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红魔[®]英语 • 中考绿卡

总策划: 周艺文 审读: Anthony Brown



完形填空

分析命题原则, 预测命题方向
高效指导做题方法, 快速点拨解题思路
解答中考真题, 编著模拟试题



WHERE THERE IS KNOWLEDGE, THERE IS MAGICAL.

MAGICAL ENGLISH

一本真正通向名校的绿卡
新改版新升级



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○ Where there is knowledge, there is **Magical**. ○

红魔英语



中考绿卡

完形填空

- 总策划：周艺文
- 主 编：周贞雄
- 编 著：吕士敏 李红霞



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前 言

为了帮助初中学生学好英语，用好英语，提高英语水平，提升考试能力，取得优异成绩，我们根据初中英语教、学、考的要求精心编写了这套《红魔英语中考绿卡》。该丛书共六本，内容分别为考纲词汇、语法应用、完形填空、书面表达、阅读理解和模板作文。

一、《红魔英语中考绿卡·考纲词汇》

综合各省的考纲词汇，共收录 2500 余个单词，对于一些重点的考纲词汇给出了其主要短语、句型及搭配。除了考纲内的词汇，编者还根据多年来中考真题阅读理解词汇出现的频率，并结合中考的常考点和同学们英语学习的易错点，总结归纳了三个附录，以便考生使用。

二、《红魔英语中考绿卡·语法应用》

精心为考生归纳了冠词、名词、代词、数词、形容词与副词、介词、连词、时态、被动语态、情态动词与助动词、非谓语动词、动词辨析、短语搭配、主谓一致、简单句、复合句、交际用语、标志与常识 18 个重要考点。每个考点设有：考点揭秘、命题热点、应试策略、真题精选、考点预测等实用栏目。除了单项选择题外，为了适应全国各地中考试题题型，特地增加了句子转换、翻译、根据首字母填空、句子改错和完成句子等题型，将可能出现的语法题型一网打尽，让小题型也实现各个击破。

三、《红魔英语中考绿卡·完形填空》

不仅全面分析了完形填空题型特点和解题方法，而且对近年来的真题进行了示范解析。精编 100 余篇真题和全真模拟训练题，且所有真题及全真模拟题不仅给出参考答案，同时附有详细的答案解说与解题思路分析。编者根据多年来对中考完形填空题的研究，从选文特点、设空特点、选项特点和考查特点这四个方面入手，教考生如何按照考题上下文的线索或语境，选出一个合情合理、逻辑顺畅的最佳答案。

四、《红魔英语中考绿卡·书面表达》

不仅为考生分析了书面表达题的命题特点，而且还为考生详细解析了新的评分标准；不仅给考生介绍了书面表达的写作技巧，而且还告诉考生如何避免书面表达错误；不仅介绍常用文体的写作方法，而且还具体指导考生如何获取书面表达高分；不仅详细解析了近几年的中考真题，而且还精编了多篇全真模拟题，供考生训练提高使用；不仅有常规的书面表达题，还把第二卷非选择题中的连词成句、看图写话、短文填空等题型收录在内。同时，为了使考生认识到在做书面表达题时易犯的错误，也为了使考生的写作更规范，此书增加了点评学生习作方面的内容。

五、《红魔英语中考绿卡·阅读理解》

在认真分析和研究近年来各省市中考英语阅读理解命题特点的基础上，根据新考纲要求，精心选择阅读材料，科学编拟阅读试题，详细给出答案分析。同时，特别将任务型阅读理解题收录在内，使本书在阅读理解的题型方面更全面、丰富。编者希望在 give you fish 的同时，更希望 teach you how to fish，从而让你终身 have fish to eat。

六、《红魔英语中考绿卡·模板作文》

模板作文，顾名思义就是英文写作的模板。本书分为写作指导、经典句型、万用模板和范文背诵四大板块。写作指导，对书面表达题需要注意的事项进行详细而又实用的总结指导；经典句型，给出书面表达题常用的经典句型和符合考试要求的经典例句；万用模板和范文背诵部分，十分注重实用性和应试性，通过模板套用和范文分析，让学生由怕写作文到会写作文，再到向满分作文冲刺。

