

尖峰 英语语法技巧与完形

提高版

- 本书依据最新教学大纲的教学体系,由名校资深教师撰稿,内容由浅入深,循序渐进,结合教学中的重点、难点进行详细、透彻的技巧讲解,举一反三,便于理解、学习,为轻松掌握英语知识奠定基础。
- 内容呈现丰富生动,使枯燥乏味的完形填空,通过丰富的栏目引导,使英语学习不再枯燥、困难。
- 每篇文章之后均有详细的解释,及时检测学习效果, 发现不足,提高学习效率,更具备各种应试功能。
- 采用经典趣味小短文,全面凸显英语语言运用的文化氛围,贴近生活,增强学习效果,当能使你攀上英语学习的尖峰。





ISBN 7-5029-3303-4/G - 0958

尖峰 语法技巧 与完形 提高版

卢伟



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

尖峰英语语法技巧与完形:提高版/卢伟编著. — 北京市:气象出版社,2002.1 ISBN 7-5029-3303-4

I.尖... II.卢... Ⅲ.英语—语法—中学—教学参考资料 IV.G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2001) 第098191号

定价: 13.00元

。内容简介。

本书依据最新教学大纲,由名校资深教师撰稿,依据新大纲教学体系由浅人深、循序渐进,结合学生的学习和思维特点,将教师多年教学经验与如何调动学生学习兴趣融为一体,把本来枯燥无味的完形填空变成对英语语法、时态、词语辨析及阅读理解的学习过程。本书通过版面色彩的变换,加强视觉刺激,达到加强学习效果的目的。本书主要特点:通过阅读经典小文章进行完形填空,并在"解析"栏目中逐一对所选择的答案进行详细的讲解,及时归纳总结各种语法知识运用的技巧及解题规律,使学生在今后的英语学习中举一反三,提高语法运用技巧和阅读能力。

本书编写紧扣现行中学英语教学及考试中的重点、难点,是中学生应考、提分必备的语法技巧运用、与熟练掌握运用完形填空技能的工具书。



◆ 按初中教材编写,详 细解说基础语法功能, 内容活泼生动,为初中 生必备之语法工具书。



- ◆ 全国首创彩色图解英 语词语辩析工具书。
- ◆ 指导要领、应考必备。
- ◆ 彩色编排、提分宝典。
- ◆ 根据初中一~三年级 教材编写。



- ◆ 名师撰写、特色编排
- ◆ 技巧讲解、应试必备

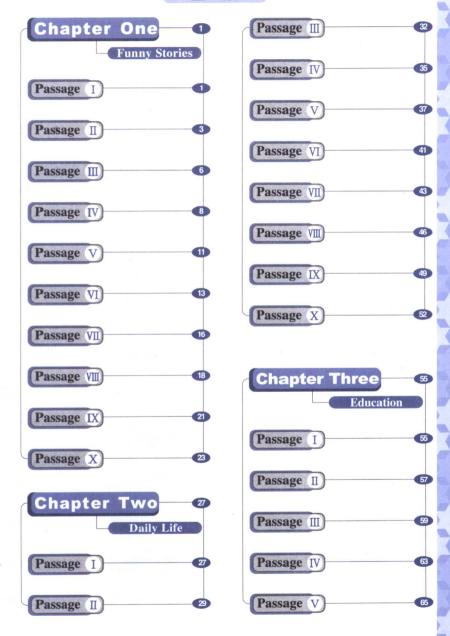


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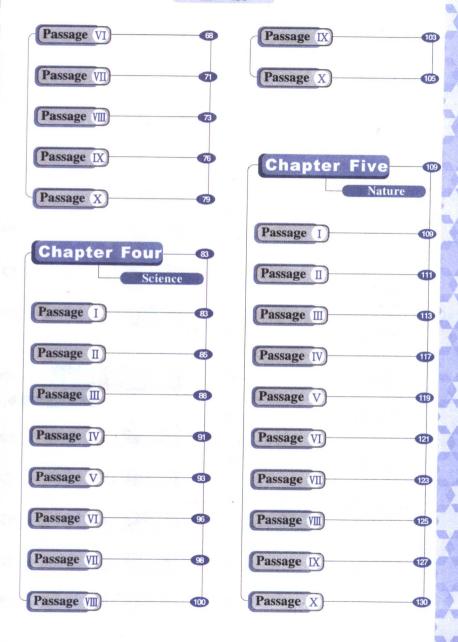
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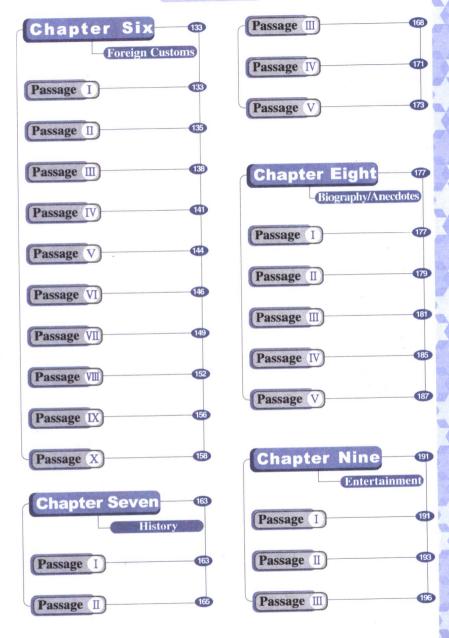
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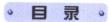


