

心动100分 系列之二

初

三

英

语

五项全能突破

完形填空
阅读理解
短文改错
语法
对话
作文
写作训练

符合高考改革新趋势
满足能力培养新要求

◎ 张晓红 李莉 主编

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“心动 100 分” 系列之二

《中学英语五项全能突破》

编 委 会

(以姓氏笔画为序)

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张晓红 李 莉 周正元

郭天明 谭 辉

* * * *

总 策 划: 陈宏平

周玉波

策划者寄语

中学英语教学的主要目的是要“培养学生口头和书面运用英语进行交际的能力，侧重培养阅读能力，为进一步学习和运用英语打好基础”。近年来，在对中学生进行英语综合素质训练和测试中，普遍地采用了“完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话、短文改错和书面表达”五大功能模块，实践证明，这不仅有利于学生英语综合素质的培养和提高，而且表明了“有效地提高学生的知识和能力”是中学阶段英语学习的主要目的。

为了有针对性地帮助中学生克服“偏项”的习惯，实现英语学习者的全面发展，策划者通过大量的

市场调查和走访教学一线的老师，策划了两套旨在提高全面素质的英语读物——“心动 100 分”丛书，一套是《中学英语听力突破》（共 5 本），一套是《中学英语五项全能突破》（共 6 本）。

《中学英语五项全能突破》（共 6 本）是按照大纲的教学难度和教学进度编写的，但不拘泥于教材的内容，把提高素质与应战高考结合起来。内容按“完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话、短文改错、书面表达”五种题型设计。每本书选取的阅读短文语言通俗、地道，题材多样，内容广泛，内涵丰富，可读性强。每本书均突出重点，突破语言难关，有利于巩固学生课堂学习的知识，有利于启迪学生的思维，有利于培养学生的素质和综合运用英语知识的能力。

突破“五项全能”，必将使你的英语水平得到有效提高。

“心动 100 分”丛书的作者，有的来自全国著名的湖南师范大学附中，有的来自富有英语教学传统特色的长沙市雅礼中学，有的来自素质教育饮誉三湘的长沙市宁乡一中、桃源一中和常德市一中。这些作者在教学上都是“能手或精英”，教学业绩交口称誉，在他们“特级教师、高级教师”的头衔里凝聚着昔日辛勤耕耘的汗水，映射出他们工作业绩的辉煌。

“心动 100 分”丛书是他们为切实减轻学生负担而精心准备的一道可口“海鲜”，相信能给众多中学生一份意外的惊喜。

“心动”就要“行动”！
“行动”更让你“心动”！！
心动一百，先睹为快！！

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Unit 1

I. 完形填空

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从下边所给的四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

A

Every morning, Jack goes to work 1 bus. As he has a long way to go, he always 2 a newspaper. It helps to make the time pass 3. One day, he read the sports page. There was a report on 4 important football match. He was 5 interested in it that he forgot to get 6. He knew this when he looked 7 the window and saw the sea. He got off at 8 station and had to wait a long time for a bus back. Of course, he was very 9. His boss was very angry. He shouted at Jack, "10 late next time."

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. by a |
| 2. A. reads | B. read | C. has read | D. reading |
| 3. A. slowly | B. more quickly | C. quick | D. quicker |
| 4. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. × |
| 5. A. too | B. very | C. such | D. so |
| 6. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. away |
| 7. A. out of | B. off | C. at | D. from |
| 8. A. others | B. the other | C. another | D. other |

9. A. early B. late C. angry D. happy
10. A. Be not B. You are not C. Please not D. Don't be

B

There were many mice (mouse 的复数) in 11 house. The man of the house got a cat. 12 cat killed many of the mice.

Then the oldest mouse said, "All mice must come to my hole (洞) tonight. Let's put our 13 together and think 14 we can do about this cat."

All the mice came. Many mice spoke, but 15 knew what to do. At last a young mouse stood up and said, "We must put a bell 16 the cat's neck (脖子). When the cat comes 17, we shall then hear the bell and run away and 18. So the cat will not catch 19 more of us."

"But," the old mouse asked, "20 will put the bell around the cat's neck?"

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 11. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. × |
| 12. A. A | B. The | C. No | D. One |
| 13. A. faces | B. heads | C. head | D. mouths |
| 14. A. why | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 15. A. no one | B. everyone | C. all | D. one |
| 16. A. in | B. on | C. around | D. off |
| 17. A. about | B. out | C. in | D. near |
| 18. A. speak | B. cry | C. shout | D. hide |
| 19. A. any | B. some | C. all | D. no |
| 20. A. you | B. who | C. what | D. when |

C

Three people were walking 21 a street, first a big man, then a beautiful woman, 22 then an old man. The first two went to a corner(角落). Suddenly the old man saw 23 on the ground. He 24. It was five pounds. 25 seconds later, the young woman came 26. She was crying: "I 27 five pounds."

