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龙门品牌  学子至爱

龙门 考题

学科主编：张新峰
本册主编：温艳君
刘金香



初中英语

完形填空题型与技巧 (2)

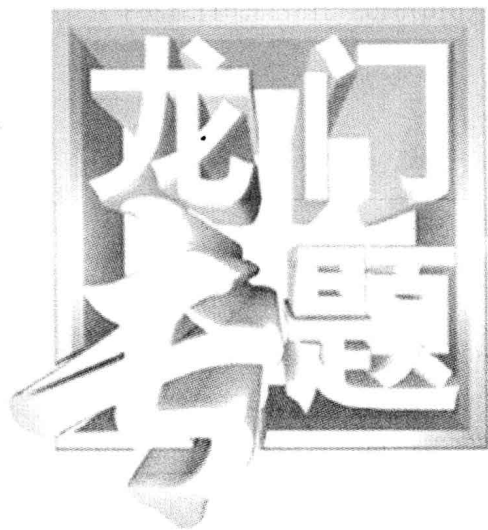


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新课标

完形填空题
型与技巧
(2)



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龍 門 書 局

北 京

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邮购电话:(010)64034160

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

龙门专题:新课标. 初中英语. 完形填空题型与技巧(2)/张新峰学科主编;温艳君,刘金香本册主编. —北京:龙门书局,2009
ISBN 978-7-5088-2154-2

I. 龙… II. ①张…②温…③刘… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 140222 号

责任编辑:田 旭 马建丽 舒 静/封面设计:耕 者

龙 门 书 局 出 版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

www.longmenbooks.com

大厂书文印刷有限公司 印刷

科学出版社总发行 各地书店经销

※

2009 年 8 月第 一 版 开本:A5(890×1240)

2010 年 1 月第二次印刷 印张:5 3/4

字数:203 000

定 价:11.00 元

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换)



未名湖畔，博雅塔旁。

明媚的晨光穿透枝叶，懒散地泻落在林间小道上，花儿睁开惺忪的眼睛，欣喜地迎接薄薄的雾霭，最兴奋的是小鸟，扇动翅膀在蔚蓝的天空中叽叽喳喳地欢唱起来了。微风轻轻拂动，垂柳摇曳，舒展优美的身姿，湖面荡起阵阵涟漪，博雅塔随着柔波轻快地翩翩起舞。林间传来琅琅的读书声，那是晨读的学子；湖畔小径上不断有人跑过，那是晨练的学子；椅子上，台阶上，三三两两静静地坐着，那是求索知识的学子……

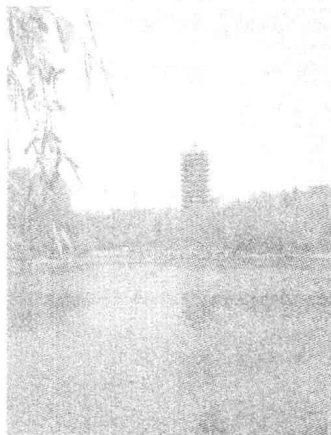
在北大，每个早晨都是这样的；在清华，每个早晨也是这样的；在复旦，在交大，在南大，在武大……其实，在每一所高校里，早晨都是一幅青春洋溢、积极进取的景象！

在过去几年时间里，我一直在组织北大、清华的高考状元、奥赛金牌得主，还有其他优秀的学子到全国各地巡回演讲。揭开他们“状元”的光环，他们跟我们是那么的相似，同样的普通与平凡。

是什么成就了他们的“状元”梦想？

在来来往往带他们巡讲的路上，在闲来无事的聚会聊天过程中，我越来越发现，他们每个人都是一道亮丽独特的风景，都有一段奋斗不息、积极进取的历程，他们的成功，是偶然中的必然。

小朱，一个很认真、很可爱的女孩子，高中之前家庭条件十分优越，但学习一直平平；在她上高中前，家庭突遭变故，负债累累，用她妈妈的话说，“家里什么都没有了，一切只能靠你自己了”。她说自己只有高考一条路，只有考好了，才能为家里排忧解难。我曾经在台下听她讲自己刻苦学习的经历：“你们有谁在大



