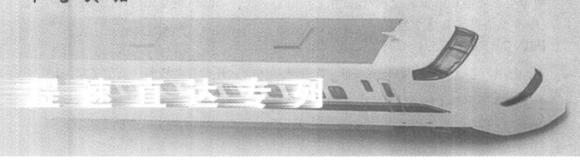


完形填空 全解全析

杨岷生 李宝忱 编著

華夏出版社



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前言

步入 21 世纪, 英语——全球七大洲的通用语言与我们的生活越来越紧密。无论是升学、求职、评级、外贸谈判、学术交流, 还是吸收高科技成果、出国旅游、电脑联网······ 处处需要使用它。

对于广大中学生来说,尤其是在初中阶段,如果能够打下良好的英语基础,就在成才的道路上迈出了坚实的一步,而中考又是一次非常重要的验收。如何在考前获得极佳的学习效果,必然成为初中毕业生关注的焦点。为此,我们特邀请了在一线长期执教的英语特级教师和从事英语教学研究的工作者共同编写了这套《中考英语提速直达专列》复习丛书。

这套丛书全面贯彻了利于英语教学及考试改革所提出的"突出语篇、强调交际、加强写作"的要求。作者依据中考试卷上的关键题型,编写了《中考英语单项填空全解全析》、《中考英语完形填空全解全析》、《中考英语阅读理解全解全析》和《中考英语听力测试全程训练》四本书。

《中考英语单项填空全解全析》是把近两年各地中考、会考中的典型试题加以集中筛选,尤其是把一些有代表性的日常用语题、惯用语题、语境题作了详解和例析,并把初中阶段所学的全部语法项目题进行归纳分类,逐一剖析。

《中考英语阅读理解全解全析》和《中考英语完形填空全解全析》是以原汁原味,能反映现代生活,关注社会热点,题材、体裁多样的英语短文为素材,配上一定深度的问题让学生做阅读理解练习。通过训练来帮助学生们提高计时有效的阅读水平。

《中考英语听力测试全程训练》则把当前初中阶段对听力要求的目的、层次、发展前景作了必要的分析,对题型要求、解题技巧作了具体说明。同时把近一两年来各地中考、会考中的优秀试题加以选粹,有层次、有梯度地作分类提供给学生进行交流训练。此外配有两盒音带,由优秀高级英语教师朗读,音质纯正,语调准确,并由英籍专家审定。

这套丛书的最大特色是:不是简单的 A、B 卷训练题,而是启迪学生思路、指导学习方法,解决疑难问题的必要学习工具。它有利于广大学生散发性思维的发展,有利于学生创造性才能的提高。

此丛书取名《**中考英语提速直达专列》**有两层意思,其一"**提速"**是指要掌握科学学习复习方法,用时少,收效大,这在中考复习阶段尤为重要。其二"直达"是说能顺利通过中考,步入理想高中。

丛书的策划、设计、审定由李宝忱老师主持。

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第一部分

中考英语完形填空题的洗材、命题方向透析

教育部在关于 2000 年初中毕业升学考试改革的指导意见中提出:"命题要切实体现素质教育的要求,加强与社会实际和学生生活实际的联系,重视对学生运用所学的基础知识和技能分析问题、解决问题能力的考查,有助于学生创造性的发挥。"基于上述要求,2000 年各地中考英语试卷在设置难度较大,易于区分学生学习成绩等第差异的完形填空题,都在选材和设题上加大了改革力度。

Ⅰ. 精心选材

完形填空题是一种语篇题,在选材上各地试卷都把新颖、富于时代感,贴近 现实社会生活、贴近学生校园生活的材料放在标准首位。文中所使用的语言要是 原汁原味的地道英语,是文理清晰、语言流畅的英语材料。

Ⅱ.科学设题

设题多从语篇出发、全局出发,而从简单字词、简单语法出发的题所占比重,越来越少。

现以人教社初一新教材一篇完形填空题作一例(略有增改)进行分析:

全篇正文 175 个单词,设题用 73 个单词,15 个空中,按词类分动词 4 个,名词 3 个,代词 1 个,形容词 3 个,副词 2 个,介词 2 个,由此可以看出,考查内容实词占绝大部分比例;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位置。

