



考点透视系列

SUPERB

CLOZE TEST FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

完形填空

新大纲 ★ 新思路 ★ 新理念

大百科全书英语辞书·助学读物审定委员会
龚亚夫 郑天生 王蔷 审定

中考英语



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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此套书旨在帮助、指导学生在掌握知识点的基础上将知识融会贯通，提高学科成绩，挖掘学生的学习潜力，为今后的进一步学习及学以致用打下基础。对于教师来说，本书也是平时教学中培养、提高学生各项能力的参考资料。

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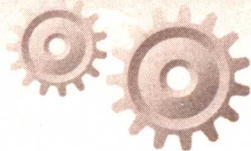
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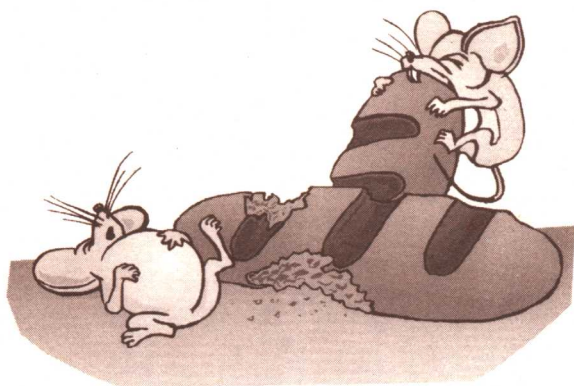
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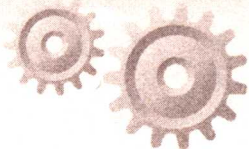
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目 录

第一章 应试常识	(1)
一 题型特点	(1)
二 应试对策	(2)
第二章 考点透视	(3)
第三章 考点练习	(17)
一 基础训练	(17)
参考答案	(88)
二 强化训练	(90)
参考答案	(129)
第四章 真题上手	(131)
参考答案	(145)





第①章

应试常识

完形填空题是英语测试中难度较大,得分率较低的题型之一。

该题型既考查考生的语言知识水平,又考查考生综合运用所学知识的能力,能较全面地反映出考生的综合语言能力。因此,该题型被广泛地应用于各种类型的英语测试中。

完形填空题在中考试卷中一般占总分的10~15%。据有关中考试卷分析资料显示,该题型的失分率较高。考生普遍感到做完形填空题没有把握,困难较大。究其原因:一是考生对基础知识掌握不牢。例如:在答题时,短文中有的单词不熟,不能理解词义,把自己的思路引偏;有的因为词组不熟,遇有固定搭配就不知该选哪一项;有时一个句子应当是被动语态,由于考生语法不熟,仍按主动语态的思路寻下去结果选错选项。二是对完形填空题的特点缺乏了解,对应试对策的研究和答题技巧的训练未落到实处。

1 题型特点

一、近几年来该题型的考查重点已由在语篇中考查语法知识转向考查学生对语篇的理解。

在各地中考试卷该题型所给的选项中,类似A. they B. them C. their D. themselves这种单纯考查语法的题目越来越少。绝大多数题目给出的四个选项,从纯语法角度看都可填入空中,但一联系上下文则只能择其一。

二、完形填空题不是在语篇中考查同义词或近义词的辨析。

尽管有的试题中仍出现A. got B. arrived C. reached D. returned这样的选项,但从通篇各选项的设计来看,大多数命题人的思路仍是着眼于对短文的全面理解。

三、完形填空题短文的起始句一般不设空。

因为首句一般是解题信息的起点,提供诸如:时间、地点、中心人物的人称等解题信息。

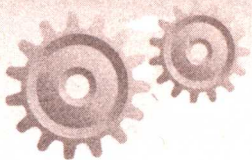
四、完形填空以考查实词为主。

考查到的词类以实词居多,其中以动词为最多,其次是名词、形容词、词组及固定搭配、副词等,连词、介词及其他虚词只占较小的比例。

五、完形填空题多以语篇线索为主,词、句线索为辅。

六、完形填空题所选短文一般较少含有需加注释的生词,其难度一般低于阅读理解题中的短文。

根据上述完形填空题的命题特点,考生可采取以下应试对策。



2 应试对策

一、在考试答题时要注意把握以下要点:

- (一) 寻找信息词句。
- (二) 根据语感、信息,从整体着眼。
- (三) 注意逻辑上和形式上的一致性。
- (四) 多采用推理分析法和排除法。

二、解题可按下列步骤进行:

(一) 利用短文的首句或首段,合理联想,选择入口。

多数短文的首句或首段都点明了话题或限制了人物活动或事件发生的时间和地点。因此,考生一开始就应紧紧抓住这一重要线索把自己的思路导入正确的方向。

(二) 通读全文,掌握大意。

在利用首句或首段的基础上,明确思考方向,迅速顺着首句所指的方向阅读全文。由于完形填空题是一种有较高难度的障碍性阅读理解,所以有时通读一遍仍有头脑模糊的感觉,这是很正常的。考生应克服急躁心理,稳定自己的情绪,再读一遍或两遍,直到明确短文的大意。

(三) 领会句义,即进入试填阶段。

考生首先应以全文为背景,联系上下文进行推理和判断,从而正确理解每个句子的句义及其相互间的联系。然后,综合应用语言知识,从4个选项中选出一项进行试填。试填时应做到:瞻前顾后、综合分析、多角度思考。一般可从以下四个方面入手:

① 从词义及其用法的角度考虑。

② 从惯用法、固定搭配的角度考虑。

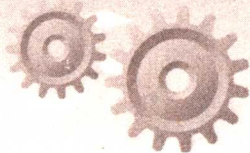
③ 从逻辑推理、常识的角度考虑。

④ 从上下文的角度考虑。

(四) 复读全文,验证答案。

答案选好以后,应再将全文通览一遍。细心检查所选答案能否使短文上下连贯、前后照应、词句通顺,答案应在语境和语篇中与原文融为一体,与作者思路相吻合,使短文的意思完整。检查时,还应注意从语法(如:时态、语态、主谓一致)、惯用法(词组、固定搭配)、逻辑推理和事情发生的情节等诸方面进行综合考虑,以达到准确无误的目的。





第2章

考点透视



Mr. Klein told the class that a new student, Inez, would join them soon. He 1 that Inez was deaf. She “talked” with others by using sign language. Mr. Klein knew sign language, and he decided to teach 2 students so that they could also “talk” with Inez.

First, they learned to sign the letters. Some letters were hard to 3. Other letters, such as C, were easier because the shape(形状) of the hand was the same as the shape of the letter.

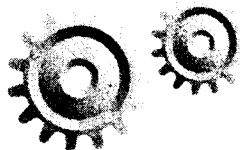
The 4 thing they learned was fingerspelling. They signed one letter after another to spell a word. They 5 with two-letter words such as at and on. Then they spelled 6 words.

Finally, Mr. Klein showed that 7 one sign could be used for a whole word. To make the sign for the word fine, a person spreads out(张开) the fingers on one hand, 8 the thumb(拇指) to the chest(前胸), and moves the hand away from the chest. Signing is not just 9 with the hands. Expressions on the face are also 10. The students learned to sign a question mark by using expressions on the face.

When Inez first entered the classroom, she looked 11. But the students signed, “Good morning, Inez.” She gave the class a big smile and signed back. “What a wonderful 12 !”