年三十的晚上还学习到深夜三点？你们又有谁发烧烧到 39 度以上还在病床上看书？……”那一年，她以总分 684 分成为了浙江省文科高考状元。

陆文，一个出自父母离异的单亲家庭的女孩，她说她努力学习的动力就是想让妈妈高兴，因为从小她就发现，每次她成绩考得很好，妈妈就会很高兴。为了给妈妈买一套宽敞明亮的房子，她选择了出国这条路，考托福，考 GRE，最后如愿以偿，被芝加哥大学以每年 6.4 万美金的全额奖学金录取为生物方向的研究生。

齐伟，湖南省高考第七名，清华大学计算机学院的研究生，最近被全球最大的软件公司 MICROSOFT 聘为项目经理；霖秋，北京大学数学学院的小妹，在坚持不懈地努力中完成了自身最重要的一次涅槃，昨天的她在未名湖上游弋，今天的她已在千里之外的西雅图……

还有很多优秀的学子，他们也都有自己的故事，酸甜苦辣，很真实，很精彩。我有幸跟他们朝夕相处，默默观察，用心感受，他们的自信，他们的执着，他们的勤奋刻苦，尤其是他们的“学而得其法”所透露出来的睿智更让人拍案叫绝，他们人人都有一套行之有效的学习方法，花同样的时间和精力他们可以更加快速高效。我一直在想：如果当年我也知道他们的这些方法，或许我也能考上清华或北大吧？

多年以来，我一直觉得我们的高考把简单的事情搞复杂了，学生们浪费了大量的时间和精力却收效甚微；多年以来，我们也一直在研究如何将一套优良的学习方法内化到图书中，让同学们在不知不觉

中轻松、快速地获取高分。这就是出版《龙门专题》的原因了。

一本好书可以改变一个人的命运！名校，是每一个学子悠远的梦想和真实的渴望。

《龙门专题》走向名校的阶梯！

总策划 王坤

2008 年 7 月



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第一章 完形填空命题常设考点及解题方法

一、完形填空题的常设考点

由于完形填空题以考查文意为主,注重考查考生的逻辑判断能力,所以完形填空题的常设考点主要集中在:

1. 注重对实词的考查,特别是对动词、动词短语、名词、形容词、副词等的考查;
2. 注重在具体的语境中考查词语(特别是名词、形容词)的用法;
3. 对连词进行考查,考查考生对行文逻辑的掌握及对关联词的正确运用。

完形填空题与单项填空题有着本质上的区别:单项填空题侧重于对语法知识的考查,而完形填空题则侧重于对语言运用能力的考查,它更注重对语篇的理解,而不是对单个句子的理解。要想做好完形填空题必须始终注意对文章的理解和上下文的呼应,这是完形填空题的做题原则。绝大多数完形填空题,只看单个的句子,有时所提供的四个选项从语法角度来看都讲得通,但是在具体的语篇中只有一个正确答案。因此,看一空做一空的做法是不可取的,必须从语篇的角度来考虑所选答案。做题时一定要联系上下文,从字里行间寻找隐藏信息,同时要善于根据四个选项的设置特点来进行选择:

1. 所给选项是不同的名词,则要根据上下文的意思来判断要用哪一个名词的什么形式或者是否涉及固定搭配等来考虑;
2. 所给选项是形容词、副词,则要根据上下文的意思或者其在句中的作用来确定,形容词修饰名词,副词修饰动词和形容词;
3. 所给选项是同一动词的不同形式,则要考虑空白处要求用什么时态、语态或哪种非谓语动词形式;
4. 所给选项是不同的动词,考查的是语境中动词的用法及意义,这时要从上下文来判断或者从固定搭配方面来考虑;
5. 所给选项是连词,可以从上下文的意思、连词的用法(含义)以及习惯搭配入手进行选择, and 表并列, but 表转折, because, so, therefore 表因果, though, although 表让步;
6. 所给选项是代词,则要从上下文的指代关系以及代词的用法来考虑。