下面把原题、译文、重点分析,依次列出:

1. 原题

A new supermarket near my home

On Sunday morning, I usually get up very late. I wash my face and then go out to 1 morning exercises. It is about 8: 20 a.m. After I eat my 2, I ofter go to a supermarket 3 my mother. The supermarket is 4 our home, so we walk

there. It 5 us about 20 minutes to get there on foot. The supermarket has a good
6 It is called "新世纪" in Chinese. It doesn't have an7name. Can you
help to put it into English? It is new 8 big. 9 many things there, such as
(诸如) TVs, fridges, bikes, computers, clothes, books, foot and drinks. There
are many 10 there. They are men and women, old and 11. Parents must
their children. The supermarket is so big. Young children may get lost (迷
失) in it13_do many people come here to buy things? Do you know? Let me
tell you why. The things there are usually good and 14. The workers there are
always nice and friendly. If you come to my home, I can take 15 there and have
a look.

1. A. make	B. <i>do</i>	C. have	D. see
2. A. breakfast	B. lunch	C. supper	D. dinner
3. A. for	B. to	C. with	D. on
4. A. near	B. into	C. at	D. for
5. A. makes	B. takes	C. plays	D. get
6. A. flower	B. place	C. name	D. number
7. A. old	B. big	C. English	D. young
8. A. but	B. with	C. and	D. so
9. A. There is		B. There are	
C. They are		D. Are there	
10. A. students	B. people	C. childrem	D. workers
11. A. tall	B. short	C. young	D. old
12. A. look after		B. look for	
C. look at		D. look down	
13. A. What	B. Who	C. Why	D. When
14. A. you	B. cheap	C. big	D. dear
15. A. expensive	B. them	C. him	D. her
2. 译文			

我家附近的新超市

星期日早晨我常常起得很晚,我先洗脸,然后随即出去做早锻练。八点二十分左右,吃过早餐我有时同妈妈一起去超市。这座超市离我们家很近,所以我们就散步到那里,大约有 20 分钟我们走到了。这座超市有一个好店名。用中文说叫"新世纪"。它没有英文名字。你能用英语翻译一下吗?它又新又大。那里的东西琳琅满目,诸如电视机、电冰箱、自行车、电脑、服装、书籍、食品和饮料。那里的人群众多。有男、有女,有老、有少。家长必须照看好孩子。这超市非常大。小孩子

会在里边迷路。为什么有这么多人到这里来购物呢?你知道吗?让我说给你是为什么。这里的商品常常是又好又便宜。那里的服务员总是和蔼可亲、礼貌待人。如果你来我家作客,我很可能带你到那里逛一逛。

3. 重点分析

做好此题的关键是要通读全文,把握全貌,弄清题材、体裁,人物身份,彼此 关系,时间地点,然后再依次解析,解题时要注重上下文,段落顺序、首尾句、主 旨大意,围绕主旨中心大意的各个支撑点。有时亦可先易后难,若有特殊疑点,可 用排它法,作科学处理。

- 1. B. do morning exercises 做早操、早锻炼为固定动词短语。
- 2. A。依据上句 It is about 8: 20 a. m. 显然是 cat my breakfast。如果没有限定,B、C均可。
- 3. C。介词 With sb. 同谁一起。
- 4. A。根据下文 so we walk there 确定是 near, 而不是 far。
- 5. B。It takes sb. to do 固定句式: 带谁做什么如例句 It takes us about ten minutes to get to the Friend ship Stop from our school by bike. 从我们学校到友谊商店骑车去要用 10 分钟。
- 6. C。从下文 It is called "新世纪" in Chinesc. 可以确定选项。
- 7. C。根据上文 It is called "新世纪" in Chinesc. 和下文 Can you help to put it into English? 可确定答案为 C。不然很可能选错为 A。
- 8. C。new, big 都是褒奖的意思,用并列连词 and。
- 9. B。这是测查句型框架 There be 结构, 因主语是 many things, 故用 There are。
- 10. B。从下文 They are men and women, old and young 可定为 people。
- 11. C。这是 old 的关系,显然与其对照是 young。
- 12. A。这三个动词短语, 意思是:

look after 照看、照料 look down 轻视、俯视 look for 寻找 look at 看

弄清意思,从语境中判断显然是 A。

- 13. C。做对这题一方面是根据句法中句子成分,需选状语,一方面是从语境中看 Let me tell you why. why 显然已明显提示。
- 14. B。从全文看, B最合逻辑。
- 15. A。由从句 If you come to my home, 当然是 I can take you。

