1 their own cars, build their own garages, and even rebuild their own houses. 2 many of them will also write their own books. In Hollywood there is a 3 that publishes (出版) children's books with the help of computers. 4 other book companies also publish that way, this company is not like the others. It 5 the reader to become the main character with the help of computers. Here is 6 they do it. Let us suppose a child is named Hody. The computer uses this information to make up a story 7 pictures. The story is then printed up. "This book is about me," a child who 8 such a book might say. So the company is called "Me-Books Publishing Company".

9 like me-books because they like to see in print their own names, their pictures, and the names of their friends and their pets. But more 10, in this way, readers are much more interested in reading the stories. Me-books are helping children to learn how to read.

1. A. make B. build
C. buy D. repair
2. A. Otherwise B. Only
C. Once D. Soon
3. A. director B. person
C. company D. computer
4. A. However B. Although
C. That D. Unless
5. A. allows B. hates
C. hires D. pays
6. A. what B. how
C. why D. where
7. A. with B. about
C. for D. except
8. A. prints B. borrows
C. sells D. receives
9. A. Writers B. Children
C. Companies D. Friends
10. A. impossible B. imaginative
C. important D. inactive

2008·天津卷

The picture shows eighteen-year-old Katy Ross in Nepal, a small country north of India. Katy 1 school eight months ago and soon she will go to university. She loves travelling and decided to visit Asia 2 she goes to university.



Katy is living with a family in the capital of Nepal. She has 3 a lot about the country since she arrived four months ago. The family has two children but many uncles and cousins live with 4 in their big house. They have taken Katy to many parties.

Katy teaches for four hours a day at a small 5. All the classes are in English, and the pupils have spoken English since the 6 of six. The older children speak English very 7. Katy has taught writing, grammar, and art, all in English. She enjoys art the most, and she thinks the children like these lessons best, too!

Katy has not had a lot of time to 8 Nepal, but soon, she will stop teaching and travel around Nepal 9 a friend. "After that" Katy says, "we'll visit more countries in Asia. We're not 10 which ones yet."

1. A. left B. found
C. visited D. reached
2. A. before B. when
C. after D. while
3. A. used B. taught
C. made D. learnt
4. A. us B. him
C. her D. them
5. A. shop B. cinema
C. school D. factory
6. A. life B. age
C. number D. amount
7. A. bad B. good
C. fine D. well
8. A. see B. hear
C. look D. smell
9. A. of B. on
C. with D. in
10. A. tired B. sure

C. afraid

D. happy



2008 · 重庆卷

A terrible earthquake (地震) happened in Wenchuan on May 12, 2008. 1 people lost their lives and homes. During those days, a lot of stories about 2 could be heard. Here is 3 of them. After the earthquake, under a fallen building, some soldiers found that a 4 died in a very strange way. When they were ready to take her away, they were surprised to find that a baby in her arms was 5 alive. The baby was sleeping and 6 hurt at all. Between the dead mother 7 the living baby, there was a cellphone (手机) with a short 8 on the screen, "My dear baby, if you can survive (幸存), remember that I love you." Everybody 9 when they read these words.

Besides this story, many other stories also moved (感动) us deeply. 10 these stories, we know more about love. You're lucky if you're loved by others. You're great if you love others when you're in danger.

1. A. All B. Many C. Few D. No
2. A. home B. life C. love D. hope
3. A. one B. none C. some D. each
4. A. man B. woman C. boy D. girl
5. A. still B. often C. never D. not
6. A. is B. isn't C. was D. wasn't
7. A. or B. and C. also D. but
8. A. story B. film C. message D. song
9. A. smiled B. shouted C. laughed D. cried
10. A. From B. On C. To D. With



2008 · 河南卷

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 foreigner 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 foreigner 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 satisfied." 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



2008 · 黄冈卷

China is a great country with 5,000 years of history. There are many places of interest 1 attract millions of tourists from all over the world every year. Some of them are fantastic lakes, beautiful mountains and long rivers.

Many mountains, such as Mount Tai, Mount Emei, Mount Hua are very famous. People go to Mount Tai 2 the sun rise. 3 the rivers the

Yangtze River is the longest one and the second 4 one is the Yellow River. They are the birth-places of 5.

Have you 6 the love story about Xu Xian and White Snake? It is said that the story 7 on West Lake. West Lake is the most fantastic place that I have ever visited. It 8 in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. It is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Many tourist attractions there are well worth 9, such as Sudi Causeway, the Broken Bridge and Leifeng Pagoda. The scenery is so attractive that visitors often lose 10 in it.

West Lake has become 11 its special scenery 12 some beautiful poems. These poems 13 by Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo. 14, the surrounding area of West Lake is the home of the famous Dragon Well Tea.

Have you ever 15 West Lake? If not, look for a chance to go to the fantastic place!