[2005年 北京]

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A hoped | B said | C guessed | D thought |
| 2. A his | B my | C her | D our |
| 3. A spell | B check | C remember | D write |
| 4. A first | B only | C last | D next |
| 5. A met | B started | C agreed | D helped |
| 6. A newer | B easier | C longer | D nicer |
| 7. A never | B perhaps | C still | D just |



- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 8. A joins | B fixes | C touches | D ties |
| 9. A made | B done | C given | D chosen |
| 10. A important | B different | C difficult | D strange |
| 11. A serious | B surprised | C frightened | D nervous |
| 12. A welcome | B congratulation | C progress | D success |

答案 1~5 B A C D B 6~10 C D C B A 11~12 D A

考点透视 本文是一篇记叙文。文章按时间顺序叙述了全班同学在老师 Mr. Klein 的带领下学习手语迎接一名新来的聋学生的事。语篇层次分明,内容前后联系紧密。许多题目的设置注重文章的前后联系,需要考生在整体把握语篇的基础上才能确定答案。

第 1 题 空白处缺少的是句子的谓语动词。四个选项都是及物动词,且都是过去式。若填入空白处均可构成语法形式正确的句子,但根据短文的意思和四个词的词义比较,只能选择 B 项。“他说,Inez 是个聋子。”

第 2 题 根据四个选项的词性可以看出空白处需要填入一个形容词性物主代词作 students 的修饰语。根据上文内容可以确定 A 是最佳选项。

第 3 题 由前后句子的句意,特别是后一句“Other letters, such as C, were easier because the shape of the hand was the same as the shape of the letter.”的意思可以推出本句句意是“有些字母的手势是很难记住的。”答案 C。

第 4 题 文章是按时间顺序写的。此处指“接下来的事”。故选项 D 为最佳答案。

第 5 题 start with “以……开始”; meet with “(偶尔)遇见”; agree with “同意(某人)的意见”; help with “帮助……”。由此可见 start with 是符合文意的最佳选项。

第 6 题 由上文“They started with two-letter words such as at and on.”可知本句句意“然后,他们拼长一点的单词。”

第 7 题 just 在此处等于 only。“就一个手势也可以用来表示一个单词。”

第 8 题 此处意为“用拇指触摸前胸。”其他三个选项均不能表达此意。join ... to ... “把……连接到……上”; fix ... to ... “把……固定到……上”; tie ... to ... “把……系到……上”。

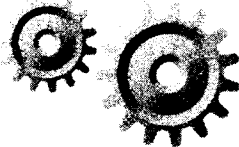
第 9 题 这是一个被动语态的句子。主语 signing 是动词 do 的逻辑宾语。do signing “打手势”类似于 do washing, do shopping 等。

第 10 题 由前后句的叙述可确定 A 是最佳选项。本句意为“脸上的表情也很重要”。

第 11 题 look nervous “看上去很紧张”。根据常识可以推出这个答案。

第 12 题 Inez 对于学生们的欢迎方式感到惊喜,故发出感叹“多么奇妙的欢迎方式啊!”





通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

When you wave to a friend you are using sign(手势)language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be 1. When you put one finger in front of your 2, you mean, "Be quiet."

Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages. Once an Englishman was in Italy. He could 3 a little Italian. One day while he was walking in the street, he felt 4 and went into a restaurant. When the waiter came, the Englishman 5 his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he 6 to say, "Bring me something to eat." But the waiter brought him a lot of things to 7, first tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was sorry that he was not able to tell the waiter he was hungry. He was 8 to leave the restaurant when another man came in and put his hands on his stomach. And this sign was 9 enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. 10 the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> A well | <input type="radio"/> B friendly | <input type="radio"/> C fine | <input type="radio"/> D careful |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> A eyes | <input type="radio"/> B legs | <input type="radio"/> C mouth | <input type="radio"/> D head |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A write | <input type="radio"/> B read | <input type="radio"/> C say | <input type="radio"/> D speak |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A hungry | <input type="radio"/> B tired | <input type="radio"/> C cold | <input type="radio"/> D ill |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> A pointed to | <input type="radio"/> B reached for | <input type="radio"/> C touched | <input type="radio"/> D opened |
| 6. <input type="radio"/> A needed | <input type="radio"/> B meant | <input type="radio"/> C decided | <input type="radio"/> D had |
| 7. <input type="radio"/> A eat | <input type="radio"/> B watch | <input type="radio"/> C drink | <input type="radio"/> D read |
| 8. <input type="radio"/> A ready | <input type="radio"/> B sure | <input type="radio"/> C again | <input type="radio"/> D afraid |
| 9. <input type="radio"/> A quick | <input type="radio"/> B big | <input type="radio"/> C strong | <input type="radio"/> D clear |
| 10. <input type="radio"/> A At once | <input type="radio"/> B At last | <input type="radio"/> C At first | <input type="radio"/> D At times |

