



中考英语经典 完形填空 150篇

(2012 版)



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编

**尽现中考英语完形填空测试热点
指点命题方向 摆脱题海束缚**

系统阐述中考英语完形填空的命题特点和答题策略
精选近三年各地课改实验区尤其是上海、北京等地典型真题
按试题分标准化多项选择题、根据首字母填空题和单词填空题
典型的真题 权威的命题 明确的导向

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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刘决生 主编



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前 言

随着基础教育课程改革的全面深入,全国已有上百套中考英语试题各展风采。各地的中考英语试题在结合本地初中英语教学实际的同时,都在努力体现着课程改革的基本评价理念。在这些试题中,完形填空题一直占有一定的比例,且题型日益多样化。可见,完形填空题的得分对中考英语学科获得高分至关重要。因此,熟悉中考英语完形填空的命题特点,进行系统而有针对性的训练,对快速有效地提高中考英语完形填空答题能力至关重要。

本书编者参照和研究了教育部考试中心对近年中考英语完形填空命题的权威分析,系统阐述了中考英语完形填空的命题特点,并结合最近三年全国各地中考英语完形填空试题,为广大考生备战中考英语完形填空提供了详细的答题指导。与众多中考模拟试卷不同的是,本书精选了全国各地课改实验区,尤其是教育发达地区(如上海、北京、江苏、浙江、山东、湖北等地)最新中考英语完形填空真题 150 篇,按试题类型分为标准化多项选择题、根据首字母填空题和单词填空题三大板块。之所以全部采用各地中考英语真题,是因为真题的典型性更强,命题方式更权威,导向更明确,全国各地中考考生可以根据自己的实际情况选用,进行有针对性的训练。

特别需要指出的是,本书是《最新中考英语阅读模拟精选 150 篇》《中考英语经典语法与词汇 1500 题》《中考英语经典阅读 150 篇》与《中考英语经典写作 150 篇》的姊妹篇,在 2007 年初版后每年都再版印刷,深受全国各地广大师生的欢迎。为了适应广大师生备战 2012 年中考的最新需求,编者在借鉴原书体例的基础上,根据 2011 年全国各地最新中考英语试题及时修订,以全新的内容(第六版)面世,旨在为 2012 年全国各地广大中考考生导航,非初中毕业班的学生也可根据自己的实际情况选用。

参加本书编写的老师既有华东师范大学外语学院毕业的从事中、高考英语专业研究的语言测试专家,又有多年奋战在初三一线的英语教学名师。王炎、李力、张敏、孙文宾、李达、王文生、李珊珊、张欣、李丽、张建国、赵情、李志兵、吴建民、梅丽、孙辉、赵小静、钱志宏、刘湘、洪峰、王博等同志参加了本书的资料收集与编写。上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限,书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出,以便再版时及时修正。

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第一章

中考英语完形填空命题特点与答题指导

完形填空 (Cloze) 又称综合填空, 是对考生英语语言实际运用能力全方位的综合考查。目前, 全国各地中考英语试卷都设置了完形填空题型, 少则一篇, 多则三篇, 如 2011 年上海中考卷就测试了两篇完形填空, 共 14 题, 满分为 28 分。由此可见, 完形填空的得分直接影响到中考英语的总分。如果广大中考考生能从英语测试学的角度来分析中考英语完形填空, 及时总结出各地中考英语完形填空的命题特点与规律, 并有针对性地进行完形填空的答题训练, 就能在英语中考中赢得高分。