二、完形填空题的解题方法

做完形填空题的基本步骤是:先通览全文,掌握文章大意;然后再根据文章的语境特点从词语搭配、习惯用法、上下文的逻辑关系以及一般的生活常识等方面进行分析,从而选出既合语法又合语境的答案。做完形填空题的通常方法有:



1. 语感感知法

做完形填空题时,有相当一部分题仅凭语感就能猜出答案来,根本用不着考虑其他因素,这时就可以毫不犹豫地选出答案。如:若所挖的空是自己非常熟悉的句子,一读就知道填什么,就用不着看下面的选项。

2. 语境推测法

这种方法也叫逻辑推断法。完形填空题是一篇有完整内容的文章,各段各行之间有着逻辑上的必然联系。在所提供的选项中,有的从语法角度考虑是正确的,从语意上考虑就会自相矛盾,出现不合逻辑的现象。这时应从文章和句子的意思入手,对语法无误的几个选项通过分析对比,选出最符合上下文内在联系的答案。如:

Harry Potter has just come, so he has _____ friends in our class.

A. much B. little C. few D. quite a few

much 和 little 不能和后面的可数名词 friends 连用,应先排除前两个选项;后面的两个选项都符合语法规则,都可以被选。这时,需要从语意上分析,既然“哈里·波特刚刚来这儿”,按逻辑推理“在班上没几个朋友”才对。因此,应选表示否定意义的不定代词 few。如果把逻辑词 so 换成连词 but,就成了“虽然哈里·波特刚刚来这儿,但是却有相当多的朋友”,这时选 D 才对。

3. 习语搭配法

这种方法又叫固定搭配法。英语中,固定句型和短语结构不仅是学习的难点,也是完形填空题测试的重点。固定搭配形式较多,有名词短语搭配、动词短语结构、介词短语搭配及成语等。这些固定搭配都是语言在长期的发展和演变过程中形成的,是语言的精华。只有在平时的学习中认真积累,做题时才能得心应手。做这类题时,几乎不需要进行什么分析,立马就能锁定正确答案。如:

I saw Mr. Green _____ my way home.

A. in B. of C. on D. to

on one's way home 是固定搭配,意思是“在……回家的路上”,据此就可马上选定 C,决不会有错。

4. 逐个排除法

在做完形填空题的过程中,会遇到四个备选答案看起来全都似是而非,即使全文大意都领会了,选出正确答案也有一定难度,甚至觉得根本无法判断。在这种情况下,可采用各个击破、逐一否定,缩小选择范围,增大概率。确定了选项之后,还得将所选答案放入原句进行检验,验证是否准确无误。

5. 语法分析法

做完形填空题时,首先应以句子为单位,运用所学的语法知识作出分析和判断。如:名词的数、格,动词的时态、语态、语气、主谓一致、及物动词和不及物动词的区别、动态动词和静态动词的区别、非谓语动词的用法,以及情态动词与助动词的用法等都是设空的重点。要迅速而准确地做好完形填空题,就必须具有扎实的语法知识。



6. 分析比较法

排除两个选项后,剩下的两个选项不知道选哪一项时,就将这两个选项分别放在短文中进行对比,看哪一个更符合语法规则,更符合语境,从而选出最佳答案。

7. 科学推理法

对于比较难确定的选项,要根据上文推断出下文,根据下文推断出上文。有时,还需要根据常识或逻辑进行推理来确定选项。

8. 就地发现法

对于可在短文中找到正确答案的短文,就要用这种方法。这不是命题者的提示或漏题,而是因为短文是比较完整的整体,需要故事情节上下呼应,这时重复就不可避免了。对于这样的选项,需要仔细阅读才能发现。

9. 先易后难法

做完形填空题时要先易后难,对有把握的选项要一锤定音;对一时没有把握的选项,不妨暂时搁置一下,接着往下读,最后再回过头来补选。运用这种方法往往会出现这样的情况,读了下文或全文,上文其义自现,问题便迎刃而解。

10. 常识背景法

有的完形填空题不测试语言知识,也不测试对语境的理解,上下文中没有足够能选出正确答案的信息,只能依靠常识来确定选项。如:

When you have a post office box, the postman does not bring letters to you, but you have to go to the 1 and get your letters from your box. The box is locked, and only you have the key, so the letters are quite 2.