1. A. which B. who
C. whom D. where
2. A. saw B. to see
C. seeing D. look
3. A. Between B. Among
C. In D. Beyond
4. A. long B. longer
C. longest D. very long
5. A. China culture B. China cultures
C. Chinese culture D. Chinese cultures
6. A. heard B. heard of
C. hear about D. hear of
7. A. was taken place B. was happened
C. happened to D. happened
8. A. lies B. lie
C. lays D. is lying
9. A. visited B. to visit
C. visit D. visiting
10. A. him B. them
C. themselves D. himself
11. A. famous for B. famous as
C. famous D. known as
12. A. as well B. as well as
C. also D. but
13. A. wrote B. were written
C. are written D. was written
14. A. Besides B. But
C. And D. While

15. A. been B. been to
C. gone to D. been in

2008 · 成都卷

A

People can do shopping in different ways. For several years, people in America and Europe have 1 teleshopping—watching TV and buying things by phone. People can turn on 2 and shop for clothes, food, toys and many 3 things.

Different people have 4 ideas about the teleshopping. Some people like teleshopping because it 5 them to do their shopping 6 leaving home. But at the same 7, some other people do not like this 8 way of shopping. They usually worry about the 9 of the things. Good quality is important to them, and 10 cannot be sure about the quality of the things on TV.

1. A. enjoyed B. remembered
C. displayed
2. A. light B. radio
C. TV
3. A. other B. extra
C. expensive
4. A. the same B. different
C. no
5. A. forbids B. allows
C. hopes
6. A. without B. with
C. by
7. A. day B. shop
C. time
8. A. new B. old
C. impossible
9. A. price B. quality
C. style
10. A. they B. we
C. you

B

Once a man and his wife worked for a businessman. There was a big box in the businessman's living room. The businessman pointed at the box and said, "There's only one thing you 11 do. Don't open the box." After saying this, he 12

the living room.

The woman said to her husband, "There 13 be something expensive in the box. Let's 14 it, shall we?" Her husband said no to her.

The woman didn't give up her 15. One day, she decided to find out what was 16 it. Her husband didn't stop her. She opened the box and looked 17. She found nothing in the box and tried hard to close it, 18 she failed.

That evening the businessman came home and found the box was 19. He was very angry and asked the woman and her husband to leave his home.

"But there was nothing in the box," the woman said. "We haven't taken anything 20". The businessman shouted at them, "The box is not important. I cannot believe you. That's important!"

11. A. needn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't
12. A. entered B. left C. found
13. A. must B. will C. used to
14. A. open B. close C. clean
15. A. work B. idea C. box
16. A. near B. under C. in
17. A. inside B. outside C. up
18. A. so B. and C. but
19. A. lost B. open C. empty
20. A. at all B. at times C. at once



2008 · 河北卷

These days, it is easier for us to travel to other countries than ever before. However, there is a big difficulty that most of us 1 when we meet people in other countries—we cannot communicate with them. There are 2 where English is still not spoken, though it is the most widely known lan-

guage. So, wouldn't it be 3 if there was one language that could be understood by anyone anywhere in the world?

Esperanto that was created in 1887 may be the world's 4 truly international language. In fact, although 5 artificial (人造的) languages have been already created, only Esperanto has had much success. Its learners say that it is about four times 6 to learn than other languages. Spelling and pronunciation are both easy, too. For example, it does not have silent 7 like the "h" in "honest". If you 8 a word, you can spell it without any difficulty. The grammar is also as simple as possible: only sixteen basic 9, no irregular verbs (不规则动词), only six verb endings.

In short, Esperanto should be attractive (有吸引力的) as a language to learn, 10 there is a problem: how many people have met anyone who can really speak it? Anyway, we hope that some day one language can be mastered easily by anyone.

1. A. need B. miss C. face D. touch
2. A. offices B. schools C. cities D. places
3. A. safe B. nice C. funny D. difficult
4. A. first B. another C. last D. other
5. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
6. A. better B. easier C. slower D. shorter
7. A. marks B. parts C. words D. letters
8. A. hear B. see C. watch D. notice
9. A. subjects B. sentences C. rules D. lessons
10. A. and B. but C. so D. because



2008 · 陕西卷

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 (英镑). 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 favourite.

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

2008 · 安徽卷

A

Today it is quite natural to find people shake hands in some situations. People all over the world shake hands for many different 1. We shake hands when we meet new people 2 during spe-

cial festivals. Players often shake hands before or after 3. Business people shake hands when they make a deal.

Why do people shake hands 4 shaking feet? This is because of the fact that a long time ago most people 5 knives or guns. If some of them decided that they did not want to 6, they would show their empty hands. 7 people shook hands so that they could not 8 knives in their sleeves (袖子). Later on, hand-shaking became a symbol of 9.

Now we don't have to 10 people with guns or knives. However, we still shake hands all the time! The reason is simple: it is still a way to show friendship.

1. A. ideas B. reasons C. thoughts D. excuses
2. A. or B. as C. but D. so
3. A. games B. speeches C. exercises D. programmes
4. A. such as B. as well as C. instead of D. together with
5. A. lost B. bought C. caught D. carried
6. A. cheat B. fight C. drop D. speak
7. A. Perhaps B. Happily C. Carefully D. Luckily
8. A. hide B. lift C. pull D. push
9. A. success B. victory C. pride D. peace
10. A. talk about B. worry about C. know about D. learn about

B

I finished my cooking course in a college at the age of 21. I thought I was going to 11 a world famous cook. I hoped people would travel from all over the world just to get a 12 of my food. But three months later, I knew I was 13. Since nobody was traveling to taste my food, I decided I should travel to taste theirs. 14 my travel, I visited many different