第一节 最新中考英语完形填空的命题特点

为什么英语语言测试要设置完形填空题型? 完形填空题型的命题原理是什么? 格式塔心理学 (Gestalt Psychology) 是完形填空题型的命题依据。Gestalt 源自德文, 它的意思是“形状”“完形”, 其基本理论是, 人们一般都不会孤立地、个别地去感知外界事物, 而是把事物看成普遍联系的、统一的整体, 强调从整体的角度去感知事物。换句话说, 我们不能孤立、片面地去理解某一具体事物, 而是要把它看成周围整体环境中的一个部分。所以, 完形填空题就是测试考生根据上下文所提供的整体语境来理解文章细节的能力。考生必须整体把握阅读材料所提供的语境, 并以此为依据, 把文章中故意挖去的空格部分补充完整, 使上下文意通顺。英语测试学知识告诉我们, 一篇完形填空测试考生哪方面的能力, 与短文的空格设计密切相关。如果空格要求考生填入连词、介词、冠词等, 则这类空格只有一个正确答案, 属于功能性空格; 如果空格要求填入名词、形容词、动词、副词、动名词、代词等实义词, 则这类空格的答案可能不止一个, 属于语义空格。从近几年各地的中考完形填空试题看, 中考完形填空正从功能性空格向语义空格发展, 主要测试考生排除空格干扰的篇章阅读能力和语义理解水平。国内也有英语命题专家将完形填空分为四种类型: 词内项 (根据所填单词本身确定答案)、词间项 (根据所填单词前后的单词确定答案)、句内项 (根据所填单词所在句子本身确定答案)、句间项 (根据所填单词所在句子的前后提示确定答案), 试题难度依次递增, 句内项和句间项已成为最近几年中考完形填空测试的热点。

完形填空命题的形式分为客观题与主观题两种。客观题就是标准化多项选择题, 一直是

中考英语完形填空命题的主要方式。随着初中英语新课程的全面实施,主观题在近年课改实验区的中考试题中呈现出题量与分值都日益增加的趋势,如根据首字母填空、填写单词的合适形式(含提供单词原形、选词填空等形式),尤其值得广大考生注意。

那么,中考英语完形填空的试题设计究竟有什么特点呢?

中考完形填空题所选文章的首句一般不设置空格,通常是主题句,或提示考生文章所要讲的主要内容与体裁。试题以考查实词为主,例如动词、名词、副词、形容词等,介词等功能词也占有一定的比例。试题选项的设计思路清晰,充分反映出本题型的一个命题倾向:单纯的语法试题逐渐减少。在多项选择题中,每小题所给出的 3~4 个选项一般都是相同词类,意思相近;错误选项也多半可以和空前、空后文字形成某种搭配,有一定的干扰与迷惑作用;选项中的词汇不重复,尽可能增加考查词汇的覆盖面。值得广大考生关注的是,近年来中考完形填空试题考查趋势由局部理解向整体理解转移:根据单句设计的试题减少,根据语篇理解的试题明显增加,突出考查对整句、对上下文乃至全篇的理解。在单词填空题中,不仅仅要求考生能正确写出单词原形,还要求考生能结合上下文选用合适的单词形式,如时态变化、分词形式等。

而且,值得广大考生关注的是,近年来中考完形填空试题的选材也是特色鲜明,所选题材基本贴近考生实际生活,贴近时代,内容积极、时尚,融知识性、教育性与趣味性为一体;内容难度适中,强调语篇分析和理解的连贯性。例如,2011 年四川达州卷的第一篇完形填空题就以日本大地震为题材,完全符合国家英语新课程标准所倡导的选材要求。

中考英语完形填空试题对考生的能力考查有何具体要求呢?中考完形填空考查目标一般可以分解为点、线、面三个层次:“点”通常考查考生对某一知识点的掌握程度,如词组的固定搭配等;“线”通常考查考生对某一具体句子语境理解的能力,考生必须通过上下文语境判断,尤其要关注前后一两句话的情景铺垫,对相关句子的细节意思做出判断;“面”通常考查考生对文章内容进行逻辑分析、上下联系、综合判断的能力,主要是对片段或全文中心意思的考查。要求考生能正确理解上下文(包括上下段)之间的连贯意义,对文章的主旨能准确判断。因此,只有在做好“点”“线”题的基础上才能做好“面”的题。

从下文的例题可以看出,中考完形填空试题一般都分别从点、线、面不同的层次对考生的英语语言运用能力进行综合考查。

第二节 中考英语完形填空的答题指导

中考英语完形填空试题要求考生在有限的时间内完成答题,考生既要通读全文,把握大意,又要能准确理解具体细节意思,做出正确选择,因此该试题难度较大。考生完形填空题的失分率普遍很高。那么,考生如何才能答好完形填空题呢?