1. A. school B. post office C. station D. postman

2. A. strong B. good C. safe D. long

从语法上看,各选项都可以填入空格。众所周知,信件要通过邮局收发,在邮局开了信箱就得到邮局去取信件,第1题选B;开信箱的钥匙保持在主人手里,只有主人才能打开信箱,信件当然十分安全。根据这一常识就能锁定第2题的正确答案为C。



第二章 完形填空常考体裁及解题技巧

第一节 记叙文完形填空解题技巧



解题技巧

以记叙文为体裁的完形填空是我们平时练习和测试的重点,它主要包括故事、名人传记、事件叙述等。近几年的各类考题主要以记叙文为主,记叙事件的起因、发展、高潮、结局。叙述上也经常采用平述的形式,较少加入作者的评论,要求考生能在较短的时间内把握文章的主题,根据文章内容快速确定答案。记叙文类完形填空的解题步骤是:

1. 读懂首句,把握开篇,了解文章的大意

完形填空一般无标题,首句一般不留空,是完整的一句,而信息往往从这里开始。读好第一句不仅仅能把握文章要讲什么,而且能把握住作者的态度:对此事是褒还是贬?态度不同用词自然就不同。

2. 通读全文,把握人称,理清各种角色

一般的记叙文有两个或两个以上的角色。记叙文中使用的人称不同,其表达作用也是不同的,应仔细体味。如第一人称的写法是以当事人的身份叙述,写来亲切、自然。作者会把自己当作故事的见证人写进故事中去。第三人称的写法不受任何限制,凡客观世界乃至人物内心所想的一切都能进行叙述,写来开阔而充分,但毕竟不如第一人称那样真切,两种人称各有用处。

3. 理顺事件,把握线索,仔细推敲答案

记叙文体裁的完形填空多数是按事情的发展顺序进行叙述的。正确把握文章的发展顺序对于把握文章的主脉有着重要的意义,因此在选择答案或填空时,要理顺事件与人物之间的关系,把握记叙的线索,这样在做题时也就有了依据。



真题分析

(2009·贵州南州)

Once a king was walking around a pool with his ministers(大臣). Suddenly, he came up with(想出) an idea. He asked, "How many baskets of 41 are there in the pool?" The ministers couldn't give an answer. The king was angry, "You 42 answer my questions in three days!"

Three days passed, but 43 of the ministers had the answer. Just then, a child said that he knew it. The king told the ministers 44 the child to the pool. To his surprise, the child 45 and said with a smile, "It is 46 . No need to go to the pool." This



made the king pleased. "All right. Let us know 47 ." The child said, "If you know the 48 of the basket, the answer is known. 49 it is as big as the pool, there is one basket of water; half as big, two baskets..." "Stop! That's it. You have got the answer. They were thinking of things 50 a wrong way."

Sometimes to get out of the difficulty, one must change one's way of thinking.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 41. A. fish | B. flowers | C. water |
| () 42. A. can | B. must | C. may |
| () 43. A. none | B. all | C. one |
| () 44. A. led | B. leading | C. to lead |
| () 45. A. refused | B. agreed | C. thought |
| () 46. A. easy | B. important | C. hard |
| () 47. A. what's it | B. where it is | C. what it is |
| () 48. A. shape | B. size | C. weight |
| () 49. A. Because | B. If | C. But |
| () 50. A. use | B. in | C. on |

