英语高考 应试技巧丛书

梁丽冰 主编

# 高中英语完形填空





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## 高中英语完形填空 100 篇

梁丽冰 主编

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# 前言

为帮助高中学生提高完形填空测试水平及阅读理解能力,我们根据《高中英语教学大纲》及《高考英语考纲》(高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明)对完形填空测试的要求,编写了这本《高中英语完形填空100篇》,供高中学生使用,也可供教师课堂教学参考。

本书共分三章:

第一章 指导语。指出完形填空测试的特点,及其做题的步骤和方法。

第二章 着重基础知识(词法、句法)的完形填空训练 40 篇。

第三章 按照高考试题要求,进行综合练习60篇。

书后附练习参考答案。

本书所选的100篇短文,按循序渐近、由浅入深的原则编排;题材广泛、体裁多样;力求知识性、趣味性、科学性相结合。

《高中英语高考应试技巧丛书》由单先健主编。

限于作者水平,书中不足之处,恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编者

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第一章 指导语 "明明" "明明" "明明" "明明" "明明" "明明" "明明" "明明	••••••	(1)
第二章 基础知识(词法、句法)完形填空练习。		
第 1~40 篇)		
第三章《综合完形填空练习全型》》		
(第 41~100 篇)	4 类国族	(100)
练习答案		
岁出完产"室边战的碑点,及其被题的步骤和方法。		
E 如识(何也 可法)的完形填密训练 40 篇。		
6 民間要來 进行综合统习 60 篇。	4.高型方	
		十七四世
量更乏。接待是重新进、由巨大深的原则端排。题材厂经 体激	第1010位置	
. 合善性的实际 要求	<b>建一型</b>	多样,力利却
	生产高品	模中高》
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英滑完形填空制器 瓦尼麦兰连贯 [文阁文章中刊目的贴榜法一些阅播 形成文章中的 空落,要求在给出的对广省选许终中。当出一个正确的或最佳的图案模人空格内 使文章恢复完整,这种试题可以哪辈考允至生意合英居知识。是明如能力。但可以等使学出快速阅读理解文章的能力。

程式形構立式题。室下是一个开室中语言。每個句表上香槟、高記等。还要求具备快速阅要到撕裝摄火墨的戲。」「基立就往某些公共局景學。那段的能力。此學、遊華最佳容容、又要求具有描述意义器析的生力。

化二苯唑甲基丙基 自己關於 直接 医环球

- (一)就过过格通传介区(。)。最一点是"应证整体和客户企选其了解。周波时,要整于抓住最优表现文章中。)。14年的美统设施位于"国等"的"人物"。中国、纳克、康因等)。建新文章作者要表达的观点和态度。这些严格正确是亲某家的基础。
- (三) 在通过全文、「報力單的基準 (本面形 ) (表 ) (2) (公司格) 按先增加的进行初步分析。大致「權帶空營司司严是否設、司法及文化、澳生支持我的公司,權帶空營司司严是否設、其不通的地方。 同时 "观察对立各位等等的情况。先设持句子甚独常要、却像不符合逐步等的所且。确定也是《以类、生产是专制》等从由于董明正支进行党证。(三) 如果不能从由"有优去战争条案、即聚版据上下文的意思去选择。这时,以聚掌握
- (三)如果不能从南口的灯去选择差累。则要预括上下交的意思去选择。这时,以要掌握 全又的核心内容,又多一解本门完全工口位置。可能过分经济选管案中的各个选项的意义, 据选出本句意思所需要的,又更表理文章标心意思的简思。
- 。即5如果遇到一些重要和2个棒。可以管时可读,先换写面的。用写它已选出的容器信息,去促成这个难题的解决。
- 亞)填充所有空格也可能與企文。也一支運輸入華的內容。同时,从曆意,旬法 副法、 假昂法、固定許配可及場立至奉蔣方面。平位施能所意的容易。據改不合理妨客裏。
- 學學所模主說應,要次的。2句強例「相談。因此。在下时训练中等等的香網余在波题中发展作用。 语感是一种混为。它的基础是因为的自治产量是,是通过的时期练获得的。
- 自学时。每一緒完形期等年早都可包米沙。等等某点查另一张纸上。保存地址,让二三个是朝曹被一遍。对反复出籍增选之实得也因《秦中州市 采用这种产法。印传在渤海教师指导的情况下。学生通过大量的点流。不信用"只这一类短所学交语知用,而且可可强得可靠镇的信息。魏高完形道法的试的形式的方法能力。