一、中考英语完形填空答题步骤

1. 通读全文,掌握大意

有的考生在没有通读全文、理解大意的基础上,就边阅读边依照空格答题,这是非常不

良的答题习惯,因为错误答案往往会在考生的大脑中先入为主,检查时一般很难发现;而且,考生最常见的失误是,由于错误理解所选文章某一部分的信息,导致后面连续几题跟着出错。所以,考生正确答题的第一步应该是根据短文开头不设空格的句子提示,跳过空格快速通读全文,了解所选文章的主题,做到掌握大意,通篇考虑。

2. 先易后难,迂回答题

先易后难是考生答题的基本原则。考生在通读全文、掌握大意的基础上,首先要将自己一眼就能看出答案的几道题答出,以减少对整篇文章理解的障碍。然后采用迂回答题的策略,切忌按题号顺序答题,不能确定答案的空格可先跳过去,在答完容易的题后再回过头来思考那些难题,根据上下文提供的语境与提示语,一题一题地去推敲,答题的同时要把已经确定的答案恢复到原文,加深自己对全文意思的理解。此时考生必须抓住结构、语义和逻辑三条线索:首先要注意所选的答案填入空格后,整个句子的语法结构是否合理;其次,看填入选项后句子的语义是否通顺,尤其是上下文之间是否连贯、呼应;最后,如果几个选项填入空格后,结构与语义都不存在问题的话,就要从上下文的逻辑关系上考虑哪项填入最为合理。很多测试专家都说做完形填空时要做到“瞻前顾后”,确实形象地说出了完形填空题的答题要领。

3. 浏览全文,检查核定

考生在答完题后必须快速浏览一遍全文,看看答案与文章的整体意思是否吻合,文章的上下文之间是否意思通顺,重点检查读起来感觉与全文语境不相称的选项,仔细推敲,最后再确定答案。

二、中考英语完形填空答题示例

1. 2011 年上海市中考英语完形填空试题

(编者说明:2011 年上海中考英语试卷把完形填空纳入到阅读理解的范围,即作为阅读理解的 C 篇与 D 篇。)

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文) (14 分):

We have always been warned of the dangers of forest fires. They cause 85 to a forest. They kill many plants and animals in an eco-system, which is a group of living things and their environment. But have you ever heard of a forest fire that can be 86 for a forest? People start some of the fires with a special reason to actually do good to the eco-system.

In fact, fires are a natural part of any eco-system. Without fires, the oldest and largest trees would stop sunlight from reaching the forest floor. Fires can 87 some of these old trees. When the trees die, they provide something good for the earth. New trees can grow strong and healthy in their place.

Some trees even need fires to grow. These trees hold their seeds(种子) inside. Heat from a fire allows the coat of the seeds to open up. Then the seeds fall to the ground and have the 88 to grow.

Scientists, who know about nature's needs, start some of these fires, called controlled burns. A

fire is started and kept under control. This way, the fire does not spread out of the area or 89 a large space of the forest. Fires can be dangerous for animals. Even when animals continue to live after forest fires, they can go hungry 90 their food has been damaged in the fire. Small, controlled fires mean that animals will not have to move far to find food. After some time, small plants begin to grow. Animals return soon after the plants return. This 91 makes an eco-system.

So the next time you hear about a forest fire, think about the good as well as the bad. It may take a new eco-system a while to return, but it will likely come back stronger and healthier than ever.

85. A. illness B. difficulty C. damage D. flood
 86. A. helpful B. powerful C. harmful D. awful
 87. A. take the place of B. get ready for C. be bad for D. get rid of
 88. A. time B. water C. chance D. skill
 89. A. discover B. cover C. include D. waste
 90. A. because B. although C. but D. so
 91. A. almost B. again C. never D. even

答案与分析:

85. C. 根据森林火灾会杀死生态系统中的许多动物和植物, 可以推理出火灾会对森林造成破坏。C 项“破坏”符合语境, 且与 cause 搭配; A 项“疾病”、B 项“困难”与 D 项“洪水”填入后句子意思均不通顺。

86. A. 前面讲森林火灾的危害, 然后用 but 表示转折, 第二段讲述火灾 do good to the eco-system (森林火灾对生态系统带来的好处), 所以选 helpful (有帮助的)。B 项“强有力的”、C 项“有害的”与 D 项“尴尬的”均不符合语境。