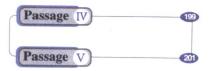
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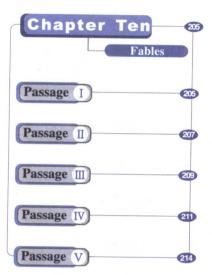


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Chapter One Funny Stories

Chapter One Funny Stories

Passage I

Bill wants football after school. So he must finish homework first. He opens his pencil-box and wants to his pen out of it. But pen isn't there. Bill begins to look for it he classroom. He looks at everywhere. But he can't find for a first find for the classroom.

At that time his classmate, Peter, comes **8** the classroom. So Bill **9** him, "Don't you see my pen?" Peter answers, "No." Then he looks **10** Bill and says, "But what is **10** your hand? Isn't it **12** pen?" Bill looks at his own left **13** and says, "Oh, yes. I've found it **14** last. "And he begins to **15** his homework.

黑客词典

▶ everywhere ----- adv.到处

own ----- adj.自己的

found-----v.(find 的过去分词)找到

First Reading This passage is about a boy who looks for his pen.

Second Reading Fill in the blanks

| 1 A play | B plays | C to play | D playing |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2 A her | B his | C its | D one's |
| 3 A carry | B lift | C make | D take |
| 4 A his | B its | C her | D one's |
| (5) A at | B for | C up | D down |
| 6 A at | B for | C in | D on |
| 7 A it | B one | C them | D ones |
| 8 A up | B out of | C in | D into |

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|--|-----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| 9 A asks | B talks | C speaks | D says | | |
| 10 A for | B up | C after | D at | | |
| 11) A on | B in | C up | D out of | | |
| 12 A your | B yours | C my | D mine | | |
| 13 A arm | B leg | C hand | D foot | | |
| 14 A for | B of | C in | D at | | |
| 15 A do | B does | C make | D take | | |
| Third Reading Write your answers 1 2 3 4 5 | | | | | |
| 0 0 | 8 | | | | |
| 0 0 | 13 | | | | |
| 将自己的答案項人文中读一遍,看看有沒有不通顺的地方 . | | | | | |
| 1 表示"想要做某事"有短语 want to do sth., 所以选择 C。 | | | | | |
| ② 此句中的主语是 he,故应是 his homework, 所以选择 B 。 | | | | | |
| 3 此句的意思是:比尔打开文具盒,想要拿出钢笔来。" 拿出··· " | | | | | |
| 可用短语 takeout of, 所以选择 D 。 | | | | | |
| 4 前一句已经提到 his pen, 所以选择 A。 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| The state of the s | | | | | |
| 避免重复,此句用代词代替前面提到的钢笔,所以选择 (A)。 | | | | | |

Chapter One Funny Stories

- 8 从上一段中我们可以知道:比尔正在教室里找东西。就在那时皮特走进教室。"进到···"可用短语 come into,而 come in 是不及物短语,之后不接名词或宾语,所以选择 D。
- 9 因下一句是疑问句,所以选择 A 。
- D 短语 look for 寻找; look up 查找; look after 照看; look at 看…。根据句意选择 D 。
- (1) 皮特问比尔: 你手里拿着什么? "在手里"应是 in one's hand, 所以选择 B 。
- ② 因比尔在找钢笔,所以皮特问:它不是你的钢笔吗?因在所给空之后有 pen 这个词,在其前应用形容词性物主代词 your,所以选择 A 。
- ① 因皮特问比尔: 你手里拿着什么? 故比尔看了看自己的左手, 所以选择 C 。
- Ⅰ 比尔这时才发现笔就在他自己的手里,并说:我终于找到笔了。"终于,最后"可用短语 at last,所以选择 D 。
- (15) "**做作业**"是短语 do one's homework,又因 to 是动词不定式符号,其后应接动词原形,所以选择 A 。