英语完形填空试题,是在表达连贯意义的文章中有目的地挖去一些词语,形成文章中的空格,要求在给出的对应备选答案中,选出一个正确的或最佳的答案填入空格内,使文章恢复完整。这种试题可以侧重考查学生综合英语知识运用的能力,也可以考查学生快速阅读理解文章的能力。

做完形填空试题,首先要求有扎实的语言基础知识(语法、词汇等),还要求具备快速阅读理解英语文章的能力、甚至跳过某些次要词语快速阅读的能力。此外,选择最佳答案,又要求具有词语意义辨析的能力。

做完形填空试题,应遵循以下步骤和方法:

- (-)跳过空格通读全文 $(1\sim2)$  遍),力求对文章的整体内容有个基本了解。阅读时,要善于抓住最能表现文章中心内容的关键句子、词语(如:人物、时间、地点、原因等),理解文章作者要表达的观点和态度。这是选择正确答案填空的基础。
- (二)在通读全文、了解大意的基础上,对试题的测试部分(文中空格)按先后顺序进行初步分析,大致了解带空格的句子是否缺少语法成分,缺什么语法成分,或是句子意思上有没有不连贯、讲不通的地方。同时,观察对应备选答案的情况,先根据句子语法需要,排除不符合语法要求的项目,确定用什么词类、什么形式填空,再从句子意思上去进行验证。
- (三)如果不能从语法角度去选择答案,则要根据上下文的意思去选择。这时,既要掌握全文的核心内容,又要了解本句在全文的位置,再通过分辨备选答案中的各个选项的意义,挑选出本句意思所需要的、又能表现文章核心意思的词语。
- (四)如果遇到一时难以确定答案的空格,可以暂时不填,先做后面的。用其它已选出的答案信息,去促成这个难题的解决。
- (五)填完所有空格后,再通读全文,进一步理解文章的内容。同时,从语意、句法、词法、惯用法、固定搭配和逻辑关系等诸方面,逐句验证所选的答案,修改不合理的答案。

做完形填空试题,要求的是快速阅读理解。因此,在平时训练中培养的语感会在做题中 发挥作用。语感是一种能力,它的基础是熟练的语言知识,是通过平时训练获得的。

自学时,每一篇完形填空练习都可做多次,将答案写在另一张纸上,保存起来。过二三个星期再做一遍,对反复出错的地方要找原因,弄个明白。采用这种方法,即使在没有教师指导的情况下,学生通过大量的操练,不但可以牢固掌握所学英语知识,而且可增强学习英语的信心,提高完形填空测试的应试能力。

Americans divide the mark that the mark that the second blocks 2 that a place different ac-

American unasis to have the harmonic is supposed to liadpen 4 eight ofclock it will origin a cight. A recards value insmothers (推 light) and may be come angry it a server in the trap in makes totally a cight of serven if well as known you are going to be read that if the light of the cight of the light of the light of the light of the light of the doctors are the doctors appointment of the doctors withings you appointment of the doctors withings you

第二章

基础知识(词法、句法)完形填空练习

TALACE CONTRACTOR CONT

JECA. for B. v.o. C., Swith B. in

When wa say the jet or english and were out of precing that it is a town of a division flown of the contract of the contract

( ) 1, A. in M. 1879 C. with Debind ( ) 1, A. ot J. in J. in F. hefore ( ) 5, A. hetwe J. oyel C. ameno L. abovi ( ) 4.A. through Z. rent J. cot D. mon