这是一篇介绍超市的短文,以第一人称叙述,通篇是褒奖用语,反映出现代商业繁荣的景象。总之 2000 年中考英语完形填空题,不仅能为高一级中学选拔优秀学生,而且对中学英语改革也提出了新的要求,就是通过英语教学,要使学生在英语课上能学到知识,掌握技能,培养他们的逻辑推理、选择判断、分析归纳能力。

第二部分

完形填空

1. 题型简介

完形填空是中考英语的必考题型之一。它的难度较高,能反映考生的语言水平 和综合运用能力。

完型填空题通常是给一篇短文,其中包含若干个空(多数省市命该题时是有 20 个空,也有省市命该题时设 10 个空),这些空的安排大体分三类: 1. 语法型。 2. 词汇型。3. 语义型。从难易安排看 1、2 类是基本技能、基础知识的检测,3 类则是对语篇综合能力的考查。做题时要求考生根据文后所附的各组题项,选出正 确答案填入空格,使其成为一篇语法正确,用词准确,语句通须,符合逻辑的文 章。文章的第一句叫做引导句,通常不设置空格,以便考生了解全文的主题和语言 特点, 获取必要的语言信息, 因此考生答题时, 一定要重视引导句, 从中得到必要 的启发。

11. 解题技巧

1. 谏读全文,掌握概况。

把全文先通读一遍,速度不妨稍快,虽然文中有些空格,但仍能体察文中的主 要内容,这样做,对把握全文,展开思维,进而捕捉正确的答案,都有很重要的作 用。

2. 逐句细读, 瞻前顾后。

在通读的基础上,应迅速对全文进行扫描式掠读,并根据自己对全文主旨大意 的理解,考虑某些空格的答案,然后再对照文后的选项,互相验证。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. 多方分析, 反复斟酌。
- 对某些难填的空格,则应迅速就下列问题作出判断:
- (1) 填空格的词作什么成分。
- (2) 该填的词,一般情况虚词为多,如各种短语中的介词,复合句中的连词

- 等,如为实词,就应依靠上下文推断出其含义而定。
- (3) 如果要填动词,那么首先要分清是谓语动词,还是非谓语动词,进而再考虑时态、语态。
 - (4) 考虑是否使用惯用语或成语。
 - 4. 复核全文,清除疏漏。

读完之后,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帅全文,重新考虑。

第三部分

典型试题分析

Ⅰ. 完形填空

1

As an American writer, Mark Twain once said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody 1 anything about it." It is true that everybody talks about the weather. Many people begin their talks 2 saying, "Isn't it a nice 3?" Do you think it will rain?" "I think it's going to snow."

Many people think they can tell 4 the weather is going to be like. But they 5 ever agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow." Another man 6 say, "Yes, it's cloudy in the east. But we are going to have fine weather tomorrow."

People often look for the weather they want. When a farmer needs water, he looks for something to tell him it's going to rain and he won't believe 7 else. When friends have a picnic, they are so 8 the weather is going to be fine very 9 that they sit eating their lunch while it is raining.

Almost everyone listens to what the weatherman says. But he doesn't always tell us what we want, and sometimes he makes a mistake. Still, he is 10 most of the time.

CIII	10.							
1.	A.	do	В.	did	C.	does	D.	done
2.	A.	through	В.	by	C.	across	D.	in
3.	A.	day	В.	weather	C.	thing	D.	hour
4.	A.	how	В.	when	C.	where	D.	what
5.	A.	never	В.	all	C.	almost	D.	hardly
6.	A.	will	В.	would	C.	can	D.	could
7.	A.	something			В.	anything		
	C.	everything			D.	nothing		
8.	A.	true	В.	certainly	C.	sure	D.	surely
9.	A.	slowly	B.	much	C.	quickly	D.	quietly