[2004年 北京东城区]

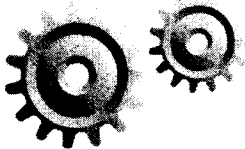
1~5 B C D A D 6~10 B C A D B

通读全文后,我们可以对文章大意有一个整体的理解,文章讲的是“不同国家用不同的手势语。”第一节通过描述人们生活中常用的手势引出话题“sign language”。第二节用一个具体的事例来表达文章的主题“People in different countries may use different sign languages”。

第1题 从语法上看,四个选项放入空格中,都能构成语法正确的句子。但是根据上文和生活常识可判断B项是最佳答案。本句意为“对别人微笑是友好的标志。”

第2题 根据常识和下文的信息可判断C是正确答案。





第3题 根据下文文意,此处D为最佳答案。“他会说几句意大利语”。

第4题 从下文可知“他饿了,想吃饭”。故A是最佳答案。

第5题 本句句意是“当侍者来时,这个英国人张开嘴,把手指头放进去后又拿出来并蠕动他的嘴唇。”故本题选D项。

第6题 四个选项都可放入空格中,与后面的不定式构成搭配。但只有B项符合上下文文意。故选B。

第7题 从下文的叙述可判断“侍者给他端来的是一些喝的东西,先是茶,后是咖啡、牛奶,但没有食物。”所以C是最佳答案。

第8题 be ready to do sth. “准备去做某事”。本句意为“他正要离开饭店,这时进来了一个人,他把手放在肚子上。”故A是最佳答案。

第9题 D项最符合文意。“这个手势对待者来说意思最清楚了。”

第10题 经过一番周折,这个人终于用同样的方法吃到了食物。故B项为最佳答案。



通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Human beings have always been trying to conquer (征服) seas and oceans, mountains and the universe, no 1 whether they are men or women, old or young. In their history, many of them dived deep into the sea, 2 up high mountains or flew into space in spaceships.

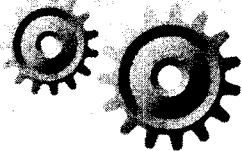
Among them, Li Lida, a 16-year-old schoolboy is a fine example.

Like 3 parents, the boy likes swimming very much. He began to learn to 4 even when he was a baby. He first tried to swim across the Qiongzhou Channel in June, 2000, 5 he was 12 years old. But he 6 after swimming for twelve hours. Then on May 17, 2001, his 7 birthday, he tried again. He 8 at 6:02 in the morning from a beach in Xuwen, Guangdong. Three men swam together with him. Li swam quite fast at 9. Then he slowed down as the wind became stronger 10 the crossing, he had some food and drinks. By 2 p.m. he could see a high building in Haikou. He felt 11, but went on swimming. After another two 9 swimming, he finally reached the other side of the channel at 4 p.m.

As the 13 swimmer to cross the channel, Li was 14 spoken of by his teachers. He's the 15 not only of his school, but also of the people in Hainan.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A matter | B hurry | C problem | D worry |
| 2. A drove | B climbed | C jumped | D waked |
| 3. A my | B you | C his | D her |
| 4. A swim | B skate | C ski | D climb |





- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 5. A when | B if | C until | D unless |
| 6. A won | B beat | C died | D failed |
| 7. A 11th | B 12th | C 13th | D 14th |
| 8. A set | B crossed | C arrived | D started |
| 9. A all | B last | C least | D first |
| 10. A During | B After | C At | D By |
| 11. A worried | B tired | C afraid | D sad |
| 12. A minutes' | B hours' | C days' | D weeks' |
| 13. A youngest | B cleverest | C slowest | D oldest |
| 14. A lowly | B carefully | C slowly | D highly |
| 15. A pride | B player | C challenge | D winner |