) 6. A. around rover Couross D. behind

А	Americans divide their	days <u>1</u> severa	l blocks 2 time,	and plan different ac-		
tivitie	s3 different times	S				
А	American time is "on the dot"(准时地).If something is supposed to happen 4					
eight	o'clock, it will begin	at eight. America	ns value promptness	s (准时) and may be-		
come	angry if a person is m	nore than 15 minut	es late <u>5</u> a goo	d reason. If you know		
you ar	re going to be late, co	all 6 advance	and let someone kno	ow. If you arrive7_		
late,	you should apologize	and explain why.	Americans arrive _	8 time for doctors'		
appoir	ntments. The doctor n	nay keep you9	, but if you keep th	ne doctor waiting, you		
may g	get a bill <u>10</u> the do	octor's time!				
(	) 1. A. by	B. in	C. into	D. on		
(	) 2. A. at	B. of	C. in	D. /		
(	) 3. A. for	B. up	C. into	D. to		
(	) 4. A. at	B. on	C. by	D. in		
(	5. A. with not	B. without	C. not at	D. not with		
( )	) 6. A. on	B. at ( )	C. for	D. in		
( )	7. A. at	B. in	C. /	D. by		
( )	8. A. on	B. in	C. at	D. by		
( )	9. A. to wait	B. waiting	C. waited	D. wait		
( )	10. A. for	B. with	C. over	D. in		
		(2)				
W	hen we say that Cam	bridge is a univers	sity town we do not	mean just that it is a		
town _	1 a university 2	_ it. Manchester c	ınd Milan have unive	rsities, but we do not		
call th	em university towns.	A university town	is one where there i	s no clear separation		
3	the university building	s and the rest $_{-4}$	the city. The uni	versity is not just one		
part5_ the town; it is all6_ the town. The heart7 Cambridge has its own						
shops,	pubs, market place o	and so on, but mos	st <u>8</u> it is universi	ty-colleges, faculties		
(全体	数员), libraries, clubs	and other places	9 university sto	aff and students. Stu-		
dents fill the shops, cafes, banks and churches, making these as well part 10 the						
univers	sity.					
( )	1. A. in	B. outside	C. with	D. behind		
( )	2. A. of	B. in	C. at	D. before		
( )	3. A. between	B. over	C. among	D. above		
( )	4. A. through	B. near	C. of	D. about		
( )	5. A. in	B. out of	C. towards	D. of		
( )	6. A. around	B. over	C. across	D. behind		

(	) 7. A. to 10 Al	B. of months	C. inside	D. like	
(	) 8. A. of	B. from	C. on Hard H	D. by Ti A.A.	
(	) 9. A. to	B. for	C. in base &	D. about	
(	)10. A. in	B. of	C. for mi M	D. with	
		) Carle colonis o	3)		
		and .C	Weed .	Shized A ing	
	Many Americans als	so <u>1</u> informal	shorter names in	stead 2 their form	ai
nar	mes. For example, sor	meone 3 Sam	nuel Johnson may	be called Sam 4 h	is
frie	nds. Likewise, Richar	d Brown may ask	you to call him [	Dick; Barbara Stein mo	yĸ
5	to be called Barb.	ara for going out,			
SV	The family name 6	second in the U	S. "John Smith's"	family name is Smith. In	า-
forr	mal _ 7 , or when you	meet someone	8 the first time	, you would want to co	ıll
		_		ell 9 want to call yo	
				icans think it is friendli	
and	d more relaxed to use t	ne first name.	word or Historian		
(	) 1. A. use	B. uses	C. used	D. used to	
(	) 2. A. on	B. of	C. off	D. /	
(	) 3. A. call	B. name	C. names	D. named	
(	) 4. A. over	B. off	C. by	D. on A.S.	
(	) 5. A. want	B. wants	C. wanted	D. wanting	
(	) 6. A. comes	B. go	C. goes	D. come	
(	) 7. A. standard	B. time	C. situation	D. situations	
(	) 8. A. for	B. by	C. on	D. of	
(	) 9. A. can	B. may	C. could	D. would	
(	)10. A. customs	B. habits	C. habit	D. custom	
			B. forsk J. bu		
	BUQE N	50502 - (L			
			<del></del>		
	Beekeepers know that	bees find their wo	ay by means of the	sun. But what do they d	0
1	a 2 day? They	can still 3	the sun is in the	e sky by means of pola	-
izec	d (偏振) light. This is li	ght that can be se	een better from one	direction than 5 oth	1-
ers.	Even 6 the clouds	, the sun still 7	it down. Ultravio	olet (紫外的) light, too-	
the	same invisible rays the	at cause a sunbu	rn - guides the bee	es. And their huge com	1-
pou	nd eyes (复眼)make	8 the shape of	f familiar trees and	houses. They find the	r
way	/ by 9 , too—all _	10 one colour.	The bees are colou	r-blind to red.	
(	9) 1. A. on 2	B. in 8 bostan	C. at	D. from	
(17)	) 2. A. rainy	B. windy	C. snowy	D. cloudy	
(	) 3. A. smell	B. find	C. understand	D. sense	
(	) 4. A. when				