10. A. right

B. wrong

C. mistaken

D. all right

苔寨及简析

- 1. C。这里引用了美国著名作家马克·吐温对人们谈论天气的评论。由于引语中前一个并列分句的谓语动词用的是一般现在时,那么后一个并列分句的谓语动词也应用一般现在时,该分句的主语 nobody 是第三人称单数,谓语动词也应用一般现在时的第三人称单数形式,故答案为 C。
- 2. B。"by+动名词或动名词短语"表示通过某种方式或手段,故 B 项为正确答案。
- 3. A。weather 是不可数名词,其前一般不用不定冠词,应排除。其余三个选项均为可数名词,但这里谈论的是当天的天气情况,故答案为 A。
- 4. D。该空白处应填一个既可以引导宾语从句又能在从句中作介词 like 的宾语的 连接代词。根据全句的意思,只有 what 才能起这个作用。其余三个选项均为连接副词,虽然能引导宾语从句,但它们在从句中作状语,不能作宾语,故答案 为 D。
- 5. D。根据下文人们对同一天气变化的不同看法,可以判断出该空白处应填一个表示否定意义的副词作状语,用来否定谓语动词,应排除 B,C 两项。never 意为 "决不", "从来没有"; hardly 意为 "几乎不", "几乎没有"。never 和副词ever 连用语意矛盾,所以 A 项也应排除。hardly ever 表示 "几乎未曾", 与句意相符, 故答案为 D。
- 6. A。四个选项都可以用于现在时态。can 和 could 均可以表示能力和可能性, could 可以代替 can, 语气较为委婉, 它们填入空白处后意思不妥, 应排除; will 和 would 都可以表示"意志","意愿",可以用于各种人称。would 一般用来表示过去时间的"意志","意愿",但是如果用于现在时态则表示说话人的"意愿"或向对方提出"请求",语气比 will 婉转,填入空白处后与上下文的意思不符,所以 B 项也应排除,故正确答案为 A。
- 7. B。四个选项均为不定代词,C,D两项填入空白处后意思不妥,应排除。一般说来,something 用于肯定句,anything 用于否定句。一方面由于该空白所在的并列分句为否定句,另一方面因为上文"When a farmer needs water,he looks for something to tell him it's going to rain..."所表达的是农民盼望下雨的急切心情,可以判断出空白处应填 anything,表示农民在需要水的时候,只寻求能告诉他天要下雨的有关信息,而对其他任何情况都不相信,故答案为 B。
- 8. C。"so... that..." 意为"如此……以致……",引导表示程度或结果的状语从句。so是程度副词,修饰其后的形容词或副词。试题的空白处应填形容词, B, D 两项为副词,应先排除。A, C 两项的形容词所表示的意思不同, true 意

- 9. C。四个选项均为副词,A,B,D三项不能表示动作的迅速变化。根据空白前后的语境可以确定,该空白处应填表示动作迅速的副词 quickly。朋友们雨天聚在一起吃野餐,自然是相信天很快就会转晴,而不会一直挨雨淋,故答案为 C。
- 10. A。文章最后一段的第二句说明气象员预报的天气不总是符合人们的心理,甚至有时还会出现差错,接着第三句又转述气象员预报天气的一般情况。still为副词,意为"然而","尽管如此",含有转折之意。我们再根据天气预报的常识,可以推断气象员所作的天气预报大部分还是准确的,故正确答案为A。

2

We live in the "computer age (时代)". people like scientists, teachers, writers (作家) and even students use computers to do 1 work. But more than 30 years ago, 2 couldn't do much. They were very big and expensive. Very 3 people were interested in them and knew how to use them. Today computers are smaller and 4. 5 they can do a lot of work, many people like to use them. Some people even have them at home.

Computers become very important because they can work 6 than men and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 7 people do a lot of work. Writers now use computers to write. Teachers use them to help teaching. Students use them to study and children use them to play games. Computers can also remember what you put 8 them. Computers are very 9 and helpful. They are our good friends.