答案与提示

偌大的水池中会有多少篮子水？难倒了王宫大臣，然而一个小孩的一句话却使此题迎刃而解。其巧妙之处何在？答案不在于孩子的聪明，而在于思维方式的转化。

41. C 根据后面的描述，此处应该是指有多少篮子的水在池子里。
42. B 根据国王的语气和身份可以判断用 must“必须”。
43. A 由 but 得知三个大臣都没有想出答案。none of 表示“……中一个也没有”。
44. C 固定短语 tell sb. to do sth. “告诉某人干某事”。
45. A 由下文中的 “no need to go to the pool” 得知，小孩拒绝到水池边去。
46. A 由小孩下文中的回答 “没有必要到水池边” 得知答案应该是 easy “简单的”。
47. C 此句为定语从句，应该用陈述语序。国王想知道答案是什么，故用 what it is。
48. B size “尺寸、大小”，由下文中 “as big as the pool” 得知为篮子的大小。shape “形状”；weight “重量”。
49. B If 引导的条件状语从句，即 “如果篮子跟水池一样大，那么就有一篮子的水”。
50. B in a wrong way “用一种错误的方式”，为固定用法。

跟踪训练

Passage 1

I'm a Chinese girl. Today I want to introduce my unique (唯一的) friend Maggie to you. She is a pretty girl and she is in the same class as me. She 1 in Greece in 1985,



but this doesn't make her unique. All the students in my class are from some 2 countries.

So what makes her 3 ? She is so pretty that everyone likes her. Her hair is blonde; her eyes are blue and her face is round. We have to say she is the 4 girl in our class. But does this make her unique? No, she is unique because she is 5 at singing and dancing. Her songs are better than some singers'. They are very nice and sweet. She has won many 6 in our city. Last week, she went to 7 a show on TV. Everyone 8 her as a star in our school.

Do you want to know her? She is kind and wants to make friends all over the world. You can write her everything you are interested in to 9 with her. This is her 10 e-mail address; Maggie@yahoo.com.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. was born | B. travels | C. studies | D. lives |
| () 2. A. international | B. famous | C. foreign | D. rich |
| () 3. A. important | B. special | C. proud | D. excellent |
| () 4. A. most beautiful | B. funniest | | |
| | C. most interesting | D. cleverest | |
| () 5. A. surprised | B. excited | C. tired | D. talented |
| () 6. A. activities | B. exams | C. prizes | D. games |
| () 7. A. organize | B. take part in | C. watch | D. give advice to |
| () 8. A. thought of | B. enjoyed | C. looked at | D. chose |
| () 9. A. trade | B. work | C. communicate | D. meet |
| () 10. A. personal | B. proper | C. popular | D. official |



答案与提示

本文作者向大家介绍了她唯一的的朋友的外貌、爱好、成绩和联系方式。

1. A 本句意为“1985年她出生在希腊”。be born“出生”。
2. C 承接上文的 Greece 可判断,所有同学都来自“外国”,foreign countries“外国”。
3. B 由下文的内容可判断,这里用意思为“特殊的”的 special 填写。
4. A 由上文的描写可判断,“她在我们班最漂亮”。the most beautiful“最漂亮”。
5. D be talented at... 为固定词组,意为“在……方面有才能”。
6. C 本句意为“在我们城市她获得很多奖品”。win a prize“获奖”。
7. B 本句意为“上星期她参加了电视选秀”。take part in“参加”。
8. A think of sb. as... 为固定搭配,“把某人当成为……”。
9. C communicate with sb. 为固定词组,“和某人联系”。
10. A personal e-mail address“个人电子邮件地址”,personal“个人的;私人的”。



Passage 2

I'm Sarah. I live in a big city. Usually my father goes to work by car. But he 1 to drive to work. Why? 2 it takes too much time. There is always lots of 3. He gets home 4 every day. And he's very 5. He doesn't have time 6 games with me after work.