( ) 6. A. in			** *** **** ****	0 (	Dan
( ) 7. A. gives B. sends C. shines D. spreads ( ) 8. A. out B. in C. of D. up ( ) 9. A. the colours of water C. the colour of air D. the colours of lowers C. the colour of air D. the colours of light ( ) 10. A. besides B. beside C. but D. expect  On Thursday afternoon Mrs Carke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with money and her key in 1 , pulled the door 2 her to look it and went to the Cos Club. She always went there 3. It was a nice outing for an old woman who light that it is a colook she came home, let 5 in and at once 6 cigarrette smc Cigarrette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She 7 the bodor and the windows. All were 8 or fastened, 9 usual. There was no 10 forced entry. ( ) 1. A. it B. its C. her D. hers ( ) 2. A. in front of B. beside C. behind D. before ( ) 3. A. Thursday B. on Thursday C. Thursdays D. on Thursdays ( ) 4. A. single B. lonely C. alone D. only ( ) 5. A. she B. her C. hers D. herself ( ) 6. A. smell B. smelling C. smelled D. smelt ( ) 7. A. notice B. saw C. checked D. looked through ( ) 8. A. looking B. locked C. closing D. closed ( ) 9. A. like B. look like C. as D. the same as ( ) 10. A. sight B. sign C. scene D. signs  ( ) 2 for a control of the same as D. signs  There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. 1 great invention was one that is still very 2 today—wheel. This made it to carry heavy things and to travel long 4. For hundreds of years after that it were 5 inventions that had as much as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the w storted to change. There was 6 unknown land left in the world. People 7 lot or the second of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the corry the electric light and the radio. These all 10 a big part of our life today.	(	) 5. A. to All (	B. with and O	C. from	D. on (1) A. (1)
( ) 8. A. out B. in C. of D. up  ( ) 9. A. the colours of water C. the colour of air	(	) 6. A. in yd ()			
C. the colours of water C. the colours of air C. the colours of air D. the colours of light C. but D. expect  On Thursday afternoon Mrs Carke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with money and her key in 1 , pulled the door 2 her to lock it and went to the Cos Club. She always went there 3 . It was a nice outing for an old woman who light at the word of the windows. All were 8 or fastened, 9 usual. There was no 10 forced entry.  () 1. A. it and B. its C. her D. hers () 2. A. in front of B. beside C. behind D. before () 3. A. Thursday B. on Thursday C. Thursdays () 4. A. single B. lonely C. alone D. only () 5. A. she B. her C. hers D. herself () 6. A. smell B. smelling C. smelled D. smelt () 7. A. notice B. saw C. checked D. looked through () 9. A. like B. look like C. as D. the same as () 10. A. sight B. sign C. scene D. signs  There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. 1 great invention was one that is still very 2 today—wheel. This made it to carry heavy things and to travel long 4. For hundreds of years after that were 5 inventions that had as much as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the westarted to change. There was 6 unknown land left in the world. People 7 plore much anymore. They began to work instead 8 make life 9 . In the sechal for the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the care, the electric light and the radio. These all 10 a big part of our life today.	(	7. A. gives			_
C. the colour of air  ( )10. A. besides  B. beside  C. but  D. expect  On Thursday afternoon Mrs Carke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with money and her key in 1, pulled the door 2 her to lock it and went to the Cos Club. She always went there 3. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lied at the six o'clock she came home, let 5 in and at once 6 cigarrette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She 7 the bodor and the windows. All were 8 or fastened, 9 usual. There was no 10 forced entry.  ( ) 1. A. it B. its  ( ) 2. A. in front of B. beside  ( ) 3. A. Thursday  B. in Thursday  C. thursdays  D. on Thursdays  A. single  B. lonely  C. alone  D. only  D. before  C. hers  D. herself  D. smelt  D. smelt  D. smelt  C. hers  D. herself  D. only  C. alone  D. only  C. alone  D. only  C. alone  D. only  C. alone  D. only  C. smelled  D. smelt  C. hers  D. herself  C. hers  D. herself  C. hers  D. herself  C. hers  D. herself  C. checked  D. looked through  C. checked  D. looked through  C. closing  D. closed  D. signs  There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live.  T. great invention was one that is still very  There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live.  T. great invention was one that is still very  There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live.  T. great inventions that had as much as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the westarted to change. There was  6 unknown land left in the world. People  T. plore much anymore. They began to work instead  B. make life  The second of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the correct the electric light and the radio. These all  10 a big part of our life today.	(	) 8. A. out	B. in		
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D. second C. tinita					
C	(	) 1. A. IIISU	D. Second	C. CIMICA	