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第一部分 完形填空真题分析示范

(1)

Rudi Matt lived in a small village in the Swiss Alps in 1865. What he wanted most in the world was to climb the 1 peak(山峰) in the Alps. Rudi's mother and his uncle, Franz, a mountain guide, wanted him to stop 2 and start working in a hotel. Rudi would not 3 his dream and secretly got in touch with an English mountain climber 4 was planning to climb the highest peak.

Franz was very 5 when he found out what Rudi had done, but he finally agreed to let Rudi go if he went climbing, 6 . Franz also didn't want to see Emil Saxo, a guide from another village, got to the top 7 him.

Rudi turned out to be a very good climber, 8 as they got close to the top, the Englishman got sick and could go no farther. Franz 9 behind to take care of him, but Saxo continued, wishing to be the 10 to the top. Rudi went after Saxo, hoping to 11 him to the top. When they met, Saxo fought with Rudi and fell down by accident. Saxo was helpless and hurt. Rudi must 12 whether to carry Saxo back down to safety or to continue alone to the top.

He decided Saxo's life was more 13 than his dream and helped him down. During that time, the Englishman and Franz 14 the climb, and finally they reached the top. Later, when they returned to the village, they told people that 15 was the real conqueror(征服者) of the mountain.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. highest | B. farthest | C. biggest | D. deepest |
| 2. A. learning | B. playing | C. climbing | D. talking |
| 3. A. try out | B. give up | C. go over | D. work out |
| 4. A. what | B. which | C. whom | D. who |
| 5. A. tired | B. glad | C. quiet | D. angry |
| 6. A. again | B. too | C. once | D. instead |
| 7. A. after | B. behind | C. before | D. over |
| 8. A. but | B. so | C. or | D. for |
| 9. A. walked | B. rested | C. stayed | D. watched |
| 10. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. last |
| 11. A. take | B. beat | C. push | D. help |
| 12. A. wonder | B. remember | C. ask | D. decide |
| 13. A. important | B. successful | C. popular | D. interesting |
| 14. A. stopped | B. continued | C. enjoyed | D. finished |
| 15. A. Franz | B. Saxo | C. the Englishman | D. Rudi |



答案与解析

ANSWERS

1. A. 要表示“最高的山峰”用 **the highest peak**, 第1段最后一句 **...was planning to climb the highest peak** 也有提示, 其他三项均不符合题意。
2. C. 本段第2句讲 Rudi 最想做的是登上阿尔卑斯山的最高峰, 后文中又提到他偷偷地进行, 所以这里应该是他的妈妈和叔叔希望他停止登山(**climbing**), 其他三项文中都没有提及。
3. B. 从下文可知, Rudi 并没有放弃(**give up**)自己的梦想。try out 意为“试图, 尝试”; go over 意为“检查, 复习”; work out 意为“解决, 计算出”, 都与句意不符。
4. D. 定语从句的先行词为 **climber**, 指人, 可排除 A、B 项, 因引导词在从句中作主语, 所以排除 C 项。故答案选 D。
5. D. 第1段第3句讲到 Franz 希望 Rudi 停止登山, 而这时他发现 Rudi 并没有放弃, 所以他感到非常生气(**angry**), 而不是感到疲倦的或累的(**tired**)、高兴的(**glad**)、平静的(**quiet**)。
6. B. Franz 最终同意, 如果他也(**too**)登山的话, 就带 Rudi 一起去。
7. C. Franz 不希望另一位向导在他之前(**before him**)登上最高峰。
8. A. 表示意义的转折用 **but**。
9. C. Franz 留下来照顾生病的英国人。stay behind 是固定词组, 意为“(在别人走后)留下来”。
10. A. Saxo 没有留下来, 而是继续往前走, 他肯定是希望能够成为登上顶峰的第一人(**the first**)。
11. B. Rudi 紧随 Saxo 后面是希望能够战胜(**beat**)他, 成为登上顶峰的第一人。
12. D. Rudi 必须在两者中做出决定(**decide**), 是带 Saxo 到安全地点, 还是独自一人登上顶峰, 成为第一人。wonder 意为“想知道”; remember 意为“回忆, 记得”; ask 意为“要求, 询问”, 均不符合题意。
13. A. Rudi 认为 Saxo 的生命比他的梦想更重要, 所以他选择了帮助 Saxo, 而放弃了自己的梦想。
14. B. 第3段前两句讲在接近顶峰的时候, Franz 留下来照顾生病的英国人, 这里讲在那段时间(Rudi 帮助 Saxo 到安全地方时), Franz 他们继续(**continued**)登山。
15. D. 前面讲 Rudi 放弃了成为登上顶峰的第一人的梦想, 而选择了帮助自己的对手 Saxo, 所以这里说 Rudi 才是真正的征服者。