87. D. 第二段讲述了没有林火, 古老而高大的树木会阻挡阳光到达森林的地面。而林火恰恰能烧掉这样的一些树, 下文又讲这些树死了之后能为土壤提供营养。故选 get rid of (除掉)。A 项“代替”、B 项“准备好”与 C 项“有害”均应该被排除。

88. C. 空格前讲述了有些树需要林火的帮助而生长, 树的种子在火的热量作用下破壳而出后落到地面, 才有机会生长。所以选择 chance (机会)。

89. B. 与上文 kept under control 相对应, 讲述了控制性燃烧的林火不会超越控制区域或占据很大的空间, 在英语中有词组 cover an area of... (占地面积……), 所以选 cover。

90. A. 前后构成因果关系, 因为食物在林火中遭受破坏, 所以动物们要挨饿, 故选 because。

91. B. 根据语境, 过了一段时间后, 小的植物重新生长之后, 动物很快返回, 又一个生态系统开始了, 所以选择 again。

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格处填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空限填一词, 首字母已给) (14 分):

At one time, making a film was an expensive activity only for a small group of people and film companies. Not only were the tools and machines expensive but the cost of film was also far greater than most people could afford. However, modern technology has c 92 all that.

New technology has really opened up the world of film-making for film fans. Now a camera does not cost m 93 and most young people are certainly able to pay for it. So all you need is to get one for yourself. With that, you may then start your own film-making.

However, film-making is t 94 work. You probably need many other people to help you. For example, the p 95 of actors and actresses is very important in your film. Of course, these actors and actresses may be your schoolmates, friends or family members. You don't even need to pay them a cent while they are glad to be part of your job.

B 96, you need to make up a story. Can you write your own one? If you have good imagination, you can create an attractive story e 97. Many world-famous film makers and producers are also good story writers. If not, perhaps you need someone else to write it for you. An excellent story is the key to making a s 98 film.

答案与分析:

92. changed. 文章第一段讲电影制作花费很大, 然而现代技术已经改变了所有这一切, 所以要填现在完成时 has changed。

93. much. 空格后说绝大多数年轻人一定能买得起, 所以现在照相机对他们来说花费不多。

94. team. 空格后说拍电影可能需要许多其他人来帮助你, 所以电影制作是一种团队工作, 故填 team。

95. performance. 根据常识, “演员的什么在电影中非常重要”, 当然是演员的演技, 所以要填 performance (表演)。

96. Besides. 前面讲述了电影制作的成本、演员的演技, 接着讲述了电影制作中的剧本事宜, 故填 Besides (除此而外)。

97. easily. 根据语境, “如果有好的想象力, 那么很容易写出一个有吸引力的故事来”, 所以填 easily。

98. successful. 根据语境, “一个优秀的故事是拍一部好的、成功的电影的关键”, 故填 successful。

2. 2011 年重庆市中考英语完形填空试题

根据下列短文内容, 在短文后的空格处填上一个恰当的词, 使短文完整、通顺。

Now students' English handwriting(书法) gets worse and worse. That makes their teachers feel worried. Is your English handwriting beautiful? If 76, here are four steps that really work!

Use paper with lines

Using paper with lines can keep you writing straight 77 of up or down when you write English words or sentences. Those lines on the paper can help you to write words in the right size. Be sure to 78 the lined space completely. And make sure those capital letters(大写字母) are written properly.

Slow down

If your writing is hard to read, try slowing down a little. For some kids, going slower makes the handwriting clear. If you write too 79, it's hard for you to stop where you should, and even worse, you may make more 80.

Hold your pencil right

When you hold your pencil the correct way, writing is much 81. Some kids press down really hard when they write. That makes the handwriting not nice. Try to be relaxed and don't hold the pencil so hard. Let your writing appear nice and clean. If you do so, people will guess you are a student 82 a good habit.

Draw more pictures

Drawing can improve your handwriting. You need to use the skills to control(控制) your pencil better 83 you are drawing pictures. Even though you have no chance to draw at school, you can practice by 84 at home.

Handwriting is very important. Imagine you are a world-famous movie star or a well-known sports player, what do you do when your 85 run up to you? Give them your autographs(亲笔签名), of course!