Today, he is happy. "There 7 a train station near our home next year! I'll go to work by train then. I 8 read newspapers on the train. I can listen to music, too!" My mom says, "Then you can come home early and 9 dinner." I say, "You can play games with me 10 work."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. likes | B. hates | C. enjoys | D. dislikes |
| () 2. A. Because | B. Since | C. For | D. Because of |
| () 3. A. traffic | B. cars | C. people | D. buses |
| () 4. A. later | B. late | C. early | D. earlier |
| () 5. A. excited | B. relaxed | C. surprised | D. tired |
| () 6. A. play | B. playing | C. to play | D. played |
| () 7. A. has | B. is | C. will have | D. will be |
| () 8. A. must | B. can | C. have to | D. need |
| () 9. A. cook | B. make | C. play | D. do |
| () 10. A. at | B. to | C. in | D. after |

答案与提示

本文作者叙述了爸爸上班驾车的经历和爸爸对未来交通的憧憬。

1. B 由短文中句子“it takes too much time”可判断“爸爸”不喜欢开车上班。
2. A 以 why 引导的问句用 because 回答。
3. A 因为句中用了 is, 说明这里是不可数名词或可数名词的单数。
4. B 根据短文中句子“Then you can come home early”可判断这里用 late 填写。
5. D 由句子“He doesn't have time”可判断“爸爸”回来很晚, 并且很累。
6. C have time to do sth. “有时间做某事”。
7. D 这是 there be 句型, 时间状语为表将来的 next year, 所以用一般将来时。
8. B 根据句子“I can listen to music, too!”可判断这里用情态动词 can 填写。
9. A cook dinner 为固定搭配, “做饭”。
10. D 只有下班后才能玩。after work “下班后”。

Passage 3

One afternoon just before Christmas, an old man was walking 1 the city center.



The shops were all 2 of good things and crowded with cheerful shoppers. Suddenly he saw a dirty boy sitting on the ground crying bitterly(悲痛地). When the kind old man asked him why he was crying, the little boy told him that he had 3 a ten-penny piece that his uncle had 4 him. At once the old man pulled out a handful of coins. He 5 out a shining new ten-penny piece and handed it to the child. "Thank you very much," said the little boy, drying his 6. He cheered up at once.

About an hour later, The old man was making his way 7 home by the same road. To his surprise, he saw the dirty boy in the same place, crying bitterly as 8. He went up to the boy and asked him 9 he had lost the ten-penny piece he had just given him as well. The boy told him that he had not lost the second coin 10 he still couldn't find the first one. "If I could find my own piece," he cried, "I would have twenty pence now."

- () 1. A. by B. between C. through D. over
 () 2. A. full B. fell C. found D. filled
 () 3. A. spent B. left C. paid D. lost
 () 4. A. taken B. brought C. given D. borrowed
 () 5. A. picked B. made C. gave D. left
 () 6. A. mouth B. eyes C. feet D. ears
 () 7. A. on B. back C. to D. for
 () 8. A. usually B. usual C. before D. well
 () 9. A. where B. when C. why D. if
 () 10. A. and B. but C. while D. as



答案与提示

这是一篇记叙文,文章主要介绍了一位老人帮助了一个小孩之后发生的一件有趣的事。

1. C 这句话的意思是“老人走过市中心”,所以用 through 比较合理。
 2. A 这是一个固定短语 be full of,意思是“充满,装满”。
 3. D 根据第二段中的“he had lost the ten-penny piece”可知这个孩子是丢了钱了。
 4. C 根据所给词语的意思可知答案,小孩丢的钱应该是他叔叔给他的比较合理。
 5. A 这里用 pick 比用其他词语合理,这从词义上可以看出来。
 6. B 前文已经说到小孩正在哭,所以当他拿到钱之后应该是先擦干眼泪才对。
 7. B home 在这里起副词作用,前面不必加介词,所以用 back 这一副词表示“返回家”。
 8. C 这时老人见到孩子又在哭,是和前一次一样的哭,所以用 before 较合理。
 9. D 根据所给词语的词义可知用 if 最佳。
 10. B 根据前后句的意思可知这里是一个转折,所以应用 but。



Passage 4

When we were having an English test this morning, I felt somebody was watching me a little too closely. I turned my 1 quickly and saw Jack, who sat right behind me. My eyes caught 2 and he said very quietly, "I hope you studied for this 3 !"

"What am I going to do?" I thought to myself. I 4 cheating (作弊) in exams. Besides, I'd studied 5 for the test. Clearly Jack hadn't. During the exam, I tried several ways to guard my answers so that Jack wouldn't be able to see them. When the exam 6, I felt I should let him know cheating was 7. And I didn't want to destroy (破坏) our friendship. My mind 8 the right words.