(2)

Jeff Keith has only one leg. When he was only twelve years old, Jeff had cancer. Doctors had to 1 off most of his right leg.

 2 Jeff puts on an artificial leg(假肢). The leg is plastic. With the plastic leg, Jeff can ski, ride a bicycle, swim, and play soccer. He can also run.

Jeff made a plan with his friends who had plastic legs, 3 . They decided to 4 across America. They all wore special T-shirts. 5 it was “Run, Jeff, Run, Jeff Keith’s Run Across America”.

Jeff Keith ran across the United States from the east to the west 6 he was twenty-two years old. He started running in Boston. Seven 7 later, he stopped 8 in Los Angeles. He ran 3,200 miles. Jeff wore out thirty-six pairs 9 running shoes and five plastic legs. Jeff 10 in cities on the way to Los Angeles. In every city people gave Jeff money. The money was not for Jeff, 11 for the American Cancer Society. The Society used the money to help people know 12 about cancer.

On the way to Los Angeles, Jeff talked to people about 13 . Jeff is disabled, but he can do many things. He finished college and is studying to be a lawyer. Jeff says, “People can do 14 they want to do. I want people to know that. I ran 15 for disabled people. I ran for everybody.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. take | B. cut | C. put | D. set |
| 2. A. Every day | B. One day | C. Some day | D. A day |
| 3. A. also | B. too | C. either | D. neither |
| 4. A. walk | B. fly | C. swim | D. run |
| 5. A. On | B. In | C. With | D. Above |
| 6. A. while | B. because | C. when | D. if |
| 7. A. months | B. days | C. hours | D. minutes |
| 8. A. running | B. to run | C. walking | D. to walk |
| 9. A. at | B. for | C. in | D. of |
| 10. A. reached | B. studied | C. stopped | D. started |
| 11. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 12. A. more | B. less | C. fewer | D. little |
| 13. A. cancer | B. walk | C. society | D. America |
| 14. A. any | B. thing | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 15. A. not only | B. not | C. only | D. just |



答案与解析

◎◎◎ ANSWERS ◎◎◎

1. B. 由第 1 段第 1 句 Jeff Keith has only one leg 以及 Jeff had cancer 可知, 医生切掉了(cut off)他右腿的大部分。take off 意为“脱下, 起飞, 打折”; put off 意为“推迟, 推脱”; set off 意为“出发, 动身”。