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____
81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____ 85. _____

答案与分析:

76. not. 承接 Is your English handwriting beautiful 的疑问, 下面表达的意思应该是: 如果你的英语书法不好, 遵循下面四步就很有效。
77. instead. 空格前 straight 与空格后 up or down 意思相反, 故填写 instead。
78. fill/use. 与空格后 space 搭配的动词意思是“填写”或“使用”。
79. fast/quickly. 上文说写得速度慢, 可以使书写清晰; 承接上文意思, 如果写得过快, 该停顿的地方就停得艰难。
80. mistakes. 进一步说, 写得快, 可能会犯更多错误。
81. easier/nicer/better. 书写时握笔正确, 书写就会容易(或者较好)。
82. with. 根据语境, 这里是“拥有好习惯的学生”之意。
83. when/while/as. 根据语境, “当你绘画时, 你需要使用技能来更好地控制自己的铅笔”。
84. yourself. 根据语境, 这里是“独自在家练习”之意。
85. fans. 跑向著名影视明星或著名体育运动员的人, 自然是其“粉丝”。

三、中考英语完形填空训练提示

当然, 由于完形填空题属于对考生有较高的语言知识与能力要求的题型, 仅仅具备一定的答题策略还远远不够。完形填空题虽然淡化了对语法知识的考查要求, 但实际上这种题型对语法的要求更高, 是对考生语法结构知识与阅读理解能力的综合考查。要想答好中考完形填空题, 考生必须在日常的英语学习中掌握基本的句法结构知识, 进行适当的句法结构分析的训练, 加深对复杂句子与文章整体意思的理解; 同时要自觉扩大自己的词汇量, 尤其要侧重近义词的比较分析与运用, 这也是英语新课程标准提出的新要求; 尽量多掌握一些固定搭配和习惯用法, 因为完形填空题经常要求补全残缺的搭配; 要学会寻找上下文之间的各种线索, 尤其是要善于寻找文章与句子的关键词与提示语, 进行综合分析判断; 注意培养对全文结构的整体把握能力和对中心思想的概括能力。

建议考生结合本书中最近三年各地的中考完形填空 150 篇真题进行实战训练时, 尽量寻找空格前后的提示词语, 不断总结出适合自己的答题思路。其实, 各地中考完形填空试题都在互相借鉴, 甚至试题选材基本相同(如 2011 年杭州卷与 2010 年江苏宿迁卷); 同时, 加大阅读理解训练也是考生提高完形填空能力的必要前提, 2011 年有多篇中考完形填空(如湖北荆州卷)改编自本系列丛书中《中考英语经典阅读 150 篇》的文章就是最好的例证。

第二章

近年中考英语完形填空经典真题 150 篇

第一节 标准化多项选择题

Passage 1 (北京)

"I can't believe what I'm hearing!" I thought to myself. Jeff was the last candidate(候选人) for president of Student Council. My best friend Tony came to me and said, "I'm sorry, Mike. I really thought you should be 1."

Later that day, I happened to pass Jeff in the dining room. I offered him a 2 "Congratulations" and walked to my usual table. To my surprise, Jeff put his plate beside mine.

"I'm, er—I'm just wondering if you would...consider coming to work on my team," he said 3. "You are really smart, and you would be a great manager."

"I don't think so," I replied, feeling unsure.

"Well, if you change your mind, we are meeting tomorrow," he said before moving to another table.

All that night, I thought about 4 from Jeff. Maybe being a part of the election process(选举过程) would give 5 a chance to make important changes at our school. I decided to join them.

My first goal was to 6 a catchy advertisement. Within a few days, we designed a poster with Jeff's pictures showing him in a number of activities. No one could walk through any hallway 7 passing Jeff's smiling face.



My next step was to 8 which new activities students would like to have at our school. Many of them wanted a chess club and a volleyball team.

With the information I had collected, Jeff met with the headmaster. The headmaster 9 to add these activities to our school program.

With my help, Jeff and our ideas were well 10 at school.

An eighth grader said, "It'll be like attending a new school with Jeff as president."