黑客秘笈。

完形这一部分在平时练习或考试中都是难点,同学们对这一部分常常感到 头疼,有时还有一种畏惧的心理,甚至失掉信心。那么怎样才能战胜这一 难点,攻克这一难关呢?首先要克服心理障碍,静下心来,仔细阅读,理 解全文,然后再完成填空,这样才能取得好成绩。

Passage II

"Sam, "says his father, " 1 your cap and let us go 2 for a walk."
"Sam is 3 . He likes to go out 4 his father. He puts 5 his cap and coat 6 says, "Father, I'm 7 ." Sam and his father go out for a walk 8 the street. Suddenly, they see a big black dog. The dog begins to bark. Sam is 9 the dog. He wants to run 10 home. His father says, "Don't be afraid,

Chapter One Funny Stories Sam. Don't you know the proverb 'A barking dog does not bite'?" 黑客词典 >>> suddenly -----adv.突然地 bark ----- v.ПЦ proverb-----n.谚语 bite ----- v. 咬 First Reading This passage is about a boy who goes out with his father and meets with a barking dog. Second Reading Fill in the blanks B put on C dress D try on A wear 2 A for D into B on C out B worried D surprised 3 A angry C happy 4 A for C on D with B of (5) A up B down C on D in D angrily C wants to A and D surprised 7 A angry B worried C glad D near (8) A along B at C with 9 A not afraid B afraid of C looking at D afraid so 10 A to C out D / B into Third Reading Write your answers **客自己的答案填入文中读一遍,看看有没有不通顺的地方。**

你的正确处理率是

解析●●●

- ① 从上下文来看,萨姆的父亲要他一起去散步,让他戴上帽子。在英语中表示穿戴的词有:wear一般用来表示状态,意思是"穿着",其后直接跟表示服装的词语;dress作及物动词时,其后应接人称,意思是"给某人穿衣服";put on 则表示动作,意思是"穿上,戴上";而try on 意思是"试穿",故put on 项最符合题意,所以选择 B。
- ② 词组go out 意思是"出去,外出",所以选择 C 。
- ③ 从下句话 "He likes to go out"中可以看出:萨姆喜欢出去,所以选择 C。
- 4 本句话的意思是"他喜欢和他父亲一起出去","和···一起"的介词是 with, 所以选择 D 。
- ⑤ 本句话的意思是"**他戴上帽子**,穿上外衣",所以选择 C
- 6 本句话的意思是"**他戴上帽子**,**穿上外衣并说**",**and** 是并列连词,可用来连接两个并列的成分,所以选择 **A**。
- 根据上文得知, 萨姆愿意和他的父亲出去, 此题所以选择 C 。
- 8 沿街散步应是 along the street, 所以选择 A
- 从前几句话得知,萨姆出门后看见一条狗在叫,他害怕了。表示"害怕···"可用词组 be afraid of,所以选择B)。
- 表示跑回家,在动词run和home之间不要加任何介词,因为home 既可以作名词,又可以用作副词,作副词时可以直接和动词连用, 所以选择
 D。

黑客秘笈。

同学们在做阅读完形时,有时会遇到一些生词,影响对文章的理解及

Chapter One Funny Stories

准确无误地完成填空。对于这种情况,同学们不要着急,而要耐心静读,对于生词要根据上下文的意思来猜出词义,这样会有助于对文章的理解,准确找出选项。

Passage III

Paul is a worker. One of his feet is bigger than 1. He can't find the correct shoes 2 his feet. His friend, Jack, says to him, "Why 3 you go to 4 shoemaker? A good shoemaker can make you the 5 shoes." 6 Paul goes to the shoemaker near Dick's home. Very soon the shoemaker makes him 7. Paul 8 the shoes and is not happy. He 9 the shoemaker, "You aren't a good shoemaker! I want you 10 me one shoe bigger than the other, but you make me one shoe smaller than the other."

黑客词典>>>

correct -----adj.正确的, 合适的 shoemaker ------n.鞋匠

First Reading This passage is about a man's shoes.

Second Reading Fill in the blanks

| 1 A other | B another | C others | D the other |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2 A for | B to | C about | D of |
| 3 A aren't | B doesn't | C don't | D haven't |
| 4 A a | B an | C the | D / |
| (5) A wrong | B good | C heavy | D right |
| 6 A So | B But | C Or | D And |
| 7 A a pair shoe | B a pair of shoes | C a pair shoes | D shoes of a pair |
| 8 A looks like | B looks after | C looks at | D looks for |
| A talks | B tells to | C speaks | D says to |
| 10 A make | B makes | C to make | D making |