2. A. 由 puts 可知本句用的是一般现在时, 故选时间状语 Every day。

3. B. too 一般用于句末, 符合题意。also 一般用于句中, neither 用于肯定句, 表示否定意义。either 意为“或者, 要么”, 一般用于否定句, 三项均不符合题意。

4. D. 第 4 段第 1 句有提示 Jeff Keith ran across the United States...由此可知应选 run。

5. A. on 表示“在……之上”; in 表示“在……之内”; with 表示“同……一起, 具有”; above 表示“在……之上”, 指不接触物体表面的上方。显然本题应填 On。

6. C. 当 Jeff 22 岁的时候, 他从美国的东部跑到西部。when 意为“当……的时候”, 符合文意。while 表示“当……的时候”时一般与进行时连用, because 表示原因, if 表示假设。

7. A. 仔细想一下便知应该选 months。因为任何人都不可能在 7 分钟, 或 7 小时, 或 7 天的时间里跑 3,200 miles。

8. A. 本段第 2 句提到 He started running in Boston, 那么这里肯定是讲停止跑, 而不是停止走, 故可排除 C、D 项。stop doing sth 意为“停止做某事”, stop to do sth 意为“停下(正在做的事)去做另一件事”, 故本题应选 A。

9. D. Jeff 穿破了 36 双跑鞋, 表示“……双鞋”时, pairs 后用介词 of。

10. C. Jeff 在跑向洛杉矶的路程中的每一个城市都要停下来(stopped)。reach 是及物动词, 后不接介词, 其他两项与文意不符。

11. B. 这些钱不是给 Jeff, 而是给美国癌症协会的。not...but 意为“不是……而是”。

12. A. 这个协会用这些钱来帮助人们了解更多的有关癌症的知识。

13. A. 在跑向洛杉矶的路程中, Jeff 跟人们谈论有关癌症(cancer)的事情, 紧接上文, 符合文章叙述的思路, 既然募集钱用于美国癌症协会, 那他肯定不是谈论其他的内容。

14. D. 人们能做他们想做的任何事。anything 强调任何事情。

15. A. not only... (but also...)意为“不仅……(而且……)”。句意为: “我不仅是为了残疾人而跑, 我是为了每一个人而跑。” I ran for everybody 单独成一句, 而没与 but also 连用, 表示强调。

(3)

Once I went shopping on my first visit to Macao. Coming 1 cold and cloudy England, I enjoyed the sun and dressed in a T-shirt and a 2 skirt. Not having much 3 to enjoy the sun in England, my legs were very white. In England this is not a fashionable look at 4. Most women spend every 5 day out trying to get darker skin. The darker the skin is, the better it looks. I have tried to get darker but 6 works for me!

As I 7 around one shop, the two shop assistants kept looking at my legs all the 8, talking quietly to each other in Chinese. I began to feel 9 and asked my friend if we could leave. After we left the shop, she asked me what was 10. I complained about the shop assistants being very 11. They must be talking about my white skin. My friend laughed. "They weren't laughing at you. They were saying 12 nice your legs were. Many Chinese women want to have white skin like yours. 13, there are many beauty products(美容产品) in the shops to make skin whiter and a lot of money is spent on them."

It just shows that we are never happy with what we have. The grass is much 14 on the other side. If the women of the West and East thought the same way, Western women wouldn't spend so much money on beauty products 15 makes skin darker and women from the East wouldn't need to use cream that makes skin whiter.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. from | B. for | C. to | D. with |
| 2. A. long | B. short | C. cheap | D. expensive |
| 3. A. money | B. exercise | C. space | D. chance |
| 4. A. most | B. last | C. all | D. least |
| 5. A. cloudy | B. rainy | C. sunny | D. windy |
| 6. A. anything | B. everything | C. nothing | D. something |
| 7. A. jumped | B. ran | C. rode | D. walked |
| 8. A. time | B. day | C. hour | D. minute |
| 9. A. uncomfortable | B. unhealthy | C. uninterested | D. unlucky |
| 10. A. unusual | B. wrong | C. serious | D. terrible |
| 11. A. polite | B. impolite | C. glad | D. sad |
| 12. A. how a | B. what a | C. what | D. how |
| 13. A. At first | B. In the end | C. In fact | D. From now on |
| 14. A. green | B. greenest | C. more green | D. greener |
| 15. A. that | B. who | C. when | D. what |