These words made my heart filled with ____11____. I had wanted to become president of Student Council to make a difference. I achieved that and more by working as a member of Jeff's team. He became the most popular candidate and I was large part of his ____12____. The fact that it has made a difference in other people's lives is the real prize. What a great feeling!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. heard | B. chosen | C. invited | D. followed |
| 2. A. polite | B. loud | C. warm | D. cheerful |
| 3. A. proudly | B. quickly | C. nervously | D. regretfully |
| 4. A. advice | B. chance | C. message | D. offer |
| 5. A. them | B. him | C. me | D. us |
| 6. A. print | B. invent | C. create | D. send |
| 7. A. for | B. from | C. with | D. without |
| 8. A. carry out | B. try out | C. work out | D. find out |
| 9. A. agreed | B. wanted | C. expected | D. asked |
| 10. A. allowed | B. received | C. introduced | D. required |
| 11. A. pride | B. surprise | C. patience | D. hope |
| 12. A. luck | B. spirit | C. life | D. success |

Passage 2 (天津)

Norman Bethune is one of China's most famous heroes, but he wasn't Chinese—he was Canadian. He gave his life to helping the Chinese people.

Norman Bethune ____1____ born in 1890. He became a ____2____ in 1916, and he went to the front to look after injured soldiers in the First World War. He saw many soldiers die in the war. Later he invented new treatments to ____3____ soldiers, and medical tools to use outside hospitals.

In 1938 he came to China to treat the Chinese soldiers in the mountains north of Yan'an. There were ____4____ doctors, so he had to work very hard. He opened hospitals to give treatments to local people and soldiers, and to train doctors and nurses. He also wrote books so that doctors could learn about new treatments.

Dr. Bethune worked very hard without stopping to ____5____. Once, he performed operations ____6____ 69 hours without stopping, and saved 112 people. He ____7____ working in spite of cutting his hand during an operation. In the end, he died because he did not take care of his ____8____.

Dr. Bethune's work with the Chinese soldiers made ____9____ a hero in China. There are books and films about him, and he is ____10____ remembered in both Canada and China.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. is | B. was | C. has been | D. be |
| 2. A. doctor | B. nurse | C. teacher | D. worker |
| 3. A. understand | B. believe | C. help | D. count |
| 4. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. many |
| 5. A. rest | B. act | C. agree | D. think |
| 6. A. from | B. since | C. with | D. for |
| 7. A. allowed | B. continued | C. forgot | D. stopped |
| 8. A. face | B. leg | C. foot | D. hand |
| 9. A. his | B. he | C. him | D. one |
| 10. A. still | B. never | C. hardly | D. regularly |

Passage 3 (重庆)

It is very important to stay healthy. I have a neighbor. She is an old lady. She can do all the housework, 1 newspapers, watch TV and search on the Internet to learn something new. I often see 2 do *Taiching* in the morning and dance in the evening. She looks young and beautiful 3 she is over seventy. Last week a reporter from a magazine interviewed her and asked 4 she kept so young and healthy. She replied with a smile:

I have a secret of staying young and healthy. It is quite 5. Keep your mind active, take an interest in the world 6 you, and learn at least one new thing every day. Try to do different kinds of housework and do sports as 7 you can. Don't think you are too old to go back to 8. I know a man who entered a medical college when he was 70 years old. He studied there for 6 years and now he is a doctor. Another man went to a tennis school at the age of 71 and now he is good at 9 tennis. Some people may say staying young is easy only for those who live in the future. In fact, no matter how old you are, you can make it.

Please tell the story to your family. It would be a good start to 10 the lady's example. I hope all people will stay young and healthy.

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|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. look | B. read | C. see | D. watch |
| 2. A. her | B. him | C. other | D. others |
| 3. A. than | B. since | C. though | D. because |
| 4. A. what | B. why | C. who | D. how |
| 5. A. early | B. dear | C. easy | D. late |
| 6. A. under | B. around | C. above | D. between |
| 7. A. soon | B. busily | C. hardly | D. often |
| 8. A. place | B. song | C. school | D. dance |
| 9. A. buying | B. losing | C. sending | D. playing |
| 10. A. follow | B. give | C. make | D. bring |

Passage 4 (南京)

Today some people call Amsterdam the "City of Bicycles" because it is a city which is flat and convenient(方便的) for bicycles.