(1 em) 2. A. good is led to a B. new of the state C. important and A D. big around a	
(Olo) 3. A. easy of the B. easier ow and C. easiest and the D. the easiest son a	
(ees ) 4. A. way and tent B. road and to C. distant by both D. distancesoow	
(1019) 5. A. few beggins at B. a few and and C. many the most an D. more its @ mo	
( ) 6. A. little B. a little Cwess of Of a Dyleast most bord.	
( ) 7. A. have to B. have not to C. not have to D. did not have to	
( ) 8. A. of ruolo Bittom or all C. with ruolo D. on or A.S. (	
( ) 9. A. good 9 B. better C. best D. the best	
( )10. A. become B. became C. change D. changed	
(19) 和 A. friends (2 ) . E. wood-niking (2000duniters (2010duniters) (4月)	
cion The woodified to average the diffeo (7) or made to a period of the contract of the contra	
1 3 stay And of the Bure of Bolis (7) Coldinate age would be Thenwork and analysis (8. A. has come into build Bure by Bullou at your	
Helen Keller was a normal child at birth in 1880 until she became very ill at the ag	
of nineteen months. Although medical knowledge1 not as great then as it2	2
now, she 3 but lost her sight and hearing. As a result, she became dumb (順)	as
well. In spite 4 her parents' efforts to teach her is 5 she could not speak even	at
the age of sixtures and trabadapy out transaction against the age of sixtures and the same and the same against the age of sixtures and the same against the age of sixtures and the same age of sixtures are agreement and the same age of sixtures are agreement and the same agreement and the same agreement and the same agreement and the same agreement are agreement and the same agreement agreement and the same agreement	
Then in 1887, her teacher, Miss Sullivan, came to live with her. She herself 6	
blind for some time, but she had been partly cured. Although she could not see ve	ry
well, She was not blind. Helen was a 7 pupil at first, but 8 a month she ha	br
learned how to 99 signs and how to make them herself. In time, Helen learned	to
read, write and speak. She even went to 10 and had a full education.	
(W ) 1. A. was IdA ent. (B. was not a sour C. were not a block being	
C. has been D. had been goldo	
( ) 3. A. was not dead B. was not death C. was not die D. didn't die 108	
For a smolecular D. by to she with Jos speech the to B. B. d. A. A. (. Se)-	
( 180) 15. A. but baho " !!! "B. and W" . Holl & C. then went . Destill and samulto	
( ) 6. A. was been a but B. had been a control C. had being and D. had been a but s	
(14) 7. A. good I di boud B. bad un golikom C. clever of the baye D. difficult 1A store	
( ) 8. A. in B. after C. before D. of gan at two bar	
( ) 9. A. wave and all Moor Bomove to 8 C. draw 1990 on D. understand 1A	
( )10. A. middle school B. factory C. college D. hospital	
"Another shot, 10 to the right." ordered/the Ceptain. "Abeliaved-sitors to who	
The addition to give a great herein the community (applied to the statement of the statemen	
11A. heat in this Elighest is normently and union of the city	
Woodsmen, hunters and trackers learned to follow and read the information left b	е-

hind by animals, men, nature and time. Their ability to survive depended on their skills in \_\_1\_\_ these signs. Soon they reasoned that if signs left behind accidentally had \_\_2\_, they could leave signs deliberately (故意) for their \_\_3\_\_ future use or for the benefit of \_\_4\_\_ following them. \_\_5\_\_ trail signs and symbols \_\_6\_\_ and soon became