"Don't cry," said the old man. "Here 28." The woman thanked him and 29. After a second, the big man came back. He was looking for 30. Suddenly a window opened and a small man looked out. "I 31 five pounds fall from your pocket. (口袋)," he said, "but that man gave it to 32." The big man was very 33. The old man was frightened (害怕) and gave him 34 five pounds. When he had gone, the young woman came back to get her sixty-seven pence (便士), and the small man came out to get 35.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 21. A. along | B. among | C. into | D. to |
| 22. A. or | B. and | C. so | D. but |
| 23. A. bag | | B. a piece of paper | |
| | C. a paper | D. money | |
| 24. A. held | B. took | C. picked it up | D. threw |
| 25. A. Little | B. Few | C. A little | D. A few |
| 26. A. back | B. around | C. by | D. across |
| 27. A. drops | B. drop (掉下) | C. have dropped | D. dropped |
| 28. A. is it | B. are you | C. they are | D. it is |
| 29. A. went away | B. went by | C. returned | D. came back |
| 30. A. everything | B. something | C. anything | D. the money |

31. A. find B. see C. saw D. watched
 32. A. a young woman B. the woman
 C. the old man D. a young man
 33. A. happy B. angry C. interested D. black
 34. A. the B. a C. the other D. another
 35. A. his B. hers C. theirs D. money

II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个答案中选出可以完成句子的最佳答案，或根据短文内容判断各句的正（√）误（×）。

A

Mother's Day is celebrated (庆祝) in the U.S.. It's also a holiday in some other countries. It's on the second Sunday in May. It's a day to thank mothers. On that day mothers usually receive flowers and cards. On the cards, children will write "Thanks, Mum", "To the best mother in the world", "Best wishes for Mother's Day" and so on.

Where does the idea (主意) for the holiday come from? We should thank Miss Anna M. Jarvis. She brought up the idea of having such a day. She lived in West Virginia. Her mother died on May 9, 1905.

She had a deep love for her mother. She wrote letters to some important persons. In her letters she asked them to decide (决定) a day for all mothers. Then Mother's Day was made on the second Sunday in May by the U.S. in 1913.

1. Mother's Day is celebrated.

- A. in the U.S.
 - B. in some other countries
 - C. in every country
 - D. Both A and B
2. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Mother's Day is a day for all mothers.
 - B. Flowers and cards are given to mothers on Mother's Day.
 - C. We should thank Miss Anna M. Jarvis because she loved her mother.
 - D. It is a day for children to thank their mothers.
3. When is Mother's Day?
- A. On the second Sunday.
 - B. On the second Saturday in June.
 - C. Every Sunday in May.
 - D. On the second Sunday in May.
4. Miss Anna M. Jarvis wrote letters to some important persons.
- A. because she had something important to tell them
 - B. because her mother died
 - C. because she thought they could decide a day for children
 - D. because she wanted to have a day for mothers
5. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Mother's Day
 - B. What Children Do on Mother's Day
 - C. Miss Anna M. Jarvis and Mother's Day
 - D. The Idea for Mother's Day

B

Anna Louise Strong was a famous (著名的) American writer.

She was born in 1885. She spent her first thirty years in the west (西) of America. There she became an editor (编辑). In 1921, she was sent to Moscow. She made her home there. And with her help the first Moscow Daily News (莫斯科日报) was born.

She was in China for the first time in 1925. In 1946, on her fifth visit through China, she went to Yan'an. In the spring of 1958, she came to China again and lived in Beijing until her death in 1970. She wrote some books about China to help all people in the world understand New China.

6. Anna Louise Strong lived in the west of America for 30 years.
7. She became an editor after she went to Moscow.
8. She went to China for the first time when she was 40.
9. She died in China in 1970.
10. She wished all people in the world knew New China.

C

Our world is getting smaller and smaller. We can fly (飞行) around the world in less than 50 hours. The newest planes go 600 miles (英里) an hour. You can have breakfast in Beijing and supper in Paris.

But people had to take a lot longer before to go around the world. Magellan's (麦哲伦的) men were the first to make that trip (旅行). It took them more than two years. They went up by ship. On September 20, 1519, he left Spain (西班牙) with five ships and 240 men. He was killed (杀死) in the Philippine Islands (菲律宾群岛). More than two years later, on December 21, 1521, one of the five ships with only 31 men returned to Spain.

Magellan's trip told people that the world was round (圆的)

and that people could go round the world.