In the 1960s, a group of cycling fans 1 an idea. They believed that it would be better for everybody if only bicycles were allowed in the city centre. They were 2 that this would help to save energy, reduce pollution and provide free public transport. The group painted hundreds of bicycles 3 and placed them in public places around Amsterdam for people to use. 4 was allowed to take them and use them for short journeys, whether he was a local or a foreigner. Wherever someone finished a journey, they would 5 the bike there for someone else to use. The problem was that it didn't work—6 took all the bicycles within weeks!

7, more than thirty years later, the "white bike" is back in town—this time with a computer chip(芯片) to 8 its every move! To take a bicycle, you have to put a special card inside. The new "white bike" is not white any more but is an unusual 9 with bright colours. The bikes are parked at special parking places and people who want to use them have to take them to another place that has enough room.

There is already less traffic in central Amsterdam, ____10____ both locals and tourists have been using the white bikes. Thanks to the good ideas of lots of people, like the cycling fans in the 1960s, many people around the world have been enjoying city centre streets without cars for many years.

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. stole | B. had | C. refused | D. dropped |
| 2. A. thoughtful | B. helpful | C. hopeful | D. thankful |
| 3. A. black | B. brown | C. blue | D. white |
| 4. A. Anyone | B. Everyone | C. No one | D. Someone |
| 5. A. take | B. leave | C. carry | D. send |
| 6. A. robbers | B. shoplifters | C. kidnappers | D. thieves |
| 7. A. However | B. Instead | C. Therefore | D. Though |
| 8. A. make | B. mark | C. record | D. describe |
| 9. A. design | B. idea | C. size | D. experiment |
| 10. A. so | B. because | C. but | D. while |

Passage 5 (杭州)

Monty was the son of a horse trainer. When he was in his ninth grade, he was asked to write a ____1____ about what he wanted to be and do when he grew up.

That night he wrote a seven-page paper saying that someday he'd ____2____ a horse ranch(牧场). He wrote about his dream in great detail and he ____3____ drew a picture of a 200-acre ranch with all the buildings.

He put a great deal of his ____4____ into the project and the next day he handed it in ____5____ his teacher. Two days later he received his paper back. On the front page was a large red F with a ____6____ that read, "See me after class."

The boy with the dream went to see the teacher after class and asked, "____7____ did I receive an F?"

The teacher said, "This is an ____8____ dream for a young boy like you. You come from a poor family. Owning a horse ranch requires a lot of ____9____. You have to buy the land. You have to pay for other things. There is no ____10____ you could ever do it." Then the teacher added, "____11____ you rewrite this paper with a more realistic goal, I will reconsider your grade."

The boy went home and thought about ____12____ long and hard. He asked his father what he should do. His father said, "Look, son, you have to make up your own mind on this. However, I think it is a very important ____13____ for you."

Finally, after sitting with it for a week, the boy turned in the ____14____ paper, making no changes at all. He said to the teacher, "You can keep the F and I'll keep my ____15____."

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|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. speech | B. paper | C. notice | D. diary |
| 2. A. paint | B. win | C. own | D. sell |
| 3. A. just | B. almost | C. ever | D. even |
| 4. A. heart | B. life | C. advice | D. trust |
| 5. A. to | B. with | C. from | D. for |
| 6. A. word | B. letter | C. note | D. post |
| 7. A. How | B. Why | C. When | D. Where |
| 8. A. unusual | B. unforgettable | C. unimportant | D. unrealistic |

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 9. A. money | B. time | C. space | D. effort |
| 10. A. wonder | B. way | C. problem | D. matter |
| 11. A. Though | B. Since | C. Until | D. If |
| 12. A. himself | B. him | C. it | D. itself |
| 13. A. change | B. gift | C. message | D. decision |
| 14. A. long | B. thick | C. same | D. correct |
| 15. A. grade | B. dream | C. duty | D. secret |

Passage 6 (武汉)

I didn't cry when I learned I was the parent of a disabled child. I just sat still and didn't say anything.

When Jenny was old enough, I sent her to a kindergarten(幼儿园). On the first morning, Jenny spent hours playing by herself. It seemed that she felt very 1.

However, to my joy, Jenny's classmates always 2 her, "You got all your spelling words right today!" In fact, her spelling list was the 3. Later, she faced a very painful 4—at the end of the term, there was a game which had 5 to do with physical education. But Jenny was 6 in it. My husband and I were anxious about the day. I wanted to let my child stay home! But my heart wouldn't let me off that easily. So I 7 a pale, unwilling Jenny onto the school bus.