[2004 浙江绍兴]

1~5 ABCAA 6~10 DCDDA 11~15 BBADA

通读全文后, 不难发现文章讲述的是一个十六岁的学生横渡琼州海峡尝试征服自然的故事。文章首段的叙述, 限定了我们的思维范围, 为我们的思维活动指明了方向。

第1题 本句意思为“人类一直在尝试征服海洋、山川和宇宙的活动, 无论他们是男是女, 老的还是少的。”no matter引导让步状语从句。故正确答案为A。

第2题 动词搭配climb up high mountains “爬上高山”与上文dive into the sea和下文flow into space 相呼应。故选项B正确。

第3题 本句句意为“像他的父母一样, 这个男孩非常喜欢游泳。”正确答案为C。

第4题 根据语篇内容可知A是唯一答案。

第5题 此处为时间状语从句。B、D不能引导时间状语从句。C引导时间状语从句时主句谓语动词须是延续性动词。所以选择A。

第6题 由并列连词 but 和下文可判断, “此次横渡他没有成功。”选D项。

第7题 数字推算题。根据上下文的叙述可推出C是最佳答案。

第8题 此处是早上出发的时间和地点。故选D。

第9题 四个选项都可与介词 at 构成固定搭配。但只有D项符合上下文文意。

第10题 此处指“在横渡过程中”故选A。

第11题 根据前文叙述和生活常识可判断。B是最佳答案。

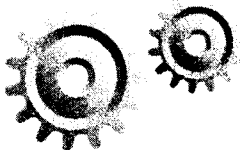
第12题 从下文可推出, 此处是“两个小时”的时间。所以只有B正确。

第13题 四个选项中只有A符合全文文意。

第14题 词语搭配be highly spoken of 意为“受到高度评价。”答案为D。

第15题 本句意为“他不仅是学校的骄傲, 也是海南人的骄傲。”故选A。





通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not 1 earlier, although the great inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn picture for bicycle and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced 2 long after she died.

A person riding a bicycle use 3 energy (能源) to make the bicycle move, and there is no pollution (污染) at all when you are riding. Even so in developed 4, most people don't travel to work by bicycle. It is not because the bicycle are expensive or people feel 5 if they ride to work. It's because 6 cars on the roads becomes larger. It certainly becomes 7 to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycle away and go to work 8 their cars, and in this way, the situation (情形) is made more serious. 9 the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths (开设通道) only for bicycle, and to make 10 so difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to using their bicycles.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A had | B used | C invented | D ridden |
| 2. A before | B when | C since | D until |
| 3. A much | B quite a lot of | C very little | D many |
| 4. A world | B countries | C land | D earth |
| 5. A lucky | B glad | C sorry | D tired |
| 6. A the number of | B a number of | C this kind of | D all kinds of |
| 7. A safe | B more dangerous | C much | D popular |
| 8. A by | B in | C use | D drive |
| 9. A Hardly | B Maybe | C Perhaps | D Nearly |
| 10. A it | B them | C us | D that |

[江苏省南京市]

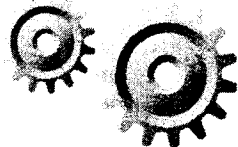
1~5 C D C B D 6~10 A B B C A

根据文章首句可推断文章讲的是有关 bicycle 的事。

第1题 根据选项可以判定这是一个被动语态的句子。结合四个选项的词义可确定C项为最佳选项。

第2题 该句属于not...until结构,意为“直到他死后很久,这些东西才被制造出来。”





第3题 根据生活经验,可以轻松地排除A、B、D三项。故正确答案是 C。

第4题 根据句意可知,此处指发达国家,故选择B。

第5题 根据上下文和四个形容词的意思,此处只有D项为最佳选项。

第6题 the number of cars指汽车数量,a number of cars是许多汽车,this kind of 和 all kinds of 都是指种类,只有the number of cars才能和large搭配,因此正确答案是A。