答案与解析

ANSWERS

1. A。分词短语作状语。come from 意为“来自于……”，是固定词组。
2. B。这道题要根据上下文的语境进行选择，下文讲到服务员在议论作者的腿，那么只有穿短裙子才可以看到腿，故选 short。
3. D。根据文章第 2 句 Coming from cold and cloudy England... 可知在英国没有多少机会 (chance) 享受阳光。
4. C。/ 5. C。not...at all 意为“一点也不”。从下文可以看出，皮肤白皙在英国根本就不是一种潮流，所以大部分的妇女会在每一个天晴的日子出来晒太阳，以使自己更黑。
6. C。题意为：“我努力使自己变得更黑，但没起什么作用(所以皮肤还是那么白)。”
7. D。作者和她的朋友是在逛街，故用 walked around(指没有目标地闲逛)。故本空不能用 jumped(跳), ran(跑), rode(骑)。
8. A。all the time 意为“始终，一直”，符合题意。
9. A。两个服务员始终盯着我的腿看，并且议论纷纷，这当然使我感到很不舒服(uncomfortable)，其他三项均不符合题意。
10. B。作者的朋友感觉作者是没有原因地要求离开，所以会问“怎么了(what was wrong)”。
11. B。服务员在议论作者的腿，这在她看来是非常不礼貌的(impolite)。
12. D。宾语从句是一个感叹句，how 修饰形容词 nice。
13. C。事实上(In fact)店里有很多美容产品是使皮肤变白的，这是强调实际的情况。at first 意为“起先”；in the end 意为“最后，终于”；from now on 意为“从现在开始”，都不符合题意。
14. D。much 修饰形容词的比较级。这里是比喻，在本国不被看好的皮肤在中国却受羡慕，所以作者心里特别高兴，感觉草也更绿了。所以用比较级，而不用原级或最高级。
15. A。此题可以从句子的结构来分析。___ 15 ___ makes skin darker 是定语从句，修饰先行词 beauty products。填空处需一个引导词，并作从句的主语，所以选 that。

(4)

An old man lived in a nice house with a large garden. He took care of his 1 all the time, watering and fertilizing them.

One day a young man went by the 2 . He looked at the beautiful flowers, imagining how happy he could be 3 he lived in such a beautiful place. Then, suddenly he found the old gardener was 4 . He was very surprised about this and asked, "You can't see these flowers. 5 are you busy taking care of them every day?"

The old man smiled and said, "I can tell you four 6 . First, I was a gardener when I was young, and I really liked this job. Second, 7 I can't see these flowers, I can touch them. 8 , I can smell the sweetness of them. As to the last one, that's 9 ."

"Me? But you don't know me," said the young man.

"Yeah, it's 10 that I don't know you. But I know that flowers are angels that everybody 11 . We enjoy the happiness these flowers have brought us."

The blind man's work opened our eyes and 12 our hearts, which also made his life 13 . It was just like Beethoven, who became deaf in his later life and wrote many great musical works. Beethoven himself couldn't 14 his wonderful music, but his music has 15 millions of people to face their difficulties bravely. Isn't it one kind of happiness?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. flowers | B. trees | C. vegetables | D. grass |
| 2. A. balcony | B. kitchen | C. garden | D. study |
| 3. A. after | B. as | C. before | D. if |
| 4. A. blind | B. famous | C. smart | D. friendly |
| 5. A. What | B. Who | C. Why | D. Which |
| 6. A. stories | B. reasons | C. excuses | D. conclusions |
| 7. A. although | B. since | C. because | D. unless |
| 8. A. First | B. Second | C. Third | D. Fourth |
| 9. A. me | B. you | C. my mother | D. my son |
| 10. A. true | B. hard | C. cool | D. fair |
| 11. A. greets | B. doubts | C. meets | D. knows |
| 12. A. broke | B. hurt | C. pleased | D. treated |
| 13. A. emptier | B. busier | C. luckier | D. happier |
| 14. A. write | B. hear | C. play | D. believe |
| 15. A. changed | B. affected | C. discovered | D. encouraged |