7

7 standardized. A hun	ter in a forest hac	ked (砍) pieces of	bark (树皮) off some of
the trees in his path so tha			
him. Woodsmen often mad			
from 9 direction and fro			
ly, and then trail were10	to follow.		shuil A a c
( 1. A. writing	B. reading	C. drawing	D. looking
( ) 2. A. so many colour	delwo la	B. so much colour	lo .A .8 (+ )
C. so many meaning	ng depa ()	D. so much meaning	ng Loog.A.e ( )
( ) 3. A. animal's	B. own	C. men's	D. nature's
( ) 4. A. friends	B. woodsmen	C. hunters	D. tracters
( ) 5. A. And	B. But	C. Thus	D. Then
( ) 6. A. has come into b	eing	B. has come into b	een
C. came into being		D. came into been	
( ) 7. A. more than	B. less than	C. more and less	D. more or less
( ) 8. A. both side	B. both sides	C. all sides	D. every side de woo
( 15.) 9. A, either 1000 and	B. neither	C. each	D. one sligs of thew
( )10. A. easier	B. clearer	C. harder	D. cleaner
			tonel Transcript on
	11/A berns ( <b>9</b> )		
THE ADIGITAL TINCOLD W	ent straight at the	ie animal. "If you	agree, sir," said Ned
Land, "put on more 11, ,	and I'll spear it wh	nen we get 2 e	nough."no attity . bost
Ned Land took his place	, and the engines	roared (吼叫). The	Abraham Lincoln was
making eighteen and a half k	nots (海里).		
But the animal swam at	the same 3.		
For a whole hour the ship	s kept up this spe	ed; Ned Land kept	his 4 ready. Sev-
eral times the animal <u>5</u> t	he ship close to it	. "We'll catch it!"	cried Ned. But just as
he was going to $6$ , the $6$	animal turned and	sped away at a s	peed of at least thirty
knots. At 77 it played wi	th the ship, makir	ng circles around i	t. The crew (水手们)
cried out in anger.			m . A . R . C
At noon we were no clos	er than we8	at eight o'clock in	the morning.
The Captain then decide	d to try the $9$ .	The first shot mis	sed.blm.A.orc
"Another shot, 10 to	the right," ordere	ed the Captain. "Ar	nd five dollars to who-
ever hits the monster (怪物)!	"		
		C. gas	D. food
( ) 2. A. close	3. short	C. high out how are	D. fastemenooW
( ) 3. A. way	3. level to ten (	speed and an arrange	D. degree inn vd haid
( ) 4. A. net bounded le E	3. rope   todt Len	. stone	D. spear
( ) 5. A. let	made The C	get so enois sup	D. cause
6. A. throw	Castic sugis in C	shoot ment trans	benefit of 4 tid.d

(IA	7. A. the time	B. the same tim	ne C. anoth	ner time	D. other times	
(1)	) 8. A. have been	B. had been	C. shoul	ld be	D. could be see and	
(	) 9. A. forks	B. arrows	C. guns		D. spears	
(	)10. A. much	B. more	C. ever		D. even	
		) . the same	](1)			
	D, be eping to	C. go in				
	The ancient Egyptians	believed strong	ly in life af	ter death.	They also $\underline{}$ that	a
per	son would need his 2	to exist in this	afterlife.	Therefore th	ney carefully preserve	ed
(保	护) the body by treating	it with spices	(香料) and	og 3 wrap	oping it in linen (亚角	床)
clo	th. The wrapped body w	as then placed	in a tomb.	A body the	at is treated 4 th	nis
	y is called a mummy.					
***	Egyptian kings and not					∍pt
in	5 places forever. The	ney had great to	ombs 6	for thems	elves and their7	
Ma	ny kings were buried in	8 tombs car	rved (雕刻	out of soli	d rock in a 9 ne	ear
	ebes called the Valley of					
791	About eighty kings bu	ilt towering pyr	amid-shap	ed stone to	mbs. These pyrami	ds
hav	re become 10 as on	e of the Seven V	Wonders of	the Ancient	t World.	
(11)	ow) 1. A. thought world	B. wanted	C. belie	eved	D. hoped	
(	) 2. A. body	B. money	C. treas	sure	D. palace	
	2) d3.A. waterdiw med	Booils on an	8 C. salt		D. sugar	
(	) 4. A. in	B. by	C. with	11170 0.8	D. one I must no	
	) 5.A. dry osq smo2					
	) 6. A. build 9 9 88					
	7. A. wives					
					D. strong	
(	D) 9. A. hole 01 voice					
(10	)10. A. famous				D. wonderful	
(	no d					
			0 0 /			
	Everyone knows that N					im÷
	f. "I'm the greatest!" he				alodar & C	
sei	In addition to 22 a					
203	nice when people help	others Muhamr	nad Ali has	often done	3	
IT'S	Muhammad Ali helped					d a
	ace to 4 when they					
-	6 money and had to c	iose down. The	heobie 110	Toriger ridu	a place to be toget	
an	d to 7 help.	b 0.100	000 That	o a lot of m	oney The center on	uld
	Muhammad Ali gave t	ne center \$100	out. Indi	s a lot of m	oney. The Center Co	uiu