第7题 根据上下文可知随着公路上汽车数量的增多,骑自行车变得更危险了。本题应选B。

第8题 考查习惯搭配,选B。

第9题 根据句意,此处表推测。故C. Perhaps为最佳。

第10题 是it作形式宾语的结构,真正的宾语是the best way,因此正确的答案是A。



通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

It's easier to go downhill than to climb uphill, so it's easier to fall into bad habits than into good ____ 1 ____.

Bad habits do not come ____ 2 _____. They come little by little, so you don't know their ____ 3 _____. 9

Schoolboys first pick up little bad habits at ____ 4 ____ and on the streets. When they cannot do their

homework, they copy from their ____ 5 _____. If they see bigger boys smoking, they ____ 6 ____ want to learn

to smoke. If they see their friends gambling(赌博), they want to gamble. When they get ____ 7 _____, the

habits become stronger and stronger. Then they can no longer give them up. From copying, they learn to

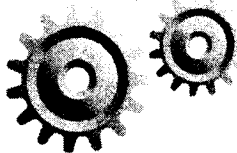
____ 8 _____; from gambling, they learn to cheat(欺骗). ____ 9 _____ no one believes in them. How

____ 10 _____ it is that we stop the bad habits at the beginning!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A one | B ones | C other | D others |
| 2. A slowly | B usually | C exactly | D suddenly |
| 3. A danger | B idea | C plan | D hope |
| 4. A work | B school | C home | D night |
| 5. A parents | B teachers | C classmates | D students |
| 6. A still | B too | C yet | D also |
| 7. A thinner | B fatter | C older | D younger |
| 8. A read | B give | C write | D steal |
| 9. A At last | B At first | C At least | D At most |
| 10. A silly | B important | C difficult | D easy |

[2002年 广东深圳]





1~5 B D A B C 6~10 D C D A B

考点透视 通读全文,对短文的主要内容有一个整体的了解。文章的第一句话就告诉我们不良习惯的形成要比良好的习惯容易,并通过学校男生某些习惯说明从开始养成良好习惯的重要性。

第1题 给我们的四个选项都是不定代词,根据前面fall into bad habits就能选出后面的答案,good ones代替good habits,故应为B. ones。

第2题 考查了四个副词。从下文They come little by little可判定本句意为“坏习惯不是突然形成的。”故我们就能选出正确答案为D. suddenly。

第3题 根据上下文和对四个选项的比较确定,答案为A. danger。

第4题 根据下面所举的例子,可知不良习惯的形成首先是在学校和大街上发生的,故正确答案为B. school。

第5题 学生抄袭作业只能是抄同学的,因此答案为C. classmates。

第6题 根据上下文文意和对四个副词的用法的比较可判定答案为D,also用于句首,too用在句尾。

第7题 考查考生比较级的用法,根据句意become stronger and stronger, 正确答案应是C. older。

第8题 考查学生对作者的观点、思路的理解力。从上文看出,随着不良习惯的形成,最后必然导致去偷,去骗。因此正确答案是D. steal。

第9题 从产生的结果看只能是最后产生,因此选A. At last。

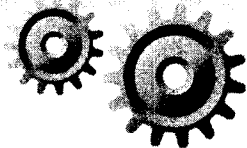
第10题 根据文章的意思和作者的观点、态度,我们看出本句强调了开始就克服不良习惯的重要性,故答案为B. important。