	Do	o you want to _	10	_a computer?				
1.	A.	many of			В.	all kinds of		
	C.	a lot			D.	very much		
2.	A.	scientists	В.	teachers	C.	students	D.	computers
3.	A.	few	В.	little	C.	a few	D.	$a\ little$
4.	Α.	cheap			В.	cheaper		
	C.	expensive			D.	more expensive		
5.	A.	But	В.	And	C.	Since	D.	If
6.	Α.	slow	В.	slower	C.	fast	D.	faster

		•	
7. A. help	B. make	C. use	D.
8. A. in	B. into	C. on	D.
9. A. beautiful	B. careful	C. useful	D.
10. A. pay	B. lend	C. have	D.

答案及解析

- 1. B。根据该句主语 People like scientists, teachers, writers and even students, 他们利用计算机做各种各样的工作。a lot of 后才可接名词, 排除 C。
- 2. D。四个选项均为复数可数名词,填在句中从单句看语法都正确,但下文 They were very bit and expensive. 表明,该句说的只能是计算机。
- 3. A。这里 very few people were interested in them 是和下文 many people like to use them 相对而言。另外,从语法看,little 和 a little 只能修饰不可数名词; few 和 a few 修饰可数名词。little, few 是否定含义; a little 和 a few 是肯定含义。此空的 few 用来修饰可数名词并表示否定含义,故答案为 A。
- 4. B。and 连接的形容词比较级的内容应前后一致,今天的计算机 smaller and cheaper 是和 30 年前的计算机 big and expen sive 对比。
- 5. C。该句从句与主句表示的是因果关系, since 表示关系上的自然结果,特别用于对于已经清楚了的事情,一般把它译成"既然"、"鉴于",往往放在主句之前。
- 6. D。表示比较的连词 than 表明,前面的副词应用比较级。计算机之所以重要, 是因为它比人工作快而准确,这是一个常识性的问题。
- 7. A。由下文 writers, teachers, students 等不同职务的人对计算机的应用,不难看出,计算机是人们的得力助手,故填 help。help sb. do sth. 是 help 后跟复合宾语的句型,其中动词不定式作宾语补足语,用不用 to 皆可。
- 8. B。"贮存"可用动词短语 Put in 或 put into, 前者 in 表状态, 后者 into 表示位置转移, 具有动态概念。
- 9. C。阅读全文并根据常识可知计算机用途广泛,非常有帮助的。
- 10. D。既然 Computers are very useful and helpful. They are our good friends. 作者用提问的形式,劝告你也应该拥有一台计算机,故此空填 have 表示"拥有"。另外 pay 构成的句型应是 pay sb. money for sth.

stop up heavy sell 3

Who Let You Tidy the Room?

Mr Ball is the head of the office. He's <u>1</u> and can easily deal with (处理) all kinds of matters. So he's often well <u>2</u> and has no time to do the housework. His wife knows him well and does all at home.

Yesterday morning, before Mr Ball got up, the telephone <u>6</u>. He sat up to answer it. His friend told him to write an important telephone number down. But he could find neither a pen <u>7</u> a piece of paper. He found there was much dust (灰尘) on the table and wrote the number on it. But soon he <u>8</u> it and went to work. Two hours later his wife came back and looked for a sweater for her daughter. Her husband came in while she was tidying the rooms. He couldn't <u>9</u> the number and called out <u>10</u>, "Who let you tidy the rooms?"

1.	A.	polite	В,	able	C.	strong	D.	weak
2.	A.	sold	В,	hel ped	C.	paid	D.	asked
3.	A.	Well	В.	Wonderful	C.	Good luck	D.	Bad luck
4.	A.	in bed	В.	a home	C.	in hospital	D.	$at\ school$
5.	A.	never	B.	always	C.	almost	D.	nearly
6.	A.	sang	В.	shouted	C.	spoke	D.	rang
7.	A.	or	В.	nor	C.	either	D.	neither
8.	A.	remembered			В.	forgot		
	C.	retold			D.	read		
9.	A.	see	В.	hear	C.	look at	D.	listen to
10	. A.	glad	В.	gladly	C.	angry	D.	angrily

答案及解析

- 1. B。由该句的并列谓语 can easily deal with all kinds of matters 可以看出, Mr Ball 是很能干的, 故填 able。
- 2. C。由于 Mr Ball 很能干,能够处理各种事务,老板当然要付给他很好的报酬,