"Sorry, Jack, 9 you know how I feel about cheating." I said slowly and gently. "Maybe I could help you 10 before the next test." "OK, Bob," he smiled weakly. "It might not be easy, but I'll have a try."

- () 1. A. head B. hand C. eraser D. pencil
 () 2. A. hers B. his C. ours D. yours
 () 3. A. exam B. job C. book D. chance
 () 4. A. suggest B. like C. hate D. finish
 () 5. A. slow B. slowly C. hard D. hardly
 () 6. A. ended B. began C. went on D. took place
 () 7. A. good B. wrong C. easy D. difficult
 () 8. A. agreed with B. searched for C. look up D. looked at
 () 9. A. and B. also C. so D. but
 () 10. A. drive B. move C. count D. study

答案与提示

本文主要讲述了英语考试时发生的事情。当 Bob 知道 Jack 抄写他的答案时,他采取了一定措施,因为他反对考试作弊。为了不破坏友谊,考试结束后 Bob 找机会向 Jack 解释。

1. A 由下文可知,Jack 坐在 Bob 后面,所以 Bob 要想往身后看,就要"turned my head"。
2. B his 为名词性物主代词,在这里充当 caught 的宾语,等于 his eyes。
3. A 由语境可知,Jack 没有对考试认真准备,他希望"我"认真准备了。
4. C 由语境可知,"我"对考试作弊是持反对态度的。
5. C 由"Clearly Jack hadn't"可判断"我"对考试已经进行了刻苦的复习和认真的准备。
6. A 由语境可知,"我"的这个想法是出现在考试结束以后。
7. B 因为"我"认为"考试作弊是错误的",所以这里用 wrong 填写。
8. B 因为不愿意破坏我们之间的友谊,所以"我"搜肠刮肚寻找合适的措辞,来与 Jack



沟通。search for“找寻”。

9. D but 用作并列连词,意为“但是”、“然而”,表示转折意义。

10. D 根据语境可知,“我”可以在下次考试前帮助 Jack 学习。

Passage 5

Almost everyone has his own hobby. My hobby is reading. When I was young, I didn't have any hobbies. I used to watch TV at home all day and my parents were 1 about me.

One day, my father took me to my aunt's home. When I got there, I saw my cousin 2 in his room. I ran to him and said, "Reading books is so boring. Why not go out to play games? That's more 3."

"I don't think so. Reading is really interesting, and also I can get a lot of 4 from my books." Then my cousin asked me some questions, but I couldn't 5 most of them. He was two years younger than me, but he knew much more. My face turned red.

That day he told me many interesting stories. I 6 myself in his stories. From then on, I became interested in reading. Now I have a room 7 books. In my free time, I'm glad to be 8 and read the books. I do well in my subjects because of all the books I've read, and I'm especially good at 9. I have won many prizes in writing contests(比赛). That makes me feel very 10.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. tired | B. scared | C. worried | D. excited |
| () 2. A. read | B. reading | C. playing | D. play |
| () 3. A. important | B. enjoyable | C. surprising | D. comfortable |
| () 4. A. activities | B. programs | C. instructions | D. knowledge |
| () 5. A. receive | B. repeat | C. answer | D. follow |
| () 6. A. helped | B. taught | C. encouraged | D. lost |
| () 7. A. full of | B. short of | C. opposite of | D. fit for |
| () 8. A. special | B. early | C. different | D. alone |
| () 9. A. writing | B. English | C. P. E. | D. science |
| () 10. A. nervous | B. sick | C. proud | D. sorry |

答案与提示

每个人都有自己的爱好。本文作者介绍自己的爱好是读书,他受堂弟的影响,由不爱读书到把读书作为自己的爱好。

1. C 因为“我”整天看电视,所以父母很担心。be worried about...“担心……”。

2. B “看到某人在做某事”用 see sb. doing sth.。由下文的“Reading books is so boring”可判断,这里用 reading 填写。