			people who needed it. Al
of the people there are the	nankful <u>619 M</u> ühar	mmad Ali. The ce	nter is still open. By help
ing out, Muhammad Ali	10 how great he	e really is! as A	
( ) 1. A. must	B. ought to	C. needom . S	D. would A.O.
( ) 2. A. be	B. having been	C. has been	D. been
( ) 3. A. so	B. it	C. the same	D. ones
( ) 4. A. go to	B. go	C. go in	D. be going to
( ph) 5.A. said year	y in the c <b>blot .B</b> attn	C. showed led	no D. called one ant
(9vie) 6. A. ran out yed	B. used out	C. ran out of	D. kept out of
(Add) 79A. go for niggon	W B. go too (A)	C. go with	D. go upod ant (stall)
( ) 8. A. opened to the	B. open mot o ni	C. opening and	VID Dopens went dialo
( ) 9. A. for	B. with	C. of	.vnDato o bellao gi.vnw
(988 )10. A. thought um	B. supposed	C. showed as loc	Fovetic based of the n
mselves and their 7	ornos 6 for the		revernit reonta 2 Ai
solia ruck in a <u>9</u> near	10 110 (核珠) (12	o admot 8 -	Many kings were buried in
		of the Kinga.	Thehea called the Valley
What colour is an ora	nge? Is it orange? N	lot always. Some	oranges are green. They
can be green in colour eve	en if they are <u>ablove</u>	and ready to eat.	An orange that is orange
in colour is 240 that has	s been grown in coo	ol air. Some peop	le who live in very warm
places have never seen ar	orange.	B. money	( ) 2. A. body
Oranges can be eater	in many 183. So	me people eat the	m with sugar. Others put
salt on them. Lots of peop	ole eat them 4.		( ) 4. A. in
Some people 5 a	n orange in their ho	ands to eat it. So	ome people use 6 to
help them peel (剥皮) ar	nd eat an orange.	Many people use	a spoon. Some people
make a 77 dehole in one	e end of an orange	and 8 the ju	uice. Oranges are often
squeezed (挤出) to make	orange juice to drin	B. heer minl. x	gid . A . 8 ( )
Not all oranges 9	as food or drink. T	here is one count	ry 10   people cut or-
anges in half and use them	to scrub the floor.	Lesty .H	( )10. A. faulous
( ) 1. A. ripe	B. big	C. heavy	D. soft
( ) 2. A. the one	B. one	C. all	D. each
( ) 3. A. colours	B. parts	C. ways	D. sides
	B.fullparg o gow	IA C. all moduM	Everyonenialq. d tho
( ) 5. A. hold	B. seize	C. grasp	D. catchent m'th . Hea
(1981) 6. A. knife and fork	B. a knife and for	k C. knife or for	k D. a knife and a fork
( ) 7. A. big 0 enot	Bideeph IA bom	mor C. small no	D. thorough som att
( but) 8. A. bring out	B. break out	90 C. spitrout	D. suck out of M
(199) 9. A. end up	B. complete	C. are finished	D. use up of gapla
(onler)10.2A. which a u bod	B. where a good	C. there	D. in that
1.0			