故填过去分词 paid。

- 3. D。下文 Their daughter was hurt in a traffic accident last month 说明了这是一件不幸的事。
- 4. C。他们的女儿在交通事故中受了伤,自然要住院治疗。in hospital 意为"住院",是固定的介词短语。
- 5. A。由主句 the rooms were all in a fearful mess 推知, Mr Ball 从来没有在家整理过房间,故此空应填副词 never。
- 6. D。由下文 He sat up to answer it。可判断出此空应填 rang, 电话自然是在响了以后才去接的。
- 7. B。由下文 He found there was much dust on the table and wrote the number on it. 可推测出 Mr Ball 是没有找到记电话号码的笔和纸。neither... nor... 意为"既不……也不……",是表示否定二者的并列连词词组。
- 8. B。从 Mr Ball 后来回家找写在桌子上的电话号码可以判断出,他把记电话号码的事忘了。
- 9. A。上文 Her husband came in while she was tiding the rooms. 表明 Mrs Ball 已 经把 Mr Ball 写在桌子上的电话号码擦掉了,自然他就看不见了。
- 10. D。妻子把 Mr Ball 记在桌子上的重要电话号码擦掉了,Mr Ball 必然非常生气,而不可能为此而高兴。此空应填副词 angrily,作状语修饰动词短语 called out。

4

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming home to an empty house. Some of them watch TV at $\underline{1}$. Some of them may hide themselves in $\underline{2}$ places. But all of them have $\underline{3}$ in common. They spend part of each day $\underline{4}$. They're called latchkey children. The latchkey children $\underline{5}$ to look after themselves while their parents work.

Lynette Long was once the __6_ of a junior middle school. She said, "We have made a school rule against __7_ jewellery (珠宝). A lot of children had chains with keys __8_ their necks. I was __9_ telling them to put them inside their shirts. There were so many keys that I didn't understand what they __10__." Slowly, she learned that they were __11_ keys.

She and her husband began 12 these children. They 13 that fear (害怕) is the biggest problem 14 by children at home alone. Over 30% of the latchkey children were worried about their own 15.

1. A. school	B. home	C. cinemas	D. libraries
2. A. many	B. any	C. different	D. some
3. A. something	B. nothing	C. everything	D. anything
4. A. quickly	B. easily	C. alone	D. noisily
5. A. wish	B. have	C. hate	D. want
6. A. headmaster	B. cleaner	C. teacher	D. doorkeeper
7. A. buying	B. carrying	C. keeping	D. wearing
8. A. along	B. near	C. around	D. on
9. A. already	B. usually	C. always	D. often
10. A. showed	B. needed	C. used	D. meant
11. A. bike	B. car	C. classroom	D. house
12. A. talking	B. telling	C. worrying	D. helping
13. A. remembered		B. knew	
C. learned		D. thought	
14. A. found	B. faced	C. taken	D. troubled
15. A. lessons	B. safety	C. danger	D. dinner

答案及解析

- 1. B。前句主语 coming home after school 已作出提示。at home 意为 "在家",是 固的介词短语。
- 2. C。下句 But all of them have something in common. 所表示的转折意义表明, 孩子们放学后可能躲藏在不同的地方,故填形容词 different。
- 3. A。此空填不定代词 something,表示"一些,若干"。下句 They spend part of each day alone. 是 latchkey children 放学后回家度日的共同点。
- 4. C。下文中 The latchkey children have to look after themselves 则清楚地说明了, 美国的 latchkey children 放学后在家单独度过部分时光。
- 5. B。have to 表"必须"带有客观因素,时间状语从句 while their parents work 已说明了这一点。
- 6. A。四个选项的名词均表示不同身份的人,但从下文 Lynette 说的话 "We have made a school rule against wearing jewellery." 可以推断出,她是这所初中学校的负责人,故填 headmaster。
- 7. D。四个选项均为及物的动名词,都可以带宾语,构成的介词短语,都可以作介词 against 的宾语,但只有 wearing 表 "佩带",填入空白与句意相吻哈。
- 8. C。这里是说钥匙链围绕着脖颈,故填介词 around,意为"绕着"。
- 9. C, 此空应填 always, 意为"经常"、"总是", 是频度较高的副词, 这里是说校