At the kindergarten, I was quite worried because of her 8 action, Jenny would probably hold up her team. The game went well until it was time for the sack(麻袋) race. Surely Jenny would find it 9. Now each child had to climb into a sack, jump to the finishing line, return and climb out of the sack. I noticed Jenny standing near the end of her line of players.

But as it was her turn to join, a change took place in her 10. The tallest boy behind Jenny placed his hands on her waist(腰). Two other boys 11 in front of her. The moment the player before Jenny stepped out from the sack, the two boys 12 the sack suddenly and kept it open while the tall boy lifted Jenny and 13 her into it. A girl nearby took her hand and supported her 14. Jenny got her balance. Then she jumped forward, smiling and proud. In the cheers of the teachers, schoolmates and parents, I silently thanked the warm, understanding people in life who made it 15 for my disabled daughter to be like her fellow human beings. Then I finally cried.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. excited | B. lonely | C. happy | D. weak |
| 2. A. greeted | B. expected | C. encouraged | D. followed |
| 3. A. easiest | B. longest | C. smallest | D. tidiest |
| 4. A. choice | B. problem | C. result | D. exam |
| 5. A. nothing | B. anything | C. everything | D. something |
| 6. A. forward | B. fast | C. behind | D. up |
| 7. A. threw | B. pushed | C. knocked | D. fixed |
| 8. A. slow | B. quiet | C. quick | D. secret |
| 9. A. stupid | B. simple | C. relaxing | D. difficult |
| 10. A. school | B. family | C. team | D. heart |
| 11. A. ran | B. lay | C. walked | D. stood |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 12. A. picked up | B. gave up | C. cut up | D. made up |
| 13. A. drove | B. hid | C. put | D. hit |
| 14. A. when | B. until | C. after | D. unless |
| 15. A. popular | B. special | C. necessary | D. possible |

Passage 7 (湖北黄冈)

Ever since I was little, my favourite season was winter. I loved to play in the snow and enjoy the hot chocolate.

___1___, winter never gave me the special gift of snow on my birthday. I would ask my grandmother ___2___ it didn't snow on my birthday. She would laugh and tell me I asked too many questions. ___3___ one day, she promised(许诺) that she would make it snow on my next birthday.

That year, ___4___ my birthday, my grandmother died. I was sad but angry because she had promised to make it snow. The day of my sixth birthday, I woke up and ran to the window, ___5___ to see just one snowflake. But there was no snow. I felt mad at my grandmother. She had broken a promise.

By my sixteenth birthday, I ___6___ all hope of getting my snow, even though I still wished for ___7___. During my party, I stayed with my friends and family and was truly happy. I ___8___ the best time ever! Then I saw the white snow ___9___ down all around. I was so excited that I ran around screaming(尖叫) and laughing. My friends all laughed ___10___ me, but I didn't care.

When I ___11___ home, my grandpa said he had a gift for me. I was ___12___ because he had given me a gift. It was a small white box, which looked old. I opened it. There was a crystal snowflake(水晶雪花) with a card that ___13___, "Happy Birthday."

How could this be? My grandpa said it was my grandmother's final ___14___ on my "sweet sixteenth". I cried.

I was ___15___ that my smiling grandmother angel was and had been watching over me.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Certainly | B. Unfortunately | C. Importantly | D. Luckily |
| 2. A. when | B. how | C. whether | D. why |
| 3. A. But | B. Or | C. Then | D. So |
| 4. A. on | B. after | C. before | D. in |
| 5. A. hoped | B. hoping | C. to hope | D. hope |
| 6. A. was losing | B. lost | C. would lose | D. had lost |
| 7. A. it | B. her | C. him | D. me |
| 8. A. had | B. was | C. played | D. feared |
| 9. A. fell | B. to fall | C. fallen | D. falling |
| 10. A. with | B. at | C. from | D. off |
| 11. A. arrived at | B. remained | C. got | D. entered |
| 12. A. excited | B. confused | C. pleased | D. frustrated |
| 13. A. wrote | B. said | C. explained | D. appeared |
| 14. A. order | B. mistake | C. wish | D. decision |
| 15. A. certain | B. angry | C. sad | D. anxious |