答案与解析

ANSWERS

1. A. 要根据上下文来做此题，下文多次提到 **flowers**，而没有提及其他三项，故此处应选 A。
2. C. **go by** 意为“(从……旁)走过，依照，顺便走访”，根据上下文知应选 **garden**。
3. D. **if** 引导条件状语从句，意为“如果”。
4. A. 从第 2 段倒数第 2 句 **You can't see these flowers** 可知，这个老园丁是个盲人。
5. C. 年轻人想知道，既然老人已经不能看见这些漂亮的花朵，为什么(Why)还要每天忙着照看它们呢？
6. B. 下文是老人回答年轻人的四个理由(reasons)。
7. A. 前后两个分句具有转折关系，故选 **although**。句意为：“尽管我看不见这些花，但是我可以摸到它们。”
8. C. 前面讲到了 **First** 和 **Second**，这里自然是 **Third**(第三)了。
9. B. 由下文“**Me? But you don't know me,**” said the young man 可知这里指的是 the young man，此处用第二人称 **you**。
10. A. 这句是老人回答年轻人的话。句意为：“是的，确实，我不认识你。”故选 **true**(真实的，确实的)。
11. D. 人人都知道，花儿就像是天使。**greet** 意为“问候，向……致意”；**doubt** 意为“怀疑，不信”；**meet** 意为“遇见，与……见面”，都不符合句意。
12. C. / 13. D. 这里是赞美这位盲人园丁的工作，开阔我们的眼界，使我们的心情愉快(**pleased**)，也使他更加幸福(**happier**)。
14. B. 音乐是用来听的，而贝多芬耳朵聋了，所以他不能听见(**hear**)自己美妙的音乐。
15. D. 鼓励(**encouraged**)许多人勇敢地面对困难。**encourage sb to do sth** 意为“鼓励某人做某事”。**change** 意为“改变，转变”；**discover** 意为“发现”；**affect** 意为“影响，感动”，均不符合句意。

(5)

This morning, I got a funny feeling. Today I had to give a report in my 1, and I had been afraid to do so for a long time!

Mom came into the kitchen, asking, “Are you ready, 2?”

“Yes,” I answered quietly. 3 in fact I wasn’t ready!

On my way 4 school, I could feel my heart beating. I hated this!

I went into Mrs Owens’ class. She was smiling, and saying 5 to all her students as she did every morning.

“Hi, Sam,” she said to me as I walked 6 the classroom.

“Hi,” I said and quickly sat in my 7. I looked at the clock. The time was near. Then Mrs Owens started, “Sam, it’s time for you to show yourself.” Show 8? Oh, no! I got up slowly, 9 the ground as I walked to the front of the classroom. Then, I looked up, and everyone was looking at me. Mrs Owens knew I was 10, so she came beside me, and put her hand on my back.

She said to the class, “Sam has worked very hard on his 11, and I know it is a very interesting report.” Then she turned to me and asked, “Sam, 12 did you like best about your report on Hawaii?”

I thought about the fun things I 13 about surfing before, and I started to talk. I talked and talked 14 the whole class, and I was not nervous at all. It was great fun; it wasn’t frightening. The class cheered as I finished and Mrs Owens was 15. In fact, I can do better than I think I can—if I try! I am proud of myself.

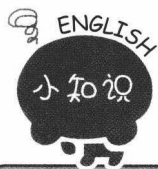
- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. class | B. house | C. party | D. hometown |
| 2. A. friends | B. classmates | C. Owens | D. Sam |
| 3. A. Then | B. But | C. So | D. Or |
| 4. A. on | B. from | C. to | D. in |
| 5. A. sorry | B. hello | C. goodbye | D. thanks |
| 6. A. into | B. out of | C. away from | D. far from |
| 7. A. bed | B. seat | C. dining-room | D. reading room |
| 8. A. me | B. us | C. myself | D. ourselves |
| 9. A. looking after | B. look over | C. looking at | D. looking for |
| 10. A. glad | B. nervous | C. active | D. happy |
| 11. A. dictionary | B. magazine | C. newspaper | D. report |
| 12. A. what | B. who | C. where | D. whom |
| 13. A. will read | B. have read | C. am reading | D. had read |
| 14. A. in front of | B. over | C. beside | D. near |
| 15. A. playing | B. dancing | C. singing | D. smiling |