If you've made an arrangement to go out to eat with someone, you should be clear who's paying. If the other person suggests you \_ 1 \_ lunch with him or her, you might 2 say something like this: "I'm afraid it'll have to be someplace inexpensive as I have very 3 money." The other person may say: "O. K. I'll meet you 4 McDonald's." This means that each person pays for his own meal. If the person says "Oh, novilla 5 you to lunch in a little restaurant like very much." it means that the person intends to pay the bill for 6 of you. If you feel friendly toward this person, there is no reason why you shouldn't 7 this invitation by saying "Thank you. That would be very nice." If a person invites you to his 8 her home, it is understood that the person is paying; if you invite someone out for lunch, you must make 9 clear by saying "Let's have lunch together tomorrow at Burger King. It's on me." American women used to 10 men to pay for all meals, but today most women will pay for themselves. (not ) 1. A. had B. have D. have had B. friendly alone on C. strongly D. easily and appl (1001) 2. A. simply (ingli) 3. A. small tol be a B. none and Luca C. few a politic D. little to be au sic D. for ) 4. A. on B. in C. at ( 00 in ) 5. A. take B. bring D. see dono adl ( ) 6. A. either 10 B. both down on C. neither and D. alled mont for and ) 7. A. receive B. make C. accept D. get D. get ( B. and D. or A. L ) 8. A. for C. but D. your A. ( ) 9. A. you B. yourself C. your own D. order A.8 )10. A. expect B. express C. make

The most remarkable weapon (武器)  $_1$  by the people in ancient (古代的) times is the boomerang (飞镖). It is still used by the natives of Australia. Made of hard wood, it is  $_2$  into a curve (曲形) over hot coals. It is from two to four feet long, flat on one side and round on  $_3$ , with a sharp edge. There are several kinds of boomerang. They are used for war, for hunting, and for amusement. The well-known "return" boomerang is really a toy. Instead of going straight forward, it slowly  $_4$  in the air. It whirls around in a curved line until it  $_5$  a certain high point, after  $_6$  it returns to the thrower. This effect is produced by the action of  $_7$  on the curving side of the boomerang. The other types are effective weapons because of the size and irregular movement. It is said that  $_8$  one of these weapons a  $_9$  can cut a small animal almost in two at  $_10$  400 feet.

( ) 1. A. discovered	B. invented	C. said	D. told
( ) 2. A. turned	B. shaved	C. shaped	D. changed
( ) 3. A. the other	B. one	C. another	D. other
( and ) 4. A. falls of a most of	B. raised	C. drops	D. rises
( ) 5. A. reaches			
( ) 6. A. that goolgemus			
( ) 7. A. the force			
( vaz ) 8. A. with   loom o v			
( ) 9. A. foreigner			
( )10. A. the distance of			
	(15)		
	of two sonamus as		
Every ocean of the world	has crabs (螃蟹). S	ome live in 1	waters, close 2
land. Others live in deep wat			
Some crabs live on land.			themselves
All crabs have legs which	bend the way your	arms 4 at th	
legs are $5$ , with strong c			
are used for7 and killing			
in a			ar. A. E ( )
The crab is covered with	a 8 shell. This k	eeps it safe from	some of its enemies,
but not from people. All over	the world, the crab	is a favorite	9 . Crab fisherman
use large10 to catch this		- ( ) (	eriosa nas (
( ) 1. A. low	B. slow		D. surface
( ) 2. A. touca . Cl awd	3. by	C. near	D. on A 0
( ) 3. A. the sea	B. sea		D. a sea
( ) 4. A. like	3. make	C. are	D. do
( ) 5. A. large	3. fat	C. great	D. huge
( ) 6. A. named I	3. looked	C. called	D. thought
( 7. A. taking	B. catching		
(and ) 8. A. soft along uA to E	3. coloured vo beau	C. gentle	D. hardismood and pl
( ) 9. A. seafood	B. fish amore ton 1870	C. meat	D. vegetable
( ac)10. A. hocks are energ E	3. nets grade no la la	C. bags	D. ropes and same an
	for minting, and for		
	one grou (16)		
	ob 6 milina		
When Americans meet the			

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greeting and may then ask about the friends health, family, and job. Most of 1 the conversation is optimistic (乐观的). Even conversations about 2 events such as serious illness, family problems or 3 usually 4 in a hopeful way. People discuss