通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long ____ 1 _____. This is very good, but it doesn't ____ 2 ____ a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return ____ 3 _____ your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒) and you'll learn more ____ 4 _____ study better. Psychologists (心理学家) ____ 5 _____ that learning takes place this way. Here take English 'learning' ____ 6 _____ an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems ____ 7 _____ the same. So you will think you're learning ____ 8 _____ and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some points your language study will



again take another big 9. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be effective and 10. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A days | B time | C hours | D weeks |
| 2. A help | B give | C make | D take |
| 3. A after | B for | C at | D to |
| 4. A get | B and | C or | D but |
| 5. A have found | B have taught | C told | D said |
| 6. A with | B for | C as | D to |
| 7. A to have | B to make | C to take | D to stay |
| 8. A something | B anything | C nothing | D everything |
| 9. A work | B jump | C walk | D result |
| 10. A hard | B common | C interesting | D possible |

[2001年 山东菏泽]

1~5 C A D B A 6~10 C D C B C

通读全文, 我们知道短文的主要内容是如何提高学习效率。

第1题 指(规定)时间。很长一段时间应说 for a long time, 不用 for long time。因此正确答案是 C. hours。

第2题 主要考查动词的用法。help可用作不及物动词。其他选项都是及物动词, 但无宾语, 且意思也不通。故正确答案为 A. help。

第3题 主要考查介词和动词的搭配。return与to是固定搭配, 意为“返回到……, 归还给……”。正确答案是 D. to。

第4题 learn more和study better是递进关系, 为两个并列谓语, 故应选择 B. and。

第5题 根据宾语从句中的谓语动词是一般现在时, 可排除 C、D。再根据句意又排除 B。因此正确答案为 A. have found。

第6题 take sth. as an example意为“以……为例”, 是固定搭配, 故正确答案为 C. as。

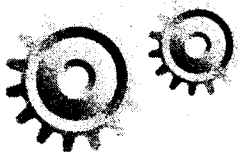
第7题 A、B、C三个选项不是系动词, 不能和形容词连用, 因此正确答案是 D. to stay。

第8题 根据上下文意思, 应选 nothing, 而且 learning nothing 导致 give up。故正确答案是 C. nothing。

第9题 根据句意, 这里的 take a jump 意为“飞跃”, 属固定搭配。正确答案是 B. jump。

第10题 根据前后有因果关系, 学习英语必须是 effective 和 interesting。因此正确答案是 C. interesting。





通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

"You can have the same neighbour ____ 1 ____ years," the old man said. "You love them, or you think you ____ 2 ____ them, and you hope that they love you. ____ 3 ____ do you ever really understand them?"

Charlie Kemp and his family live ____ 4 ____ door to me for fifteen years. We were good friends for ____ 5 ____ . I enjoy friendship—I'm sure it's the ____ 6 ____ in the world.

They were interesting and clever people, but they were always ____ 7 ____ . For example, their house caught fire twice, and twice the whole family ____ 8 ____ in mine. They were always ____ 9 ____ things—money, keys, a watch, a car. I often ____ 10 ____ in the morning and thought: What will ____ 11 ____ to them today?

I was their neighbour and ____ 12 ____ . Life was always ____ 13 ____ , never dull(枯燥). Best of all, I like the whole family.

One day I made a fire in ____ 14 ____ and was burning some tree leaves. After a time Charlie Kemp came ____ 15 ____ his house and walked up the road. "Morning, Charlie," I said. "Lovely day, isn't it?" He smiled at me. I ____ 16 ____ with my work.

Twenty minutes ____ 17 ____ a policeman arrived. He walked into my garden and said. "You'll have to put that ____ 18 ____ out. Your neighbour had telephoned us. He ____ 19 ____ the smell."

"My neighbour ...?" I said.

"Yes," the policeman ____ 20 ____ his notebook and read, "Charlie Kemp. He lives next door, doesn't he?"

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A for | B many | C to | D more |
| 2. A hate | B love | C help | D drop |
| 3. A And | B So | C But | D Because |
| 4. A right | B left | C back | D next |
| 5. A day and night | B all day long | C from then on | D all that time |
| 6. A the trouble | B full form | C best thing | D usual thing |
| 7. A in the end | | B in some kinds of trouble | |
| C in a hurry | | D in time | |
| 8. A slept | B worked | C borrowed | D entered |