11. People can go around the world in 50 hours _____.
A. by plane B. by bus C. by taxi D. by bike
12. Magellan and his men spent _____ in the trip around the world.
A. less than 50 hours B. an hour
C. about six weeks D. more than two years.
13. "You can have breakfast in Beijing and supper in Paris" means _____.
A. "It takes us a long time to go to Paris from Beijing"
B. "It takes people a very short time to go from Beijing to Paris"
C. "You are asked to have breakfast in Beijing and supper in Paris"
D. "You'd better have breakfast in Beijing and have supper in Paris"
14. From the passage we know _____.
A. the world is getting smaller and smaller
B. Magellan didn't go to Spain
C. the world was small and we could go around it
D. people had to take a lot longer before to go around the world

D

A man heard that a department (部门) wanted a clerk, so he wrote and asked for the position (职位). But while he was waiting for an answer, a friend of his introduced (介绍) him to the head of the department, who at once gave him the job.

Some months later, while he was working in this department,

he got a letter which had been sent to him from his old address (地址). The letter said:

Dear sir,

We are sorry to have to tell you that we can't give you the work in the department because we don't think that you would be able to do the job successfully (成功).

Yours faithfully,

The man laughed, but when he looked at the letter more carefully, he saw that he had signed (签名) it himself.

15. The man wrote a letter to the department _____.
A. because his friend wanted to work there
B. before he was introduced to the head of the department by his friend
C. so as to tell the head that he had got a job
D. while he was waiting for an answer from another department
16. The man was given the job _____.
A. some months later when he was introduced to the head
B. when the head received his letter
C. as soon as his friend introduced him to the head
D. in the department where his brother worked
17. The letter was written to tell him _____.
A. he was not fit (适合的) for the job
B. he had been working very well
C. the job would be offered to him
D. the head enjoyed him
18. To his surprise (惊奇) _____.
A. the letter was written by the head of the department
B. the letter offered him a very good job

- C. this letter was signed by himself
- D. he didn't like the job at all

E

Would you wear a potato flower in your hair (头发)?

All the first potatoes were used for a lady's hair, or a gentleman's (先生) jacket! Potatoes were first grown in Peru. The Indians thought of them as a food. When the Spanish (西班牙人) conquered (征服) Peru, they took the potato home to Spain and to all of Europe (欧洲). But the Europeans (欧洲人) were afraid to eat the vegetable because they thought it might make them sick. However, they loved its flowers. For over two hundred years, the potato was never eaten, just looked at. Too bad! There were a lot of hungry people who would have liked the taste (味道) of a good baked (烤) potato!

19. At first _____ ate potatoes as food.
- A. the Europeans
 - B. no one
 - C. the Indian people in Peru
 - D. the Spanish
20. When the potato was taken to Europe, the Europeans liked ____.
- A. its flowers
 - B. its taste
 - C. its smell
 - D. its shape (形状)
21. The Europeans didn't eat the potato because _____.
- A. they thought the potato was a kind of flower
 - B. they didn't like it
 - C. they were afraid of it
 - D. they thought the potato was not good for their health
22. The potato was not eaten _____.

- A. for 300 years in Europe
- B. until the Spanish conquered Peru
- C. until over 200 years later
- D. before the Europeans found it

23. "Too bad"! means _____.

- A. "The potato was too bad"
- B. "The Europeans were too bad"
- C. "The hungry people were too bad"
- D. "It was too bad that there were so many hungry people who needed the potato, but they didn't know it was a delicious food"

III. 补全对话

将下列句子按顺序排列，使对话意思完整。

- A. Robert Thomas Brown.
- B. Two weeks.
- C. Thank you very much.
- D. Mr Brown, how long will you stay here?
- E. I want to have two rooms with a bath.
- F. What is your full name, please?
- G. Can I help you?

根据对话内容填入一个适当的词，使对话意思完整。

A: Hello, Han Meimei.

B: 1, Li Hua.

A: 2 are you doing here?

B: I am making a card.

A: I 3. Tomorrow is Teachers' Day.

B: 4 are you going?

- A: I am going to Dongtang Department Store (东塘百货大楼) to
 5 Mr Li a present. He teaches us 6 well.
- B: Why 7 you make a card, too? I am sure he will 8 it.
- A: But I am not 9 at making things.
- B: What 10 some flowers? There are many flower shops near
 by.
- A: That's a good idea!

IV. 短文改错

- Kuwait is small country. 1. _____
- It is small so it is rich. It is rich in 2. _____
- oil. (石油). Men get the oil of the desert (沙漠) and take 3. _____
- it Europe (欧洲). The capital (首都) is Kuwait city. It is a 4. _____
- big, modern (现代化的) city have fine shops, ships, schools and 5. _____
- hospitals. 6. _____
- People don't need to cost any money when they are ill. 7. _____
- They don't pay for education (教育), too. 8. _____
- Thousands of pupils go to the school and students 9. _____
- work at the big new universities (大学). 10. _____
- The Kuwaits are good businessman.

V. 书面表达

根据下面连环图画及所给词语, 写出语法正确、意思连贯的句子。

1. day, the new term, begin, happy, see, each other
-