答案与解析

ANSWERS

1. A. 下文中有提及，作者将在课堂上作一个报告。
2. D. 从文章第 6 段 Mrs Owens 与作者打的招呼“Hi, Sam”中，可以看出作者名叫 Sam。
3. B. 前后是转折关系，作者回答他妈妈说已经准备好了，但是事实上却没有准备好，故填 But。
4. C. on the way to... 意为“在去……的途中”，为固定用法。
5. B. 早晨老师与同学们打招呼。
6. A. “我”走进(into)教室。
7. B. 前文讲“我”走进教室，所以这句接着应该是“我”快速地坐到自己的座位(seat)上。
8. C. 与上一句“Sam, it's time for you to show yourself.”中的 yourself 对应，指 Sam 自己。
9. C. look at the ground 意为“(低着头)看着地面”，符合句意。look after 意为“寻求，照顾，关心”；look over 意为“察看，调查”；look for 意为“寻找，期待”。
10. B. 上文一直在讲作者作报告之前的紧张心情，故应选 nervous。也可从最后一段第 2 句 ...and I was not nervous at all 得出答案。
11. D. 后半句 ...and I know it is a very interesting report 有提示，故应填 report。
12. A. 由句意“Sam, 在你关于夏威夷的报告中，你最喜欢什么”可知答案。
13. D. 动作读(read)发生在想(thought)前，而 thought 为一般过去时，所以 read 应用过去完成时。
14. A. 这里指当着全班同学的面，用 in front of。
15. D. 选项 A、B、C 三项都不符合逻辑，故可排除。



a lost sheep

迷途羔羊, 迷失正道的人

(6)

My name is Wang Kun and my sister is Wang Wei. Since middle school, we have dreamed about taking a great trip by 1. When we graduated from college, we finally got the 2 to do it.

We started our long bike ride 3 the Mekong River(湄公河)in October. 4 it was autumn, the snow had already started to fall in Tibet. Our legs felt so heavy and 5 that we thought they were ice. Have you ever seen 6 ride bicycles? Wang Wei was in front of me as usual. I knew I didn't need to encourage 7. To climb up the mountain road was hard work but to go 8 the hills was great fun. When we reached a valley(山谷), it became much warmer. We had to 9 our clothes. In the early evening, we stopped to 10 our tents and then we ate. After supper, Wang Wei went to 11 but I stayed awake. At midnight, the sky became clear and the stars were 12. There was almost no 13 only the sound of the fire. What a 14 night! We have already traveled so far. We are reaching Dali in Yunnan Province. There our cousins Dao Wei and Yu Hang will 15 us in the ride trip. I'm sure we'll have greater time together.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bus | B. bike | C. train | D. plane |
| 2. A. chance | B. experience | C. information | D. instruction |
| 3. A. in | B. on | C. along | D. above |
| 4. A. Although | B. Because | C. When | D. If |
| 5. A. warm | B. hot | C. comfortable | D. cold |
| 6. A. snowmen | B. businessmen | C. engineers | D. foreigners |
| 7. A. him | B. her | C. me | D. them |
| 8. A. back | B. over | C. up | D. down |
| 9. A. wash | B. carry | C. change | D. dry |
| 10. A. put up | B. put on | C. put away | D. put down |
| 11. A. work | B. sleep | C. travel | D. run |
| 12. A. colorful | B. dim | C. light | D. bright |
| 13. A. wind | B. fog | C. cloud | D. rain |
| 14. A. busy | B. boring | C. noisy | D. quiet |
| 15. A. greet | B. join | C. visit | D. interview |